ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, August 25, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau of Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ADAM.—An Aug. 17, 1930, at Lausanne, to JOAN, wife of MAJOR WALTER E. ADAM, R.A.M.C.—a son.

BOURNE.—On July 2, 1930, at Kermanshah, Persia, to ISABEL, wife of JOHN BOURNE—a son (PETER).

CARNEGIE.—On Aug. 20, 1930, at Hasbeu, Rogate, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN CARNEGIE—a daughter.

CARTER.—On Aug. 21, 1930, at 1, Andover Plantation, Tidworth, to MADELEINE, wife of MAJOR J. R. CARTER, R. Signals—a daughter.

CASTLE STEWART.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at Old Lodge, Nutley, Sussex, to the COUNTESS CASTLE STEWART—a son.

CORDINER.—On Aug. 20, 1930, at 11, Alexandra Park-road, N.10, to AGNES (*née* Wilson), wife of ALEX. S. CORDINER, Buenos Aires—a son.

FOUND.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at 1, Stuart-avenue, Ealing Common, to MURIEL (*née* Ryde), wife of HARCOURT W. FOUND—a son.

GREY.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, S.W.1, to MARGARET SUMNER GREY and CHARLES GREY GREY (Viscount of "The Aeroplane")—a son.

HARPER.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at Nairobi, to the wife of J. F. H. HARPER, of Kesima, Ruiru, Kenya—a son.

MACFARLANE.—On Aug. 21, 1930, at a nursing home, Alexandra Park-road, N.10, to MYDIL, wife of A. J. MACFARLANE, of Arkley, Herts—a daughter.

MICHELL.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at Knysna, South Hill-avenue, Harrow, to PEGGY (*née* Saunders), wife of L. R. C. MICHELL—a daughter.

SAMUEL.—On Aug. 20, 1930, at 8, Frognal-lane, London, N.W.3, to WILFRED S. and VIVA SAMUEL—a son. (Australian papers, please copy.)

STOKES.—On Aug. 20, 1930, at Wynt, Bressey-grove, S. Woodford, to NORA, wife of NOEL G. STOKES—a son.

THICKNESSE.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at Hillside, Deepcut Camp, Aldershot, to JOYCE, wife of LIEUT. R. J. A. THICKNESSE, R.A.—a daughter.

WILSON.—On Aug. 21, 1930, at Shandon, Castleford, to the wife of H. LESLIE WILSON—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BANKS : LINDSAY.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, by the Very Rev. Canon Keating, ROBERT ANTHONY PLEMPSTOW BANKS to MARY RUBY LINDSAY.

CURTIS : GIBSON.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at St. Michael's and All Angels Church, Wallington, by the Rev. C. J. M. Godfrey, GERVILLE BARWICK CURTIS, elder son of Mrs. Curtis, of Woodcote, Purley, to FLORENCE ENID, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. EDMOND MORTLOCK GIBSON, of Little Woodcote-lane, Purley, Surrey.

GARSTIN : SAMPSON.—On Aug. 20, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Quetta, CAPTAIN K. A. GARRETT, M.C., 1st Bn. 12th Frontier Force Regt. (Prince of Wales's Own Sikhs), to DOROTHY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. NUGENT C. SIMNER, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

TAYLOR : MACRAE.—On Aug. 20, 1930, at King's College Chapel, Aberdeen, by the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, KHartify, assisted by the Rev. E. Gillies, Echt, ARTHUR W. TAYLOR, B.Sc.Econ., eldest son of Mrs. and the late Mr. W. H. Taylor, of 11, Lambert-road, North Finchley, London, to ANNIE ELSPETH ALEXINA, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Macrae, Culburnie, Beauly.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

CHRISTIE : LEVIANSKY.—On Aug. 24, 1880, JAMES CHRISTIE to JULIA LEVIANSKY. Present address, 41, The Chase, Clapham Common.

THURSTON : HANKING.—On Aug. 25, 1880, at South Hackney Parish Church, PETER THURSTON to ANNIE ELIZABETH HANKING. Present address: White Heather, 184, Evering-road, Upper Clapton.

"What is so sweet as a 'Golden Song'?"

DEATHS

ARBOUIN.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at Lozis de Bois Clair, Cognac, Charente, CORNELIA BERLY, daughter of the late Frederick Berly, of New York, and wife of Faucett de Arbouin, of Arbouin, Grenada, B.W.I. Funeral at Golden Grove, Aug. 17. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

BARR.—On Aug. 22, 1930, suddenly, at 4, Briaravenue, Norbury, CAPTAIN T. E. BARR.

BALL.—On Aug. 21, 1930, at 8, Park-terrace, Oxford, JOHN AUGUSTUS BALL, M.B.Lond., in his 88th year. Service at St. Giles's, Oxford, to-morrow (Tuesday), 3 o'clock, afterwards at Chadleton, Moreton-in-Marsh. (New York papers, please copy.)

BEALE.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at Burwash, HENRY YELVERTON BEALE, D.S.O., Lt.-Col., late The Norfolk Regt., beloved husband of Mary Beale, R.I.P. Funeral at Burwash to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30 p.m.

BRISCOE.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Farnham, Surrey, WILLIAM RICHARD BRUNSKILL BRISCOE, C.B.E., barrister-at-law, late of Alexandria, Egypt, youngest son of the late Rev. John Briscoe, aged 75 years.

CATTERSON-SMITH.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Surbiton, JOSEPH CATTERSON-SMITH, son of the late Stephen Catterson-Smith, President, Royal Hibernian Academy, Dublin, aged 75 years.

CHADWICK.—On Aug. 24, 1930, at 25, Devonshire-road, Bedford, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. T. Scrivens, MARY ANN CHADWICK, widow of Thomas Michael Chadwick, formerly principal of Sandringham School, Southport, aged 93 years. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, Southport, Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 2 p.m.

CHERRY.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at Hertford County Hospital, as the result of an accident, FREDERICK HENRY CHERRY, of Hoddesdon, aged 86. No flowers, by request.

CHESSHIRE.—On July 27, 1930, at Fontainebleau, suddenly, of heart failure, ARTHUR NOEL, son of the late REV. H. S. CHESSHIRE and MRS. Chesshire, of "Headlands," Fothall, Ipswich.

COOKE.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at 39, Park-road, Gloucester, PHILIP BARRETT COOKE, Solicitor, eldest son of the late Philip Cooke, of Gloucester, aged 72.

CULROSS.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, 1930, NORA ELIZA, dearly beloved wife of ALLAN CULROSS, of 76, Avondale-avenue, Woodside Park, N.12.

CUTCLIFFE.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at Hollins, Enfield, WALTER FREDERICK, beloved husband of ALICE MARY CUTCLIFFE, in his 71st year. Funeral service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Enfield, on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m.

DYER.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Great Bookham, ELEANOR MARY DYER, Funeral at Great Bookham Church, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30.

ELLIS.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Osborne Lodge, Ascot, DUMPERAS, last surviving daughter of the late CONYNGHAM ELLIS, of Colonel Charles Windsor Forest, aged 76. Celebration at Cranborne Church at 8.30 and burial at 2.30 to-morrow (Tuesday). Please, no hearse flowers.

ENGEL.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at a London nursing home, ALFRED DALTON ENGEL, of Middlesbrough, Yorks, beloved husband of Annie Engel.

GLYNN.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Brynbella, ALICE LEWTAS, beloved wife of PROFESSOR T. E. GLYNN, M.D., M.B., F.R.C.P., of Liverpool. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2.30 from Trenchard Church.

GOLDSTEIN.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at 18, Northgate, N.W.8, after short illness, OSCAR GOLDSTEIN, in his 70th year. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Tuesday), 1 a.m.

GRAHAM.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at a London nursing home, CHARLES LAURENCE GRAHAM, of Court-street, Faversham, and Bairds Hill, Broadstairs, third son of the late John Laurence Graham, of Pluner. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

HADWEN.—On Aug. 22, 1950, at a nursing home in Bath, after a long illness, EDITH ELLEN HADWEN, of 15, Bchester-mansions, W.8. Service at St. Stephen's Church, Bath, at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday). Interment at Camerton, Somerset, Bath.

HATHERTON.—On Aug. 24, 1930, peacefully, at Teddesley, Stafford, LORD HATHERTON, aged 88. No flowers, by special request.

HEBBERT.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Scio House, Putney Heath, S.W.15, LIEUT.-COMMANDER STANLEY DYER HEBBERT, late R.N. Funeral Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 noon.

HINDE.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Folkestone, MARY ELLEN HINDE, aged 88. Funeral Lancaster Cemetery, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

HOARE.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at Greensted Croft, OLIVE, LADY, beloved wife of GERARD NOEL HOARE.

HOGGE.—On Aug. 21, 1930, at a nursing home in London, HARRIET JANE HOGGE, widow of Colonel Charles Horace C.B., Indian Army. Funeral at Charlton Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30 p.m.

HORSFIELD.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Llangwstenin Hall, Llandudno Junction, N.Wales, THOMAS HORSFIELD, J.P., late of Hyde. Service at Manchester Crematorium to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2.30 p.m.

JARVIS.—On Aug. 20, 1930, very suddenly, in Jersey, EMILY JARVIS, for 36 years loved friend and Nurse of MRS. Bodkin-Wheldham, of Bolton-place.

KING.—On Aug. 21, 1930, COMMODORE of the RT. HON. HENRY DOUGLAS KING, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.V.R., M.P., aged 55. Funeral service at St. James's Church, Sussex-gardens, W.2, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11.30. Private interment.

KITCHINGMAN.—On Aug. 22, 1930, LAUNCELOT EDWARD KITCHINGMAN, of Fir Glen, West Byfleet, aged 73. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Old Byfleet, 12 noon to-morrow (Tuesday).

LEVERT.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at Wissant, France, after three days' illness, ALICE, widow of FRANK EAMBERT and youngest daughter of the late William Walkinshaw, of Hartley Grange.

LIDDLE.—On Aug. 23, 1930, passed peacefully away, at Walberton House, Sussex, JOSEPH LIDDLE, beloved husband of Eleanor Liddle. No mourning, by request.

MANNING.—On Aug. 21, 1930, at Liverpool, W. H. A. O'NEILL MANNING, M.A., late Senior Scholar, Trinity College, Cambridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Manning, of Ballyholme, Bangor, Co. Down, aged 32.

MISANI.—On Aug. 21, 1930, MARIE, beloved wife of A. MISANI, in her 82nd year. Funeral at Elmers End Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11.30 a.m.

MORGAN.—On Aug. 21, 1930, peacefully away, at his residence in Jersey, C.I., JAMES THOMAS MORGAN.

MOSTYN.—On Friday, Aug. 22, 1930, at The Anchorage, Upper Bosham, Park-road, Paignton, TOM MOSTYN, R.C.A., R.O.I., beloved husband of Florence Mostyn, aged 66.

PENNO.—On Aug. 22, 1930, very suddenly, at 21, Craneswater-avenue, Southsea, COLONEL PITTROY SOMERVILLE LANYON PENNO, late the Welch Regt., and Headquarters Staff, Northern Command, India, second son of the late Major-General W. Lanyon Penno.

PIDGLEY.—On Aug. 16, 1930, at 4, Regent-street, Dawlish, Devon, LOUISE CONSTANCE ALICE PIDGLEY, only daughter of Frederic John Pidgley and granddaughter of John Moore Pidgley.

ROBERTSON.—On Aug. 23, 1930, suddenly, at his home, St. Ola, 95, Blenheim-gardens, Wallington, GEORGE ALEXANDER GROUNDWATER ROBERTSON, dearly loved husband of Helen Lawson Robertson, aged 63.

SAWBRIDGE.—On Aug. 21, 1930, at Midhurst, peacefully in his sleep, CHARLES WALTON SAWBRIDGE, only son of the late Charles Sawbridge, of 68, Aldermanbury, E.C., and late of Hampstead, for over 30 years Clerk of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers and of the Ward of Cripplegate Within. Funeral Service at St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, E.C., at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday), afterwards at Highgate Cemetery. Flowers to 29, Thurlow-road, Hampstead.

SEYMOUR.—On Aug. 18, 1930, at his residence, 23, Ambrose-avenue, Golders Green, GEORGE SEYMOUR, L.D.S. Eng., of 99, West End-lane, N.W., aged 68 years. Funeral at Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Tuesday), 1 p.m.

SMALL.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Folkestone, MARY ELLEN HINDE, aged 88. Funeral Lancaster Cemetery, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

SMALL.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Greensted Croft, OLIVE, LADY, beloved wife of GERARD NOEL HOARE.

SMITH.—On Aug. 21, 1930, at Farnham, Surrey, WILLIAM RICHARD BRUNSKILL BRISCOE, C.B.E., barrister-at-law, late of Alexandria, Egypt, youngest son of the late Rev. John Briscoe, aged 75 years.

SMITH.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at Ashtead, ALICE, widow of FRANK EAMBERT and youngest daughter of the late William Walkinshaw, of Hartley Grange.

STOKES.—On Aug. 20, 1930, at Wynt, Bressey-grove, S. Woodford, to NORA, wife of NOEL G. STOKES—a son.

TAYLOR.—On Aug. 22, 1930, at Wissant, France, after three days' illness, ALICE, widow of FRANK EAMBERT and youngest daughter of the late William Walkinshaw, of Hartley Grange.

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WILLIAMS.—On Aug. 23, 1930, at Hertford County Hospital, as the result of an accident, FREDERICK HENRY CHERRY, of Hoddesdon, aged 86. No flowers, by request.

WOOD.—In ever-loving memory of CHARLES HAROLD WOOD, 2nd Lieut., 8th (Service) Batt., King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died Aug. 25, 1916, of wounds received the previous day in Delville Wood.

BIRD.—To the dearly loved and ever-present memory of LESLIE NEWMAN BIRD, Indian Police, who died at Calcutta, Aug. 24, 1929.

BROMWICH.—In memory of T. J. D'ANSON BROMWICH, F.R.S. In ever-loving memory of the kindest and surest man that ever lived. Aug. 24, 1929.

CARUS-WILSON.—In ever-loving memory of MAYNARD CARUS-WILSON. "He being dead, yet speaketh." Aug. 24, 1924.

DE COURPALAY.—In ever-loving memory of our darling son, HERBERT CLAUDE HOPE, who died at Lausanne, Aug. 24, 1923.

"Safe in the arms of Jesus."

LISTER-KAYE, Lady, of Grappen Hall, Cheshire. May he rest in peace.

LITTLE.—In honoured and ever-loving memory of a very dear brother, FLIGHT-LIEUT. IVO C. LITTLE, M.C., D.F.C., R.F.C., killed in H.M. Airship R 38 at Hull, Aug. 24, 1921.

Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,
Your memory hallowed in the land you loved.

LITTLE.—In honoured memory of LIEUT. CHARLES GRANT LITTLE, U.S.N., killed in H.M. Airship R 38, Aug. 24, 1921.

MAITLAND.—To the dear memory of my brother, AIR-COMMODORE EDWARD MAITLAND, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.F., killed in the Airship R 38 at Hull, Aug. 24, 1921.

MAITLAND.—In fond and constant memory of EDWARD M. MAITLAND, Aug. 24, 1921. "Oh! True Brave Heart, God bless thee whereso'er in His Great Universe thou art to-day."

MAITLAND.—In honoured memory of AIR-COMMODORE EDWARD M. MAITLAND, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., R.A.F., Officers, and Airmen killed in H.M. Airship R 38, Aug. 24, 1921.

MAXFIELD.—In honoured memory of COMMANDER LOUIS H. MAXFIELD, U.S.N., Officers, and enlisted Men killed in H.M. Airship R 38, Aug. 24, 1921.

PAGE.—In loving and undying memory of our dear Mother, MRS. AGNES ANNIE PAGE, who passed away on Aug. 25, 1926.

Eternal as Golden Gates
Eternal as Golden Gates
Are the memories we keep
Of a Mother who is sleeping.

POOLER.—In fondest memory of my darling MINNIE, Aug. 25, 1926. "Grant her, Lord, eternal rest, and let everlasting light shine upon her."

WALL.—In most loving memory of ARTHUR E. WALL, who died at Melbourne, Australia, on the 31st July 1929.

Sadly missed by Wife, Children, Grandchildren, Sister, Brother-in-law, and Nephew.

Lovingly remembered with Mother by Arthur, Ada, Ethel, Ernest, Lily, Alice, Bert, Ted, Jack, Ivy, Dorothy, Ruby, Ronald, Kathleen, Gladys, Eileen, Joan, Peter, Jean, Ann, Pamela, Jill, Jennifer, Jeremy, Jacqueline, Jonathan, Jeffrey, Judith, Jocelyn, Jasper, Jessica, Jane, Jeanette, Jeremiah, Jemima, Jeffrey, Jacob, Jeremiah, Jemima, Jeffrey, Jacob, Jeremiah, Jemima, Jeffrey, Jacob

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(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Naldera	16,600	Harrison		Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	17,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Ranpura	11,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Ranchi	11,500	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlson	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Malda	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Naldera	16,000	Harrison		Aug. 29
†‡Mongolia	17,000	Rhoden	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	15,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Kathay	15,500	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chilka	15,000	Simpers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Malda	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†‡Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
" One Class " Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Sept. 12	—
†Nankin	7,000	Tickell	Sept. 26	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 10	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mora	11,000	Holland	Sept. 6	Sept. 12
¶ Benalla (cargo)	11,000		Sept. 6	—
¶ Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Kalyan	9,000	Cooper	Oct. 16	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ¶ for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
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BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

SHIP	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*WARFIELD	6,040	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 13
DUMRA	8,447	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
DOMALA	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
*HATIMURA	6,666	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 15

* Cargo steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
MANORA	7,929	—	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
MORVADA	8,476	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	Sept. 20
MULBERA	9,100	Sept. 17	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
MANTOLA	9,058	Oct. 1	Oct. 11	Oct. 18

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICA PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MADURA	9,077	—	—	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALWA	9,086	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
MODASA	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA(new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
*ROTORUA	12,500	Oct. 17
*REMUERA	12,500	Nov. 14
RANGITIKI(new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 20

Via Suez, 8 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.
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	From 17 Cockspur,	From San Francisco.
AORANGI	Sept. 17	—
MAKURA	—	Oct. 1
MARAMA	Oct. 15	—
MAUNGANUI	—	Oct. 29

Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji and Auckland to Sydney, or U.S.A. Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.
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Via Gibraltar, Naples and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
BARRABOOL	12,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

Also 2nd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Sept. 12	Sept. 11
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-st., London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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ORIENT LINE
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
OTRANTO	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORCADES	12,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN & CO., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	5,878	Sept. 11	Colombo and Calcutta
City of London	8,956	Sept. 18	Bombay and Karachi
City of Nagpur	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Madras	5,447	Oct. 2	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Simla	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Calcutta

Also (a) Passenger and Cargo Steamer Madras.
LONDON to SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 18	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Perth	5,485	Sept. 27	Bay, East London,
City of Cairo	7,862	Oct. 11	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular transhipment service with limited number for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 7304-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Avenue 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs, Water-st. " Cent. 9340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.
THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Liverpool.	Marseilles.
		Sailing	Sailing
Cheshire	10,500	Sept. 26	Oct. 1
Yorkshire	13,560	Sept. 5	Sept. 13
Leicestershire	12,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 27
Shropshire	13,560	Oct. 3	Oct. 11

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool, 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8088, 8087.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHENONCEAUX Sept. 6 | ATHOS II. Sept. 20
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
GEN. DUCHESNE Sept. 5 and Sept. 19 | AV. R. GARROS
BOSPHORUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE Sept. 5 and Sept. 25 | PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
LOTUS Sept. 12 and Sept. 26 | ANKOR
For passenger rates, &c., all particulars apply to the LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.
JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKOZAKI MARU	16,950	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
TENRYU MARU	16,950	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
HAKUBAN MARU	16,400	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 5

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele., Royal 0414-9.
(A Limited Company, Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 25-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

FOR PASSAGES TO
INDIA, CEYLON, & BURMA
Book as far in advance as possible at Cook's. Experts with a personal knowledge of India, Burma, and Ceylon can be consulted without obligation. Free services of overseas branches.
No commission vouchers issued.
Winter Fares £95 to £165, according to steamer, for Cabin Passages from India and Ceylon starts December 20th. The party will be at the Delhi during the official opening ceremonies of the new capital of India. Programme on application.
Sailings and Fares Lists from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-ST., London, W.1, and 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
AQUITANIA - - - - AUG. 30
*CARMANIA .. Aug. 30 BERENGARIA .. Sept. 6
* Via Havre not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
CARINTHIA - - - - AUG. 30
*SAMARIA .. Sept. 2 ‡LACONIA .. Sept. 6
* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh. ‡Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
*AURANIA - - - - AUG. 30
ASCANIA .. Sept. 6 ALAUNIA .. Sept. 13
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ANDANIA - - - - AUG. 29
†ATHENIA .. Sept. 6 ANTONIA .. Sept. 12
† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE " BIGGEST SHIP " ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg

Homeric ..	Wed., Aug. 27	Majestic ..	Wed., Sept. 10
Olympic ..	Wed., Sept. 3	Homeric ..	Wed., Sept. 17

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK,
Via Queenstown.

Britannic ..	Sat., Aug. 30	Cedric ..	Sat., Sept. 13
(2) Baltic ..	Sat., Sept. 6	(1) (2) Adriatic	Sat., Sept. 20

(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.
LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Albertic ..	Fri., Aug. 29	Arabic ..	Fri., Sept. 12
Laurentic ..	Fri., Sept. 5	Doric ..	Fri., Sept. 19

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Calgaric .. Sat., Sept. 6
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Talnui (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Sept. 12
RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(4) Westernland .. Aug. 30
(6) Belgenland .. Sept. 6
TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westernland .. Sat., Aug. 30
(4) Pennland .. Sat., Sept. 13
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Aug. 30 | Sept. 27
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Sept. 13 | Oct. 11
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Sept. 6 | Oct. 4
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
UNSURPASSED SERVICES
by the Non-Stop Route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK
" THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER "
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.
EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST " CABIN " LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth	Due New York.
" DE GRASSE " (c)	Aug. 26	Sept. 4
" FRANCE " (c)	Aug. 29	Sept. 3
" ROCHAMBEAU " (c)	Aug. 30	Sept. 7
" ILE DE FRANCE " (c)	Sept. 4	Sept. 10
" LAFAYETTE " (c)	Sept. 6	Sept. 14
" PARIS " (c)	Sept. 11	Sept. 17

(c) Express Service First and Second Classes only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE to
NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE .. Sept. 8
S.S. " FLANDRE " .. Oct. 6
Also SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.
VEENDAM (First Class fare from £42 5 0) Aug. 26
S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £51 10 0) Aug. 30
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £47 0 0) Sept. 6
CUBA AND MEXICO.
*EDAM .. Aug. 30 | *MAASDAM .. Sept. 20
* From Boulogne. † Calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440).

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA, VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO .. Sept. 18th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO .. Oct. 14th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
SPECIAL SUMMER TOURS.
LONDON TO JAMAICA.
32 Days' Round Trip from £55, inclusive of Hotel accommodation and shore excursions.
First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool, &c.
For further particulars apply to :—
Agents : KAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.2 (Monument 4567), or to West End Agents, Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2004), or Local Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(Hapag).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 DAYS.
SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK.

RESOLUTE	.. ..	Aug. 27
HAMBURG	.. ..	Aug. 30
ALBERT BALLIN	.. ..	Sept. 6
RELIANCE	.. ..	Sept. 10

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg, Aug. 28, Sept. 3.
WONDER WORLD CRUISE
of the
S.S. " RESOLUTE," 20,000 tons.
January, 1931.
140 days. 33 Countries. Over 38,000 miles.
Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

THE SHORT ROUTE to SOUTH AMERICA.
Via Genoa, Villefranche (Nice), and Barcelona.
World-renowned liners—all *over* 18,000 tons.
Frequent sailings.
LONDON—RIO in 12 DAYS.
BUENOS AIRES in 15 DAYS.
English-speaking officers, stewards, and stewardesses. English library (free); entertainments, sports, &c.
Fine Anglo-Continental cuisine. Through express trains from Calais, Boulogne, and Paris to Genoa, Nice, &c.
LLOYD SABAUDO, 32, Haymarket, Piccadilly-circus, S.W.1.
N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, Regent-street, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.
*CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 29 | ‡BRITANNIA .. Sept. 24
*‡ELYSIA .. Sept. 12 | *CASTALIA .. Oct. 10
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
New T.S.S. CALIFORNIA. 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 11, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.
GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
CALEDONIA .. Aug. 29 | CALIFORNIA .. Sept. 13
ATHENIA .. Sept. 5 | ANTONIA .. Sept. 19
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
£257 10s. 0d. First Class, £152 8s. 0d. Special Class. Fortnightly Sailings. Stop-over Privileges at all ports.
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
Complete voyage—112 Golden Days of Travel, or Voyage can be completed at any time within two years. For particulars and accommodation, apply to T. L. Duff and Co., General Agents, 22, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3 (Tele., Monument 0221), or to the Principal Passenger Agencies.

VISIT SUNNY WEST INDIES.
REDUCED FARES and FREQUENT SAILINGS.
IDEAL ROUND CRUISES.
TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA
COVERING 20,061 MILES IN 81 DAYS.
Special Departure by 15,000-ton Steamer.
Full details gratis :
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 0870).

HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
TO PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Sails Liverpool Sails Marseilles.
" YOMA " .. 15th Aug. .. 8th Sept.
" AMARAPOORA " .. 12th Sept. .. 20th Sept.
Gollmick, Pemberton and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3 ; Transport and Hotel, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; F. Henderson and Co., 159, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
†TORITA	9,296	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Oct. 10	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Oct. 11

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Portugal.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via PERU
BERMUDA France, PANAMA
HAVANA Spain. CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA	14,075	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.
CRUISES BY
R.M.S.P. " ATLANTIS."
TO
MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND & EGYPT.
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE
to
VILLEFRANCHE, NAPLES, BARCELONA, PALMA, ALGIERS, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 28 Guineas and upward.
From Antwerp previous day.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. / Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(via Cherbourg).

MONTROSE	.. Aug. 28
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Quebec only)	.. Aug. 30
MONTCLARE	.. Sept. 5
EMPRESS OF FRANCE .. (Quebec only)	.. Sept. 6

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

MINNEDOSA (B.G.)	.. Aug. 30
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	.. Sept. 5
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	.. Sept. 13

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
MINNEDOSA .. Aug. 29
DUCHESS OF YORK .. Sept. 6
JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA (via Honolulu)	.. Sept. 18
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Sept. 6	
EMPRESS OF CANADA	.. Oct. 2
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Sept. 20	

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. Sept. 17 NIAGARA .. Oct. 15
When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
SIX WEEKS' SUN-RAY CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES
VENEZUELA AND PANAMA
By s.s. DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (20,000 tons oil-burner). A glorious escape from the English winter. From Liverpool, 21st Jan., 1931 (Bristol, 22nd Jan.). First Class throughout. From £95.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
23, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Sept.	3
Hobsons Bay	13,130 tons from Southampton	Oct.	1
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Oct.	29

Fares from £58 to £95.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C. ; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY " MATAROA " AND " TAMAROA "
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS From Liverpool 13th SEPT.
(1) S.S. THEMISTOCLES " Liverpool 10th OCT.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES " Liverpool 8th NOV.
(1) First Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool ; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 ; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool ; 3, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1 ; 14, Leadenhall street, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates—Port Said, £48. Colombo, £95. The Straits, £115.

HECTOR	13 Sept.	SARPEDON	8 Nov.
ANCHISES	27 Sept.	PATROCLUS	6 Dec.
ENEMAS	11 Oct.	DIOMED	3 Jan.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

FABRE LINE.
Marseilles, Alexandria, Java, Beyrut.

" SINAIA "	Sept. 11	Sept. 17	Sept. 20
" CANADA "	Sept. 13	Sept. 17	Sept. 19
" PROVIDENCE "	Sept. 26	Sept. 30	Oct. 2
" SINAIA "	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 17
" PROVIDENCE "	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 23
" ALESIA "	Oct. 28	Nov. 2	Nov. 4
" PATRIA "	Nov. 7	Nov. 11	Nov. 11

* Calls MALTA Oct. 20.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd.,
166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
‡RAMPTON CASTLE	.. Aug. 29	—
‡ARUNDEL CASTLE	.. —	Aug. 29
‡DUNLUCE CASTLE	.. Sept. 4	—
‡WALMER CASTLE	.. —	Sept. 5

* Via Madeira. ‡ To Mauritius via West and South African Ports (Cargo only). Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

CLAN LINE.
CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, ALGOA BAY, AND EAST LONDON.

CLAN MACPHERSON	Newport, Mon.	Glasgow. Birkenh'd. Aug. 28 Sept. 4 Sept. 10

Gebito and Walfish Bay direct.
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, and BEIRA.

CLAN MACNAB	Glasgow. M'chester. Birkenh'd. Sept. 11	
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, and MAURITIUS.		
CLAN MACNAB	Newport, Glasgow. Birkenh'd. Sept. 11	Sept. 17
BOMBAY AND PERSIAN GULF.		
*CLAN MACVICAR	Glasgow. M'chester. Birkenh'd. Aug. 30	Sept. 4

Liberty, Cochin, Alleppey and Tuticorin.
COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND CHITTAGONG.

CLAN MACNEIL	Glasgow. M'chester. Birkenh'd. Sept. 11	
MARMAGOA, MANGALORE, CALICUT, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, TRIVANDRUM, TUTICORIN, AND CHITTAGONG.		
CLAN SINCLAIR	Glasgow. Birkenh'd. London. Antwerp. Aug. 28	Aug. 30

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to CAYZER IRVINE and Co., Ltd., London, Glasgow, Liverpool ; or to E. E. KYNASTON and Co., Manchester.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD.
EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL PASSENGER SERVICE from SOUTHAMPTON
via TANGIER, GIBRALTAR & MARSEILLES.
Through Tickets via Java to
AUSTRALIA, CHINA & J

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS (continued)

FRANCE

CORSICA, ILE ROUSSE (five hours from Nice).—NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; 150 rooms with bath and telephone. Park 100ha. Golf 18 holes; tennis, beach.

JUAN-LES-PINS.—HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 80 rooms; full South with balconies; park, tennis; own bus to new golf course. Patronized by English visitors. From 60frs.

LE TOUQUET, REGINA HOTEL, in pine forest, near casino and tennis; two minutes from beach and golf by own bus; splendid garden.

LE TOUQUET.—THE CARLTON; right on beach; La Pension September from 90frs. Aug. from 100frs.; all taxes included.

NICE.—SPLENDID HOTEL. 150 rooms (80 with bath). Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 80frs. and 100frs. with bath room

TOURS. HOTEL METROPOLE. 100 rooms. 25-150frs. Meals 25frs. Inclusive from 65frs.

ITALY

CADENABBIA.—THE BELLEVUE. Noted for hospitality; comfort and distinction. Golf 18 holes, tennis, all water sports.

HOTEL BRITANNIA, EXCELSIOR, Cadenabbia, Lake Como; thoroughly up to date; golf, tennis, water sports. Direction Giuseppe Gandola.

PALLANZA. MAJESTIC GRAND HOTEL. Golf 18 holes, 6,300 yards. The newest and finest links in Italy.

VISIT THE LAKE OF COMO.

Como, Cernobbio, Moltrasio, Cadenabbia, Menaggio, Bellagio-Tremezzina, Lanzo Intelvi.

The most ideal spot of Italy.

Famous Hotels.

Beautiful terraces and gardens on the lake.

All sorts of entertainments; golf, tennis, yachting, swimming (beaches), fishing, &c.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO SEZIONE ALBERGHI and TURISMO, COMO, ITALY.

SWISS RESORTS

VILLARS (4,000ft.), loveliest, most favourite Alpine station; September, a grand month, terms from 10f. inc. at English Hotel, Marie-Louise. Villars-sur-Ollon, Suisse; best food only; hot and cold in rooms. Prospectus.

PARIS HOTELS
RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR Boulevard Haussmann. On the new

The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.

HOTEL APOLLO (D. POISSON, Prop.), 11, Rue Duskerque, opp. Nord Station; 100 rooms; latest comfort from 30f.; 70 baths. Full board from 55f.

HOTEL ASTORIA. CHAMPS ELYSEES. (facing Arc de Triomphe). RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRIGHTON. 218, Rue de Rivoli (facing Tuileries Gdns.) In the heart of the fashionable centre.

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 3, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).

HOTEL LUTETIA 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL. THE SMARTEST, THE MOST MODERN. Tariff with plan sent on request.

MEURICE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, RUE DE RIVOLI, OVERLOOKING THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

THE HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ PLACE VENDOME.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN. 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN. An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

SAVOY HOTEL 194bis, Rue de Rivoli. Facing the Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.

HTL. de l'UNIVERS 10, Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Mod. Comforts.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER, 11 and 13, Rue de la Paix.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 *lines 3s. (minimum)*; *Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)*

LONDON AND SUBURBS

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE. A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Best-class dance for GENTLEMEN and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated; breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. weekly. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8858.

HYDE PARK, W.2. A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—Exceptionally well-appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (many with showers), 10 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; extending by arrangement into adjoining house (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 9d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 29-34, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

HILLS. A Bare 3min. Tube; 90 rooms; from 35s.; gas fires; telephones. Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. A Bare minute HYDE PARK.—EXCLUSIVE MODERN RESIDENTIAL for Europeans only; newly furnished and decorated throughout; hot and cold running water all bed rooms; night porter; daily, weekly, or longer terms. Padd. 6014.

A BARE MINUTE British Museum.—ROOM, breakfast, 6s. daily, 30s. weekly; redecorated.—32, Torrington-square, W.C.1.—Miss Jackson. (Museum 6806.)

STRATHALLAN. A Bare Four Minutes Earl's Court Tube. 38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3147 IDEAL RESIDENTIAL. Standing in own grounds. Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 3gns.

SAYES COURT, 2-4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, fires, electric lights; rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Padd. 2040.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE of ROOMS vacant, two or three bed rooms, sitting room, with board; constant hot water; gas fires; phone; good maids and service.—21, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED first-floor DRAWING ROOM, as double Bed-Sitting Room; divan and concealed beds and washstand, gas fire, griller; central heating; 2½gns., including service, electric light, hot water, and baths.—4, Grenville-place, South Kensington, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube). Western 0286.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE, from 37s. 6d., including breakfast, light, and baths; private telephone; hot and cold water; gas fires.—25, Stanhope-gardens, adjoining South Kensington Station.

THE GREEN HOUSE. A COMFORTABLE RESIDENTIAL, quiet, yet convenient tube, buses, shops, Kensington Gardens; 75 bed rooms, very fine public rooms, all facing South and leading into private garden; excellent service. Cooking under the supervision of Mr. Hug, late chef de cuisine, Olympic and Normandie. From 45s.—56-58, Princes-square, W.2. (Park 3031.)

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL, 38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Padd. 1008. Also Stuart House, 40, Leinster-gardens.

MARBLE ARCH. A FIRST-CLASS Front BED-SITTING ROOM, next bath room; excellent cuisine; meals as desired.—44, Seymour-street. Padd. 4588.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS. A Place of your own. SERVICE FLATS, one-three rooms; fitted running water; kitchenettes; 'phones; meals or full board if desired.—Padd. 5655.

ARLINGTON COURT. A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2. ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished, running hot and cold water; facing gardens; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5661.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK. ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. Park 9173.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 2gns. single, 3gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Ken. 4300.

A MEXICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES ONLY. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8057.) 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.) LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. 136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 0163.)

APARTMENTS.—CAMPDEN-HILL.—LARGE airy HOUSE, very well furnished; delightful position close Kensington Gardens; excellent cooking and attendance.—Western 6972.

AT VICTORIA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished; double, single; electric light, gas fire, ring, own meter; bath (geyser); moderate.—5, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

AT 86, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, EARL'S COURT.—Modern BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, baths; from 2gns. single, 4gns. double; dinners. Flax. 5228.

AT 26, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2, two minutes Paddington; BACHELOR ROOMS; breakfast, perfect bath valeting from 25s.; no extras. Paddington 2915.

THE NORFOLK. AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

AT 80, NEVERN-SQUARE, EARL'S COURT.—Large Double Bed-Sitting Room, 25s. 6d. each, inclusive breakfast; bath, light. Also single. Frobisher 2402.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS (one front room); quiet; constant hot water; highly recommended.

SOUTH KENSINGTON

AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required. Phone, Kelvin 9408 and Kelvin 6942.

AT 63, EDITH-ROAD, W. KENSINGTON.—BED-ROOM and breakfast for gentlemen; 25s. 6d. weekly, 5s. 6d. daily; comfortable and quiet; three minutes Tube, District, and Olympia.

AT 8, MANSON-PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, single or double; good service; central; quiet, comfortable. Kensington 3513.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD. AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 35s.; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

THE QUEEN'S. AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

PARKSIDE. AT 11, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—First class, overlooking Park; spacious, most comfortable and quiet; excellent cooking; gas fires bed rooms; passenger lift.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; 2 minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-Terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, beautifully Furnished; hot lamps; full or partial board from 2½gns.; really excellent service and catering; quiet, central.—68, Princes-square, Hyde Park, W.2 (corner Dawson-place). Park 1417.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE including service, electric light, constant hot water and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers; central heating; lounge; dancing; ball porter; Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, 28, Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 9900 (2 lines).

BACHELOR'S CHAMBERS.—Well furnished bed-sitting rooms, garden view; fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires, 'phone; valet, catering.—15, Wetherby-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

BAKER-STREET. EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE UNFURNISHED ROOM. In quiet well-run house; fitted hot and cold water. Electric, gas and meter, 28s. 6d. per week, including efficient service; meals if required; make ideal bed-sitting room for one or two.—Apply Housekeeper, 20, Upper Montagu-street, W.1.

HYDE PARK. BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, baths, light, service; well furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. Single from 30s., double 3gns. —12, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Park 5268.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—4, Bayley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, lights, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, furnished as sitting rooms; divan and concealed beds. Single 30s., double (for two) 39s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot bath; gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road Tube). Western 0286; and 8, Grenville-place (adjoining). Western 1256.

20, CAMBRIDGE-STREET, W.2. (Close MARBLE ARCH.) BED-SITTING ROOMS, just opened; hot and cold water all rooms; exceptionally well furnished by Maples; charmingly decorated; ample bath rooms; Compactum wardrobes, divan beds; select quiet position, facing Park. Terms to include breakfast (served in own room) from 2gns. 'Phone, Ambassador 2052.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, comfortable, close Kensington High-street and Earl's Court; from 20s.; breakfasts; gas fires; dinner optional.—14, Marloes-road, W.8.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well Furnished, minute Earl's Court; constant hot water, comfort not; breakfast; from 30s.; double 65s. 'Phone Frobisher 1231.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, light, baths, from 25s.; constant hot water.—4a, Moreton-terrace, Old Brompton-road, S.W.5, near S. Ken. Station. (Kens. 7830.)

HAMPSTEAD. BOARD-RESIDENCE. Furnished, five minutes Swiss Cottage and Belsize Park; pre-eminent for quietness, cuisine, comfort.—4, Lambolle-road, N.W.3. Primrose 2911.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast; bath, from 35s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—Miss S. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

BROOK-STREET, MAY FAIR. COSILY furnished SINGLE BED ROOM in modern Flat available immediately; 2gns. weekly, including light, baths, attendance.—Telephone, Mayfair 6698.

DELIGHTFUL large sunny BED-SITTING ROOM with breakfast; evening meals optional; bath. Primrose Hill 3559.—8, Boundary-road, St. John's Wood.

DOCTOR'S WIDOW offers BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, 30s. to 35s., to gentlemen; dinners optional; lounge; mending.—26, Harcourt-terrace, Redcliffe-square, S.W.10. Kens. 1770.

DULWICH COURT. COLLEGE-ROAD, S.E.21. 'Phone, Sydenham 2607.—A Private Residence Hotel with every comfort. Admin. City and Victoria, next Sydenham-hill Station; tennis; garage.

EAST CROYDON. PARK HILL HOUSE, GUEST HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD. Delightfully situated, 15 minutes Town, near links; lovely grounds; tennis; garages; special terms permanents. 'Phone, Croydon 0057.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED. English family; nice house and gardens, Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box N.1925. The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPDEN HOUSE, 15, LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.—Sunny and attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms, fitted h. and c. water, gas fires, divans. Charming house. Terms moderate. Meals optional. Four mins. Earl's Court Station. Kelvin 9291.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, large garden; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD (best part), 56, FROGNAL, N.W.3; three minute omnibus and Finchley-road and Hampstead Station.—COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. 'Phone, Hampstead 4350.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS, 74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 3941-2. Central for business and pleasure, modern residential chambers; running hot and cold water; telephones; night porter; excellent cuisine; bed room, bath and table d'hôte breakfast, 7s. 6d.; 2gns. weekly, plus dinner 3gns.

MILDMAY HOUSE, 139, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2. HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, near Tubes, trains, buses; gas fires, constant hot water; first-class catering. From 3gns. Personal supervision. Padd. 0897.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7. JUST OPENED, LUXURIOUS SUITES from 4½gns. BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, from 2gns.; running hot and cold water in every room. Close District and Tube.—32, Elvaston-place. Western 6051.

GIGANTIC FURNITURE SALE! GEO. TRUEX, SETTEES and chairs, and others, we have been instructed to sell without reserve the whole of the FURNITURE and effects made for a well-known RESIDENTIAL CLUB abroad. All goods offered are soundly constructed and in new condition and are being cleared at less than half actual cost. Included also are effects from the Hotel Cecil, London, W.C., and many choice pieces removed from Town and country residences for convenience of sale, at bargain prices:—

Here are some of the bargains:—

95 real hide EASY CHAIRS with loose cushions, £7 17s. 6d.; Settees to match, £6 15s.; 30 only EASY CHAIRS in blue and red HIDE, £4 17s. 6d., worth 12gns.; 150 luxurious lounge Easy Chairs and Settees from 25s.; complete CHESTERFIELD SUITES in cretonne, hide, velour, damask, &c., from £5 10s. to 70 guineas; 200 BED ROOM SUITES in Oak, Mahogany, Burr Walnut, &c., including bed and spring, from £4 19s. 6d. to 100 guineas; 20 FITTED WARDROBES from £2 18s. Dining-room CHAIRS in all woods from 10s. 6d. each. ATTENTION is a magnificent Burr Walnut Bedroom Suite, including a triple Cheval mirror dressing table, chest, &c., 24 guineas; beds to match; honestly worth £60. Everything for furnishing available. IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED. ALL goods stored free and packed free for country.

EDWARDES FURNITURE DEPOSITORIES, Ltd., 43-39 and 45, BATTERSEA-RISE, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W.11. ONLY ADDRESS. Hours 9 to 8 daily. Five minutes Clapham Common and Clapham Junction Stations. Waterloo and Victoria electric train eight minutes. Buses and trams from all parts. Batt. 5932-3.

PIANOFORTES

ARNOLD, Ltd., 28, South Molton-street (Bond-street station), W.1.—Exceptional value in slightly used PIANOS. Bechstein, Steinway, Lipp, Rogers, Knight, &c. Cash or terms. Exchanges. Booklet free. (May. 3843.)

TEA AND PROVISIONS

THE best Household Tea is sold at 2s. 2d. by HUGHES' CITY of LONDON TEA COMPANY, Ltd., 71b. carriage free, C.O.D. London. Pound sample by post 2s. 6d.—Beer-lane, Great Tower-street, E.C.3.

WEARING APPAREL

Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 502, Edgware-road, W.2. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends free or cash by return. Ambs. 1353, Est. 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

FOR SALE, TABLE LINEN, crested and woven; "Hotel Cecil" souvenirs.—Tele. Padd. 8402.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPLICATIONS are invited for POST of ASSISTANT ALMONER at the PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON, N.15. Salary £175 per annum (and lunch).—Applications, stating age, experience, together with copies of testimonials, by September 1st, addressed to "The Director." Duties to commence October 1st.

21st August, 1930.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT. MINISTRY of EDUCATION. SCHOOL of APPLIED ART, GIZA. APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

1. An experienced STAINED and LEADED GLASS ARTIST and DESIGNER is required as a teacher. Applicants must possess intimate knowledge of the craft in all its branches. The appointment will be on contract for three years, renewable, at an annual salary of £E.420 (approximately £431).
2. An experienced DESIGNER and CRAFTSMAN in GLASS BLOWING and SPINNING is required as a teacher. The appointment will be on contract for three years, renewable, at an annual salary of £E.420 (approximately £431).
3. An ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER is required as a teacher of photography; preference will be given to applicants possessing a Diploma of an approved School of Photography. The appointment will be on contract for three years, renewable, at an annual salary of £E.360 (approximately £368).

Annual leave of at least two months may be granted. A Transfer Allowance equal to one month's salary will be paid to the successful applicant if resident in Europe. Applicants must be able to speak and write English. Applications, handwritten in English, and accompanied by not more than two copies of testimonials and by not more than two examples of design or work executed or sent to the Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Education, Cairo, so as to be received not later than September 7th, 1930.

THE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE AND EXPERIMENTAL STATION, KIRTON (LINCS).

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of AGRICULTURAL MYCOLOGIST at the above Institute. Salary £300 per annum, rising by annual increments of £20 to a maximum of £400. The appointment offers exceptional opportunities for research work.—Particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Principal, the Agricultural Institute, Kirton, near Boston, Lincs, and should be returned not later than 27th September.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5. A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated. All rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road, overlooking Gardens. Partial board. Terms moderate. Prob. 2401.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, EARL'S COURT, S.W.5. Also 54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE-PARK, W.2. Well-appointed ROOMS in quiet, select house, with partial board, from 2gns. Frobisher 2129.

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1. Superior BED-SITTING ROOMS, with service. Moderate terms. Near Harley-street. Welbeck 7585.

PRINCES-MANSIONS, 17-21. PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tubes and Met.; 45 rooms; constant hot water; best food; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

20, BARKSTON-GARDENS (one minute Earl's-court Station).—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS; divan beds, gas fires, constant hot water; from 25s. single, £2 2s. double; meals optional. Frobisher 3313.

THE RICHMOND. 22. PEMBRIDGE-GARDENS, W.2.—For comfort; cleanliness; best English food; running water; gas fires; central heating; close principal stores. Tubes, buses. From 2½gns.; bed, bath, and breakfast, 7s. 6d.

25, LINDEN-GDNS., W.2, near Park, Tube, Metro., buses. Highly recommended. Richly furnished, Bridge. Hot and cold water throughout. Park 2795.

49, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1. — BED and BREAKFAST from 5s., dinner if required; good cuisine; separate tables; highly recommended.—'Phone Museum 0597.

GLYNE HOUSE, 55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms, private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. First-class catering; owner supervises throughout. Full board from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Frob. 3021.

67, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, 22s. 6d. to 2gns.; bed and breakfast 6s. 6d. Padd. 6712.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE. 72.—NEWLY DECORATED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; constant hot water, gas fires, rings, baths. 'PHONES ALL FLOORS. From 2gns., including breakfast, baths, &c. Dinners. Park 1652

WANTED

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED in nice private family by young business man, preferably Hampstead. Write stating number family, terms.—"Guest," care of Scripps's, South-Molton-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN REQUIRES for winter comfortable BOARD private family.—Villa Jacqueline, Milanowek, Poland.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

CHILTERN HILLS. A COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL of charm and distinction; 20 acres grounds; own farm produce; tennis, croquet; 3gns. Prestwood Park, Gt. Missenden. 'Ph. 189.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens, own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

BOURNEMOUTH, MANOR-ROAD, EAST CLIFF.—First-class residential situated on beautiful overcliff drive, facing sea, fully south.

SOLENT PINES. Luxuriously furnished; hot and cold water bed rooms; Vita glass; excellent cuisine; bathing hut; garages; personal supervision; 'phone, telegrams, Bournemouth. Z.99. The Times, E.C.4.

BALNAGEITH, Old Torwood-road, TORQUAY.—Every comfort; separate tables; special terms for winter residence.—Tariff, Miss Cavill, Proprietress.

DORSET COAST.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED at old Manor House, Corfe Castle, near Wareham, Dorchester and Bournemouth.

DOVEDALE, DERBYSHIRE. Board-residence, Farmhouse, near River Dove, own dairy and produce; bath.—Mrs. Peach, Birdsgrove, Ashbourne. Tele. 128.

EASTBOURNE.—Board-Residence; ideal position, well-appointed; excellent cuisine; comforts; five minutes sea, golf. Beachy Head.—"Fernleigh," Meads. 'Phone 2675.

GUESTS RECEIVED large Farm; modern conveniences, electric, 'phone; garage; tennis, golf; excellent table; from 2½gns.—Abbotts Farm, Saffron Walden.

SOMERSET QUANTOCK District.—To be LET, TWO large ROOMS nicely furnished; indoor sanitation; attendance if required; bath, hot and cold.—Windix, Bishops Lydeard, Taunton.

32/6.—Sept., charming old-world cottage ROOMS with full board, or let without board.—Britannia Cottage, Bisley, near Stroud.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 *lines* 6*s. (minimum)*; *Trade* 3 *lines* 9*s. (minimum)*

ANTIQUES, CURIOS &c.

EXECUTORS, Collectors, and others having RARE GOLD and SILVER COINS for DISPOSAL are respectfully invited to COMMUNICATE with SPINK and SON, Ltd. (Numismatic Dept.), 5, 6, and 7, Kingstreet, St. James's, who have built up the finest collections of all countries for over a century. The very best prices guaranteed, whether for a few coins or for a large collection.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE, PRIVATE SALE.—The greatest bargain offered for 20 years owing to cancellation of contract for new premises. MAPLES are instructed to dispose of these goods at half contract price. They are all made from picked timber to stand climate, and in many cases are fitted with DUNLOP TYRES. Inspection is cordially invited at 145, Tottenham-court-road, W.1. Museum 0597.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED. English family; nice house and gardens, Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box N.1925. The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPDEN HOUSE, 15, LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.—Sunny and attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms, fitted h. and c. water, gas fires, divans. Charming house. Terms moderate. Meals optional. Four mins. Earl's Court Station. Kelvin 9291.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, large garden; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD (best part), 56, FROGNAL, N.W.3; three minute omnibus and Finchley-road and Hampstead Station.—COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. 'Phone, Hampstead 4350.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS, 74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 3941-2. Central for business and pleasure, modern residential chambers; running hot and cold water; telephones; night porter; excellent cuisine; bed room, bath and table d'hôte breakfast, 7s. 6d.; 2gns. weekly, plus dinner 3gns.

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QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7. JUST OPENED, LUXURIOUS SUITES from 4½gns. BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, from 2gns.; running hot and cold water in every room. Close District and Tube.—32, Elvaston-place. Western 6051.

GIGANTIC FURNITURE SALE! GEO. TRUEX, SETTEES and chairs, and others, we have been instructed to sell without reserve the whole of the FURNITURE and effects made for a well-known RESIDENTIAL CLUB abroad. All goods offered are soundly constructed and in new condition and are being cleared at less than half actual cost. Included also are effects from the Hotel Cecil, London, W.C., and many choice pieces removed from Town and country residences for convenience of sale, at bargain prices:—

Here are some of the bargains:—

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THE best Household Tea is sold at 2s. 2d. by HUGHES' CITY of LONDON TEA COMPANY, Ltd., 7lb. carriage free, C.O.D. London. Pound sample by post 2s. 6d.—Beer-lane, Great Tower-street, E.C.3.

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Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 502, Edgware-road, W.2. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends free or cash by return. Ambs. 1353, Est. 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

FOR SALE, TABLE LINEN, crested and woven; "Hotel Cecil" souvenirs.—Tele. Padd. 8402.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPLICATIONS are invited for POST of ASSISTANT ALMONER at the PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON, N.15. Salary £175 per annum (and lunch).—Applications, stating age, experience, together with copies of testimonials, by September 1st, addressed to "The Director." Duties to commence October 1st.

21st August, 1930.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT. MINISTRY of EDUCATION. SCHOOL of APPLIED ART, GIZA. APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

1. An experienced STAINED and LEADED GLASS ARTIST and DESIGNER is required as a teacher. Applicants must possess intimate knowledge of the craft in all its branches. The appointment will be on contract for three years, renewable, at an annual salary of £E.420 (approximately £431).
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Annual leave of at least two months may be granted. A Transfer Allowance equal to one month's salary will be paid to the successful applicant if resident in Europe. Applicants must be able to speak and write English. Applications, handwritten in English, and accompanied by not more than two copies of testimonials and by not more than two examples of design or work executed or sent to the Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Education, Cairo, so as to be received not later than September 7th, 1930.

THE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE AND EXPERIMENTAL STATION, KIRTON (LINCS).

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of AGRICULTURAL MYCOLOGIST at the above Institute. Salary £300 per annum, rising by annual increments of £20 to a maximum of £400. The appointment offers exceptional opportunities for research work.—Particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Principal, the Agricultural Institute, Kirton, near Boston, Lincs, and should be returned not later than 27th September.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES. COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS. APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POST:—

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Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/2274.

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APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience is caused.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post: 12 copies of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s. 50 2s. 6d., quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11A, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

A N ambitious lady or gentleman residing in the provinces is required to represent a prominent firm; must be disengaged, possess the highest references, and be ready to commence duties at short notice.—Write, stating experience,

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

THE YORK MEETING

SOME ST. LEGER HORSES

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

A very important, and always enjoyable, meeting will be begun at York tomorrow. A hand-worked totalisator will be ready in each enclosure. It is understand that a fully electrified machine will not be working on this course until next spring. Admission to the principal ring, and also to the paddock, is only £1, while there are other excellent enclosures for which only a few shillings are charged. The course itself, as at Epsom and Ascot, is open, so that the racing can be watched for nothing. Yet in spite of this cheapness everything at York is extremely well done and the prize money given by the executive is such that fields should be good, not only in quantity but also in quality.

The success of Rameses the Second at Hurst Park on Saturday, to which reference is made later in these Notes, calls attention again to his chance in the St. Leger, to be run at Doncaster on September 10. This much-improved Gainsborough colt is not engaged at York, but his stable companion, Iliad, who was second in the Derby, can be started in the Duke of York Plate to be run on Wednesday over a mile and a quarter. As Iliad has never won a race he receives a maiden allowance and has to carry only 8st. 11lb., and if they are started will be receiving 19lb. from Parenthesis, 4lb. from Prince Paradise, 11lb. from Earn Hill, and 2lb. from Seer. If he is to have any chance at all at Doncaster he should be able, at the weights, to win this race. Parenthesis is also engaged in the Great Yorkshire Stakes to be run on Thursday, the distance on this occasion being a mile and a half. Once again he is heavily penalized for his Ascot success, but his task appears to be easier here than in the other race. Indeed, if he is to win the St. Leger, and not a few well-informed people seem to consider that he is certain to do so, then he should be able to win this race.

Neither Diolite nor Singapore is engaged this week, but each is doing very well in his work at home. The able trainer of Diolite still maintains that the colt will not be beaten, if he is beaten, because he cannot stay and, after all, he should know whether the colt possesses the necessary stamina to win a St. Leger. Even if he is not a genuine stayer I do not say that he will not win the last of the season's Classics, which has been won on more than one occasion in recent years by a colt which was not a true stayer. On known form the opposition will consist of a number of second-class horses, so that it may well be that Diolite's stamina will never be tested. After all he was the best of his age a year ago. He won the Two Thousand Guineas in a canter this spring, and he ran well in the Derby. I do not know at the moment who will ride him next month, but Fox, who rode him in the Two Thousand Guineas, presumably will be wanted for Parenthesis, while Ray, who rode him in the Derby, will ride Rameses the Second in the St. Leger. G. Richards will ride Singapore, who, on Goodwood form, has the beating of Rameses the Second, while the latter, strictly on the form book, has the beating of Diolite, through Silver Flare. Further, on public form, through Silver Flare and Pinxit, Rameses the Second has the beating of Parenthesis.

THE ASCOT RUNNING

It will be argued that there is no value in this public form, and that Parenthesis was far from his best when, receiving weight, he was beaten at Chester by Pinxit. I will turn, therefore, to his race at Ascot, for it is on this race that his numerous admirers base their belief that the St. Leger is as good as over, and that other horses are wasting their time in opposing the son of Son-in-Law and Bracket. The Ascot race was the Prince of Wales's Stakes, and the distance was a mile and five furlongs. Parenthesis won by four lengths from Pyramid, to whom he was giving 5lb., with Captain Shaw, carrying the same weight as Parenthesis, another length away, third. Ut Majeur, giving Parenthesis 7lb., finished fifth. Pyramid had run once before, in a maiden stakes at Newmarket, when she had finished fourth, the winner being Meistersinger, who was giving her the usual 3lb. sex allowance. Pyramid, then, it would seem, in spite of her breeding, by Papyrus out of Trestle, is a filly of small account for the time being. Meistersinger, incidentally, is in a handicap at York this week, 1lb. above Spinner's Cottage, who, on this season's form, is about 21lb. behind another three-year-old, Heronsleas. Captain Shaw, who was third at Ascot and who, making every allowance, on that form, is about a stone behind Parenthesis, has not run since Ascot. In his previous race, at Kempton Park, he had finished nearly last in a race won by Smoky Light from Elibank, with Sally Gray third. The first and the second on that occasion were giving Captain Shaw 10lb. Before that Captain Shaw had not been in the first half-dozen in the Wood Ditton Stakes at Newmarket. I am not saying that Parenthesis will not win the St. Leger, but these facts about the Ascot race do seem to suggest to me that if the many admirers of the colt are basing their beliefs and hopes on this Ascot race, then it may well be that their foundations are not too sound.

AN UNCONVINCING TEST

I have left to the last the position in the Ascot race of Ut Majeur. So far as I remember the race Ut Majeur was eased when it was seen by his rider that he could not win. Let us be generous, however, and say that Parenthesis could have beaten Ut Majeur with another stone on his back, which would mean that he is 7lb. in front of the Aga Khan's colt. That only means that he is as good as The Scout II. Ut Majeur has run twice since Ascot. He was very unlucky in the Grand Prix, in which race he had no chance, for he was almost knocked over time after time. At Goodwood he ran a dead-heat with Press Gang, who was giving him 10lb. Press Gang, before that, had beaten Bosworth at Newmarket, but the going there was very hard, and not suitable to the winner of the Gold Cup. Further, Bosworth has since been beaten at Liverpool. I cannot therefore see that even if Parenthesis did give Ut Majeur a stone beating at Ascot he has achieved anything which should make him a fair and proper favourite for the St. Leger, as he appears to be at the present time.

The disqualification of Abelard at Hurst Park on Friday for not keeping a straight course and for interfering with other horses in the race, to which full reference was made in these Notes on Saturday, has aroused more discussion than any other recent incident connected with racing. The action of the Stewards is praised by every one who has the best interests of racing at heart, and general surprise is expressed that similar action is not taken on many more occasions.

HURST PARK MEETING

The Hurst Park Meeting was concluded on Saturday in weather that was almost marvellously fine after the drenching rain of the morning. Had there been any indication of such an improvement there must have been a much larger attendance, for there is no course more conveniently situated on the map of London's environs than Hurst Park.

The outstanding event of the afternoon was the defeat of Silver Flare in the Richemount Stakes. It was only by a head, and so far as the actual running was concerned Silver Flare was not entirely disgraced until the last furlong, when the temper he reveals from time to time in training cost him the race. Racing neck to neck with Rameses the Second, who was the only other backed horse, Silver Flare, as it appeared, tried to savage his rival. Certainly Elliott was seen to pull his mount back sharply from an over-close encounter, and the incident just enabled Rameses the Second to gain the advantage. It may be that Silver Flare was waited with when he wanted to go his own gait over the mile and a quarter. The fact remains that a horse that had run fourth in the Derby once more disappointed everybody on the race-course.

Not even Silver Flare, however, was such a costly failure as First Flight in the Fountain Plate, which is over a distance of 1 mile 7 furlongs and 65 yards. Here, G. Richards never seemed able to get the favourite moving well. He raced last most of the way behind a field of nine, led at a steady, as well as a swift, pace by Boss of the Show. Even in the Straight First Flight never looked like getting through. Boss of the Show, on the other hand, held on to his pronounced lead in a most convincing manner, and finally won by four lengths from Auction Pool, and three-quarters of a length more from Steerforth. Jugo ran his usual steady race, but evidently could not give anything like 2½st. to the winner in these days and keep up such a pace over practically two miles.

Denison and Gift Horse had no difficulty in winning their respective selling races, but in the Lennox Plate, Catherine Glover, a well-bred filly from Beckhampton, was a very dismal failure. The race was won by Putting Green, who got away well, with a couple of outsiders second and third. In the Nonsuch Plate there was to be noted the defeat by Devonie of Tutbury and Polar Bear in a most exciting finish. Devonie, on the rails, showed her customary fine turn of speed, but only beat The Urchin by a short head, with Polar Bear the same distance away, third.

HURST PARK RESULTS

3.0 (3.2).—The **HAMMERSMITH SELLING PLATE** (high-weight handicap) of 250 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile.

DENISON, ch g. by Soldennis—Ovena (Mr. S. H. Darling). 8st. 13lb. ..... G. Richards 1
LADY GAY, b f, by Sir Berkeley—Chicosia (Captain M. Weyland). 9st. ..... C. Ray 2
MR. BERTRAM, b c, by Ellangowan—Hark Forrard (Mrs. Shafto). 8st. 13lb. ..... H. Jelliss 3

Knotweed (Sir W. Cooke). 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Dodaletta (Lt. E. J. Marshall). 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Herbert 0
Beautiful Queen (Mr. W. J. Waldron). 8st. 2lb. ..... K. Gethin 0
Transitive (Brigadier-General C. Lambton). 7st. 13lb. ..... R. Fawdon 0
Good Citizen (Mr. J. Mayo). 7st. 9lb. ..... W. Gilchrist 0
Royalena (Mr. D. White). 7st. 5lb. ..... A. Fox 0

(Winner trained by S. Darling, at Newmarket).

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Denison, 100 to 30 Lady Gay, 7 to 2 Mr. Bertram, 8 to 1 each Knotweed and Royalena, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 5s.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 11,378 units; total place pool, 11,944 units.

Won by a head; three lengths separated second and third. Transitive was fourth and Beautiful Queen last. The winner was sold to Mr. H. L. Cottrill for 380 guineas.

3.30 (3.31).—The **FOUNTAIN PLATE** (high-weight handicap) of 500 sovs.; second to receive 75 sovs. One mile, seven furlongs, and 65 yards.

BOSS OF THE SHOW, b g. by The Boss—Passing Show (Mr. W. H. Morgan). 4 yrs. 7st. ..... F. Sharpe 1
AUCTION POOL, b g. by Baal Gad—Auctioneering (Mr. R. Brendon). 5 yrs. 7st. 11lb. (car. 7st. 9lb.) ..... H. Gunn 2
STEERFORTH, ch c. by Stedfast—Crocadale (Sir W. Cooke). 4 yrs. 7st. 4lb. ..... J. Sirett 3
Jugo (Mr. T. Richards). 6 yrs. 9st. 7lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Roi des Aulnes (Sir Abe Bailey). 5 yrs. 8st. ..... J. Dines 0
First Flight (Sir H. A. Wernher). 5 yrs. 7st. 4lb. ..... G. Richards 0

Ballyscanlon (Mr. H. Martin). 6 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Lowrey 0
Apache (Mrs. E. Wallace). 5 yrs. 7st. ..... K. Robertson 0
High Minded (Major F. B. Sneyd). 6 yrs. 7st. ..... E. Smith 0

(Winner trained by Harry Powney, at Durrington)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst First Flight, 5 to 1 Jugo, 6 to 1 each Steerforth and Roi des Aulnes, 7 to 1 Apache, 100 to 8 Boss of the Show, 100 to 6 each Auction Pool and Ballyscanlon, 25 to 1 agst High Minded.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 44s.; places, 10s. 6d., 14s. 5d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 14,542 units; total place pool, 14,984 units.

Won by four lengths; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. First Flight was fourth and Ballyscanlon last.

4.0 (4.1).—The **DITTON SELLING PLATE** of 300 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

GIFT HORSE, b c, by Arch Gift—Lady Brazen (Sir C. Hyde). 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 1
THE RING, ch c, by Happy Man—Bright Maid (Lady Ludlow). 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Elliott 2
AVONFORD, br g, by Stratford—Isle of Beauty (Mr. E. C. Nolan). 8st. 6lb. ..... P. Beasley 3
Chalklands (Mrs. E. Wallace). 8st. 9lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Kipper (Mr. V. T. Thomoson). 8st. 6lb. ..... G. McNally 0

(Winner trained by Scobie, at Whitsbury)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 1 Gift Horse, 11 to 2 agst Avonford, 6 to 1 Chalklands, 10 to 1 The Ring, 50 to 1 agst Kipper.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s.; places, 2s. 6d., 3s. Total win pool, 12,417 units; total place pool, 8,635 units.

Won by a length; a similar distance separated second and third. Chalklands was fourth.

The winner was sold to Lord Rosebery for 650 guineas.

4.30 (4.32).—The **RICHEMOUNT STAKES**, a sweepstakes of 12 sovs. each, with 400 sovs. added; second to receive 75 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

RAMESES THE SECOND, ch c, by Gainsborough—Grand; Rapide (Mr. W. M. G. Singer). 9st. 7lb. ..... C. Ray 1
SILVER FLARE, br c, by Pharos—Silver Wand (Major J. S. Courtauld). 8st. 2lb. ..... C. Elliott 2
FAIR GAME, ch c, by Chatterton—La Delivrance (Mr. W. Woodward). 9st. 1lb. ..... J. Childs 3
Lycidas (Lord Rosebery). 8st. 2lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Bouvyne (Mr. W. M. Cazalet). 8st. 2lb. ..... R. Dick 0

(Winner trained by Lawson, at Manton)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 on Silver Flare, 11 to 4 agst Rameses the Second, 100 to 8 each Lycidas and Fair Game, 33 to 1 agst Bouvyne.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 3d.; places, 3s., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 13,971 units; total place pool, 9,243 units.

Won by a head; three lengths separated second and third. Lycidas was fourth.

5.0 (5.2).—The **LENNOX PLATE** of 300 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

PUTTING GREEN, ch c, by Puttenden—Pomona (Mr. A. M. Melville). 8st. 10lb. ..... M. Wing 1
SASKATOON, b f, by Junior—Magical Music (Major A. Benson). 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Richards 2
SWEET CLARE, b f, by Chivalrous—Clare Bay (Lord de Dundas). 8st. 7lb. ..... R. James 3
Eyes Off (Mr. E. G. de Mestre). 8st. ..... C. Ray 0
Castle Martin (Mr. F. W. Carr). 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Ermer 0
St. Crispian (Mr. E. S. Freeland). 8st. 10lb. C. Elliott 0
Sanity (Mr. R. H. Gregory). 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Vane 0
Boy Bachelor (Mrs. S. B. Joel). 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Catherine Glover (Mr. J. A. Dewar). 8st. 7lb. ..... Fox 0
Jerboa (Mr. F. Whitaker). 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Bullock 0
Blairmore (Lord Woolavington). 8st. 7lb. ..... W. Heavey 0

(Winner trained by Sir H. Norman, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 on Catherine Glover, 4 to 1 Boy Bachelor, 6 to 1 Putting Green, 10 to 1 Saskatoon, 100 to 6 Eyes Off, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 32s. 9d.; places, 8s., 5s., 22s. 3d. Total win pool, 18,051 units; total place pool, 16,484 units.

Won by six lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Catherine Glover was fourth and Jerboa last.

5.30 (5.33).—The **NONSUCH PLATE** (welter handicap) of 300 sovs. Five furlongs.

DEVONIE, b f, by Phalaris—Quail (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Church). 9 yrs. 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Childs 1
THE URCHIN, br g, by Stratford—Lawless (Mr. B. Davis). 4 yrs. 8st. 2lb. ..... J. Dobie 2
POLAR BEAR, br c, by Stratford—Polar Belle (Mrs. J. B. Joel). 5 yrs. 9st. 3lb. R. Carslake 3
Caballero (Mr. H. E. Steel). 5 yrs. 9st. 13lb. M. Wing 0
Tutbury (Mr. A. M. Melville). 6 yrs. 9st. 11lb. F. Fox 0
Lumley (Mr. E. S. Freeland). 3 yrs. 8st. 6lb. C. Elliott 0
Irish Peach (Mr. F. Hartigan). 3 yrs. 8st. 3lb. G. Richards 0
Konda (Mr. A. Sevastopulo). 4 yrs. 7st. 9lb. J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by Alden, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Tutbury, 100 to 30 Konda, 4 to 1 Devonie, 6 to 1 Polar Bear, 100 to 8 each The Urchin and Caballero, 100 to 7 Irish Peach, 20 to 1 agst Lumley.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s.; places, 4s. 3d., 6s. 3d., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 17,220 units; total place pool, 14,241 units.

Won by a short head; the same distance separated second and third. Tutbury was fourth and Irish Peach last.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

YORK MEETING

DUKE OF YORK PLATE.—Barkway.
YORKSHIRE OAKS.—Sultan Pasha.
PRINCE OF WALES'S PLATE.—La Zarine filly, Suspense, and Polynesia.
YORKSHIRE OAKS.—Tetrapon.
NUNTHORPE SWEEPSTAKES.—Quartrain.

MISCELLANEOUS

HARDORNE PLATE (BIRMINGHAM).—Tetrapon.
BIRMINGHAM PLATE (BIRMINGHAM).—Cragadour.
NANTWICH HANDICAP (BIRMINGHAM).—Alexandra Day.
SEPTEMBER HANDICAP (BIRMINGHAM).—Bunch.
ROTHSCHILD PLATE (LEWES).—Baldermack.
NEWDIGATE PLATE (GATWICK).—Parthenon.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. W. H. THORPE'S NAME.—Playday and Mosque.

HAYDOCK PARK RESULTS

2.15 (2.17).—The **CLUB MAIDEN HANDICAP**, a plate of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Six furlongs.

DREAMY TREMOR, ch f, by Tremola—Vain Dream (Mr. A. Falcon). 8st. ..... G. Walsh 1
ARCHIMEDES, b c, by Wavelet's Boy—Ultima Thule (Mr. W. J. Waldron). 8st. 11lb. T. Weston 2
GOSSAMER, ch g, by Golden Boss—Whitethread (Mr. J. M. Misa). 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Jones 3
Golden Wonder (Mrs. N. Roberts). 8st. 12lb. ..... F. Hodges 0
Nettie (Mrs. Hardcastle). 8st. 6lb. ..... E. Crossley 0
Youngster (Sir C. Hyde). 8st. ..... A. Partridge 0
Gunga Din (Mrs. G. H. Drummond). 7st. 12lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Broc-o-dale (Mr. E. Burns). 7st. 10lb. ..... A. Harris 0
Rustler (Mrs. E. J. Lyall). 7st. 2lb. ..... W. McCafferty 0

(Winner trained by Wm. Griggs, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 on Gossamer, 6 to 1 agst Gunga Din, 8 to 1 each Archimedes and Rustler, 100 to 7 Dreamy Tremor, 100 to 6 each Golden Wonder and Youngster, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 27s. 5d.; placers, 4s. 6d., 4s., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,298 units; total place pool, 9,095 units.

Won by a short head; two lengths separated second and third. Golden Wonder was fourth and Nettie last.

2.50 (2.52).—The **SATURDAY SELLING PLATE** of 300 sovs. One mile.

ESSEX BEACON, ch g, by Essex Lord—St. George's Light (Mr. P. Hands). 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb. F. Balch 1
PERIASTER, br c, by Periosteum—Waladia (Mr. F. J. C. Pollitzer). 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. T. Weston 2
DREUX, b g, by Lisman—Dragonne (Mr. W. Smyth). aged, 8st. 9lb. ..... A. Wragg 3
Pure Scandal (Mr. F. Leach, jun.). 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. H. Leach 0
Warning (Mr. L. A. Oppenheim). 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. R. Jones 0
Kloof (Mr. A. Donn). aged, 8st. 9lb. ..... T. Barber 0
Hidden Garland (Mr. H. S. Maw). 4 yrs, 8st. W. Stephenson 0
Roquefort II. (Count Fal de Saint-Phalle). 5yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... J. Simpson 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley, Croydon)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Essex Beacon, 4 to 1 Pure Scandal, 9 to 2 Roquefort II., 5 to 1 Dreux, 10 to 1 Periaster, 100 to 8 Kloof, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 6s. 3d., 5s. Total win pool, 7,921 units; total place pool, 7,860 units.

Won by a head; a length and a half separated second and third. Warning was fourth and Hidden Garland last.

The winner was bought in for 350 guineas.

3.25 (3.26).—The **SOUTH LANCASHIRE HANDICAP**, a plate of 500 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

RED LAIRD, ch c, by Pomme-de-Terre—Molly (Mr. J. Bell-Irving). 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb. A. Richardson 1
SPIONELLA, b f, by Spion Kop—Ellel (Sir E. Hanmer). 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... W. Nevett 2
NOBLE STAR, b c, by Hanobang—Hesper (Mr. H. P. Nickalls). 3 yrs, 8st. 8lb. ..... L. Tidey 3
Yutrill (Mr. S. A. Barry). 6 yrs, 8st. 6lb. J. Taylor 0
Redeswood (Sir L. Parkinson). 3 yrs, 8st. T. Weston 0
Eppie Adair (Major T. Bardwell). 3 yrs, 7st. J. Simpson 0
Shovelstrode (Mrs. A. Hall-Watt). 4 yrs, 7st. 5lb. J. Caldwell 0
Lucky Son (Mr. T. Aspinall). aged, 7st. 4lb. W. Stephenson 0
Top Dressing (Mrs. G. H. Peacock). 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. A. Adey 0

(Winner trained by R. Armstrong, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Spionella, 7 to 2 Yutrill, 11 to 2 Redeswood, 6 to 1 Noble Star, 10 to 1 Eppie Adair, 100 to 8 each Red Laird and Top Dressing, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s.; places, 4s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 4s. Total win pool, 11,040 units; total place pool, 9,656 units.

Won by two lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Redeswood was fourth and Shovelstrode last.

3.55 (3.58).—The **BRYN SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP**, a plate of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Five furlongs.

AFRICORN, b g, by Corn Kale—Shanganagh (Lord Grimthorpe). 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Thwaites 1
LONGMYND LAD, b c, by Silvern—Lady Lavan (Mr. H. Boulton). 7st. 2lb. ..... P. Evans 2
LAST CAST, ch g, by Salmon Trout—Lady Josephine (Sir C. Hyde). 8st. 8lb. ..... S. Wragg 3
Seaboard (Lord Ellesmere). 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Aloupe (Sir E. Carton). 8st. 6lb. ..... T. Rawles 0
Sterling Boy (Mrs. Yates). 8st. 5lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Kiss Curl (Mr. H. J. Simms). 7st. 12lb. J. Simpson 0
Security Lass (Mr. E. Stokes). 8st. 3lb. ..... A. Wragg 0
Catawaul (Mr. C. Chatterton). 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Foy 0
Channel Fleet (Mr. J. Hamer). 8st. ..... T. Barber 0
Hereford (Mr. L. Tasker). 8st. 11lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Kalepot (Mr. T. Davidson). 7st. 8lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Royal Dale (Mr. I. Z. Davis). 6st. 13lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) ..... F. Balch 0
Carousal (Mr. H. S. Watson). 6st. 12lb. ..... H. Whitehouse 0

(Winner trained by Bazley, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Sterling Boy, 3 to 1 African, 7 to 1 each Last Cast and Longmynd Lad, 100 to 12 Security Lass, 10 to 1 Channel Fleet, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 15s. 9d. Total win pool, 9,567 units; total place pool, 8,475 units.

Won by three lengths; one length separated second and third. Last Cast, Longmynd and Security Lass last. The winner was bought in for 100 guineas.

4.25 (4.27).—The **GARSWOOD HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP**, a plate of 200 sovs. One mile.

NUXFORD, b c, by Stratford—Nux (Sir A. Bailey). 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Jones 1
THE WRECKER, b c, by Pop-along—Kittrush (Mr. W. de Selincourt). 4 yrs, 8st. E. Molyneux 2
MOUCHON, b g, by Herodote—Mouchette (Mr. H. O. Madden). 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ... G. Walsh 3
Duke of Florence (Mr. A. D. McAlpine). aged, 8st. 12lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Storm Cycle (Mr. C. Warrington). 3 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Taylor 0
San Marino (Mr. F. W. Carr). 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb. J. Childs 0
Bernadotte (Mr. E. Osborn). 6 yrs, 7st. 12lb. T. Clay 0
Martyr (Mrs. J. Watson). 6 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ... D. Morris 0
Theolinpip (Sir L. Parkinson). 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. W. Nevett 0

(Winner trained by Cottrill, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Theolinpip, 7 to 2 San Marino, 9 to 2 Mouchon, 5 to 1 Nuxford, 10 to 1 Martyr, 100 to 8 Storm Cycle, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 3d.; places, 3s. 9d., 10s. 3d., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 9,227 units; total place pool, 7,565 units.

Won by a neck; one length separated second and third. Bernadotte was fourth and Martyr last.

4.55 (4.58).—The **ST. HELENS STAKES** of 3 sovs. each, with 250 sovs. added; winner receives 250 sovs., balance to be divided—two-thirds to second and one-third to third. One mile and a half.

CULLODEN, ch c, by Golden Myth—Flora Macdonald (Mr. J. A. Dewar). 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. T. Weston 1
WHITE BLOSSOM, ch f, by Stedfast—White Bud (Mrs. J. Grieve). 4 yrs, 6st. 6lb. ... W. Arnull 2
COLICHEMARDE, b c, by Captain Pracasse—Carbide (Lord H. de Walden). 3 yrs, 6st. 6lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ..... J. Simpson 3
Black Armstrong (Mrs. G. H. Peacock). 4 yrs, 6st. 6lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ..... W. Whitehouse 0
Silver Blake (Lady B. Gilbert). 6 yrs. 6lb. ..... A. Jefferies 0

(Winner trained by Pickering, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Culloden, 5 to 2 Black Armstrong, 11 to 4 Colichemarde, 100 to 7 White Blossom, 50 to 1 agst Silver Blake.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 6d. Places, 2s. 9d., 7s. 9d. Total win pool, 7,212 units; total place pool, 4,578 units.

Won by a length; six lengths separated second and third. Silver Blake was last.

WINNING JOCKEYS

The following table shows the positions and percentages of the most successful jockeys to date, together with the result of investing £1 on each of their mounts:—

	Won	Lost	Total	Per-centage	£1 Stake System £ s. d.
F. FOX	78	407	485	16·08	— 22 0 8
G. RICHARDS	73	428	501	14·57	— 149 1
T. WESTON	60	322	391	17·64	— 90 4 7
H. WRAGG	58	343	401	14·46	— 103 6 4
W. NEVETT	39	200	239	16·31	— 28 9 10
C. RAY	39	250	289	11·85	— 119 12 6
H. BEASLEY	38	193	231	16·45	— 67 8 0
C. RICHARDS	38	279	317	11·98	— 59 10 2
C. ELLIOTT	34	192	226	15·04	— 44 3 2
P. BEASLEY	33	179	212	15·56	+ 13 7 2
R. PERRYMAN	33	301	334	9·88	— 151 6 8
R. JONES	31	174	205	15·12	— 17 4 8
R. DICK	31	216	247	12·55	— 57 7 2
M. BEARY	29	300	329	8·81	— 140 15 5
R. CARSLAKE	26	128	154	16·88	— 58 3 8

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

HURST PARK

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

3.0.—Denison, WIN, 5s., PLACE, 2s. 3d.; Lady Gay, PLACE, 2s. 3d.; Mr. Bertram, PLACE, 2s. 6d.

3.30.—Boss of the Show, WIN, 22s., 9d., PLACE, 6s. 3d.; Auction Pool, PLACE, 8s. 6d.; Steerforth, PLACE, 4s. 9d.

4.0.—Gift Horse, WIN, 3s. 9d.; PLACE, 2s. 9d.; The Ring, PLACE, 7s. 3d.

4.30.—Rameses the Second, WIN, 11s. 3d.; PLACE, 3s. 9d.; Silver Flare, PLACE, 2s. 9d.

5.0.—Putting Green, WIN, 16s. 9d.; PLACE, 4s. 9d. Saskatoon, 5s.; Sweet Clare, PLACE, 55s. 3d.

5.30.—Devonie, WIN, 10s.; PLACE, 3s. 3d.; The Urchin, PLACE, 4s. 6d.; Polar Bear, PLACE, 3s. 3d.

AFRICAN DOUBLE, 2.30 and 5.30.—Boss of the Show and Devonie, 253s. 6d. to 2s.

HAYDOCK PARK

2.15.—Dreamy Tremor, WIN, 64s. 3d.; PLACE, 27s. 6d.; Archimedes, PLACE, 3s. 9d.; Gossamer, PLACE, 2s. 6d.

2.50.—Essex Beacon, WIN, 5s.; PLACE, 2s. 9d.; Periaster, PLACE, 22s. 3d.; Dreux, PLACE, 12s.

3.25.—Red Laird, WIN, 32s.; PLACE, 7s.; Spionella, PLACE, 3s.; Noble Star, PLACE, 3s. 6d.

3.55.—Africorn, WIN, 7s.; PLACE, 2s. 9d.; Longmynd Lad, PLACE, 3s. 9d.; Last Cast, PLACE, 30s. 6d.

4.25.—Nuxford, WIN, 8s. 9d. PLACE, 3s.; The Wrecker, PLACE, 2s.; Mouchon, PLACE, 6d.

4.55.—Culloden, WIN, 2s. 9d.; PLACE, 2s. 9d.; White Blossom, PLACE, unbacked.

CROQUET

ROEHAMPTON MEETING

The Challenge Cups and Gilbey Cup meeting was concluded at the Roehampton Club on Saturday.

B. C. Apps won the Roehampton Cup by beating Mrs. Apps in two games, and with Miss Strickland won the Doubles Handicap. Miss Strickland, a girl of 16, won the Gilbey Cup with eight bisques unused, and was also successful in the Durrard Cup. The C.A. Council Cup was won by Mrs. W. K. Rollo, who beat N. O. Hicks by two games to one, and F. B. Gabb won the Luard Cup. After a prolonged game A. Rutherford beat Miss H. B. Chilton by five for the Reckitt Cup.

The results were:—

LEVEL SINGLES (ROEHAMPTON CUP).—FINAL ROUND.—B. C. Apps beat Mrs. Apps, +17—26.

LEVEL SINGLES (C.A. COUNCIL CUP).—FINAL ROUND.—Mrs. W. K. Rollo beat N. O. Hicks, +9—11, +14.

LEVEL SINGLES (LUARD CUP).—FINAL ROUND.—F. B. Gabb beat Mrs. A. T. Johnson by 9.

LEVEL SINGLES (RECKITT CUP).—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—Miss H. B. Chilton beat C. Harman by 6; A. Rutherford beat A. T. Forbes by 14. FINAL ROUND.—Rutherford beat Miss Chilton by 5.

LEVEL SINGLES (DURRARD CUP).—FINAL ROUND.—Miss M. Strickland beat Mrs. G. W. Crofts by 12.

HANDICAP SINGLES (GILBEY CUP).—FINAL ROUND.—Miss K. Strickland (16) (winner of Block D) beat R. F. Woodcock (11) (winner of Block A) by 26.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.—B. C. Apps and Miss K. Strickland (14) beat Mrs. F. H. White and Mrs. W. K. Rollo (5½) by 22.

MOTOR RACING

VICTORY OF NUVOLARI

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The ninth Royal Automobile Club Tourist Trophy Race, and the third to be run over the Ards Circuit, Belfast, was won on Saturday by Signor T. Nuvolari driving a 1,750 c.c. supercharged Alfa Romeo car. His average speed was 70.88 miles an hour. Signor Campari, driving a similar Alfa Romeo, was second at an average speed of 70.82 miles an hour. He was 16 seconds behind the winner. The third was Signor Varzi, also in an Alfa Romeo. His speed was 70.31 miles an hour. These three drivers also won the team prize. The fourth car was a supercharged 8-cylinder front-wheel drive Alvis driven by Mr. Cyril Paul. His average speed was 69.61 miles an hour.

The withdrawal of Herr Carraciola's Mercedes-Benz car was a great disappointment to the mass of spectators, but the stewards of the meeting had no option but to refuse to accept it with a supercharger which was not of standard pattern. Lord Howe offered to lend Carraciola the supercharger from his second Mercedes, but the German driver refused to make any alteration and withdrew from the race. He won the Tourist Trophy last year, but it is unlikely that he would have succeeded again in view of the very high speed maintained by the Alfa Romeos, which also received a credit lap (13 2-3 miles) and 10 minutes' start.

There were 36 starters. The first group to leave the pits were four Bentleys in Class C and four Alfa Romeos in Class E. The first away when the flag dropped was Campari, but very early in the first lap Captain H. R. S. Birkin (supercharged 4½-litre Bentley) took the lead, and he averaged over 74 miles an hour for the first circuit. He was a popular figure with the crowd, which evidently expected spectacular driving, even though Carraciola was not present to act as an additional incentive. For the first two hours there was good weather and there was no sun to handicap the drivers. With the relatively small number of starters and the variation in starting times, the competing cars were soon strung out over the entire course, and there were few of the groupings which added to the excitement last year. Birkin and Moir (Bentleys) were close together for many laps and Campari and Nuvolari (Alfa Romeo) rarely varied their separating distance of about 100 yards. Ramponi and Minoia (O.M.), the Alvis team, and the two Mercedes made other groups, but the three Talbots, which in past races have travelled in stately and immediate procession, became separated because Brian Lewis showed a greater turn of speed than was expected and left his colleagues well behind. There were also the tiny Austins, always popular with the Belfast crowd. Class lap records were broken in rapid succession. Campari and Nuvolari thrice in the first hour raised the lap record for Class E, travelling on one occasion at an average of 75.31 miles an hour, exactly the same speed as that put up by Birkin in the same lap. The chances of a Bentley victory were already faint, although Birkin was driving with great skill and determination.

There were few untoward incidents in the first hour. Paul (Alvis), who was to finish fourth, delighted the crowd at Newtownards by skidding, as it was officially described, "right through the town," and, happily, without disaster. Callingham's Alfa Romeo broke a connecting rod and left the race. The first anxiety was caused when it was known that Captain A. C. R. Waite (Austin Seven), whose chances of a place had been regarded with favour, skidded at Ballystockart Bridge and wrecked his car. He had concussion but no other injuries, and his mechanic escaped unhurt. It was not to be a good day for Austins. By the end of the first half-hour the three Alfa Romeos were leading in the order Campari, Nuvolari, and Varzi. Birkin was fourth. This order was maintained until shortly after noon, when Campari was flagged into the pits by order of stewards. He had passed another car within the white safety lines at the corners at Dundonald and Newtownards. The official warning was given him by an Italian member of the pit team. There was a fierce, loud interchange of compliments in Italian which, though it was not understood by the crowd, seemed to provide the greatest amusement of the day. The short delay was fatal to Campari's hopes of victory and Nuvolari went ahead. Campari took the lead later for a brief period, but lost

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

CRICKET

GLOUCESTERSHIRE'S POOR SCORE

BRISTOL WICKET HELPS THE AUSTRALIAN BOWLERS

The Australians began their match against Gloucestershire well on Saturday, when in the 2½ hours available for play they dismissed their opponents for 72, the second lowest score made against them this season. Hornibrook was the most successful bowler, taking four wickets for 20 runs.

Arrangements had been made to start the match at 2 o'clock, but on Friday a heavy thunderstorm broke over Fry's Athletic Ground at Ashley Downs, and, the water having got under the covers, it was decided by B. H. Lyon and V. Y. Richardson, the respective captains, to inspect the wicket again at 3 o'clock. Then another inspection at a quarter to 4 was decided upon, and in the meantime the gates were opened, 6,000 persons entering the ground on the understanding that vouchers for to-day would be given in the event of play being impossible. A start was made at five minutes past 4, and for the first time during the tour the Australians, upon winning the toss, elected not to bat. It was taking a risk, but Richardson, in view of the state of the wicket and considering the potentialities of Goddard and Parker in such circumstances, decided that it was worth while, and, in the event, has so far proved successful.

The wicket was so wet at the start that there was no justification for such a disastrous start being made against the bowling of E. L. a Beckett and A. Hurwood, and from that bad beginning there was no suggestion of recovery. A. Hurwood took the first three wickets at the cost of eight runs. Dipper gave a catch to V. Y. Richardson, fielding at second slip, in Hurwood's first over with the score at 2 and Sinfield was well caught on the leg side by C. W. Walker one run later. With Hammond and B. H. Lyon together there was no indication of the disaster to follow. Hammond, in particular, batted confidently and well, though owing to the heavy state of the ground the ball would not travel fast. Lyon, too, batted confidently enough. Grimmett took a Beckett's place and he sent down a ball which kept astonishingly low and hit almost the bottom of Lyon's off stump and three men were out for 17. Smith never looked comfortable, but Hammond hit Hurwood high to the off boundary. Hornibrook then was put on with the total at 25, and Hammond gave a Beckett an easy catch at forward short leg. This was a blow for Gloucestershire, but as bad was to follow. Dacre played a weak stroke to Grimmett and was out in the same way, and though Seabrook managed to stay in Smith was out to an excellent catch by Richardson, from a fast and low off drive, at silly point at 53. After being badly dropped by D. G. Bradman in the gully Seabrook hit the next ball straight back to Grimmett. The score was 67, and by this time the wicket had become really faster and the remaining Gloucestershire wickets fell in quick succession.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Sinfield, c. Walker, b. Hurwood	1
Dipper, c. Richardson, b. Hurwood	1
Hammond, c. & b. Beckett, b. Hornibrook	17
B. H. Lyon, b. Hurwood	5
Smith, c. Richardson, b. Hornibrook	16
Dacre, c. Beckett, b. Grimmett	4
F. J. Seabrook, c. and b. Grimmett	19
Neale, c. Walker, b. Hornibrook	2
Barnett, b. Grimmett	2
Parker, not out	0
Goddard, c. Kippax, b. Hornibrook	3
Leg-byes	1
Total	72

AUSTRALIANS.—V. Y. Richardson, A. F. Kippax, W. H. Ponsford, E. L. a Beckett, D. G. Bradman, A. Hurwood, W. McCabe, C. V. Grimmett, C. W. Walker, P. M. Hornibrook and A. Fleetwood.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
a Beckett	8	4	9	0	Grimmett	19	3	28	3
Hurwood	11	5	13	2	Hornibrook	14.3	6	20	4

UMPIRES.—Buswell and Huddleston

THE KING CONGRATULATES AUSTRALIANS

The following is the text of the telegram addressed to Mr. Kelly, the manager of the Australian team, on behalf of his Majesty:—

I am desired by the King to convey to Mr. Woodfull and his team his Majesty's hearty congratulations on their success, and on the remarkable exhibition of cricket they have given in the Test Matches.

It was a great pleasure to his Majesty to meet them, to see them play, and to have the opportunity of watching Mr. Bradman bat.

The King hopes that they enjoyed the tour, and will carry back to their homes the happiest recollections of their visit to this country.

CLIVE WIGRAM.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SCORE STEADILY

Winning the toss for Hampshire at Bournemouth on Saturday Lord Tennyson decided to put Northamptonshire in, but his bowlers scarcely met with the success he must have anticipated, Northamptonshire in the 2½ hours to which cricket was limited scoring 114 for four wickets.

Rain fell so heavily in the early hours of the morning that nothing could be done before luncheon, and, indeed, the outlook was far from promising at that point. However, a strong breeze dried the turf, and the game eventually began at a quarter to 4. The manner in which Northamptonshire started their innings seemed to justify Lord Tennyson's policy, Bakewell being bowled at four in trying to hook Herman and Woolley edging a ball to first slip with 10 runs on the board, but two good stands followed. The third partnership between Timms (J. E.) and Jupp realized 45 runs in 50 minutes, Jupp driving with much power, and after the amateur left Timms (J. E.) and W. W. Timms added a like number in five minutes longer time. Timms (J. E.) played particularly well, scoring his 46 out of 90 in an hour and three-quarters, and despite the slowness of the outfield he got the ball to the boundary seven times. Hampshire's spin bowlers could not make the ball turn quickly enough greatly to trouble the batsmen, but they kept W. W. Timms and Cox very quiet in the last half hour, when the total was increased by only 14 and Cox obtained a single.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, c. Mead, b. Kennedy	4
Bakewell, b. Herman	5
Timms (J. E.), c. Mead, b. Boyes	46
V. W. C. Jupp, b. Boyes	28
W. W. Timms, not out	17
Cox, not out	1
Byes, 5; l.-b., 8	13
Total (4 wkts.)	114

Liddell, Matthews, Bellamy, Thomas, and Kendall to go in.

HAMPSHIRE.—Lord Tennyson, A. K. Judd, Brown, Arnold, Mead, Pothecary, Kennedy, Newman, Crease, Boyes, and Herman.

UMPIRES.—Day and Bestwick.

GOOD BOWLING BY BROOK

Thanks to some splendid bowling by Brook, Worcestershire, who won the toss and put Sussex in to bat, dismissed nine of their opponents at Eastbourne on Saturday for 116 runs.

Owing to previous wet weather, the game did not begin until 10 minutes past 4, so that play was restricted to two hours and 20 minutes. A shower fell just before the players took the field, but happily this caused no further delay. A strong cross-wind proved of great assistance to the bowlers, and within an hour three wickets fell for 48. Perks bowled James Parks with his fifth ball, and, though Bowley and K. S. Duleepsinhji added 41, their stand came to an end when Bowley played a delivery from Perks on to his wicket. Then K. S. Duleepsinhji found another useful partner in Langridge, and in three-quarters of an hour the pair put on 47 before the Indian player gave a catch to mid-off after making 48 out of 92 in an hour and 35 minutes. In two hours Sussex had lost half their wickets for 108, and in the last 20 minutes the slow spinners of Brook proved so effective that another four men were dismissed for the addition of eight runs. So far Brook has taken five wickets at a cost of eight runs each.

Score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, b. Perks	20
Parks (J.), b. Perks	0
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Walters, b. Brook	48
Cook, b. Root	1
Langridge (James), l.-b.-w., b. Brook	30
A. H. H. Gilligan, l.-b.-w., b. Brook	2
Parks (H.), not out	3
Wensley, b. Brook	2
Haigh, c. Coventry, b. Brook	0
Tate, b. Perks	1
Byes, 2; l.-b., 6	8
Total (9 wkts.)	116

Cornford to go in.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—The Hon. J. Coventry, R. W. Quaife, C. F. Walters, Wright, Fox (J.), Nichol, Gibbons, Fox (W.), Root, Brook, and Perks.

UMPIRES.—Braund and Toone

SLOW SCORING BY SURREY

STEADY YORKSHIRE BOWLERS

The Oval was a bleak and desolate place at half-past 11 on Saturday morning, with one of the score boards still telling the sad story of England's second innings on the previous day, but the wicket had been completely covered, and it was possible to begin the match between Surrey and Yorkshire at five minutes past 2. Surrey won the toss, and made 202 for the loss of 4 wickets before the end of the day.

The result of this game matters very much more to Yorkshire, who have not yet given up hope of catching their rivals, Lancashire, than it does to Surrey, who can only occupy a middling position in the Championship table in any case. It must, therefore, have been exceedingly annoying for the Yorkshiremen to see Surrey taking so much valuable time for their runs. Surrey, however, had some excuse for their slow scoring. They lost Sandham with only two runs on the board, and as Hobbs and Ducat were also out with the total at little more than 100, there was a chance of a collapse, particularly as Macaulay, Robinson, and Verity were bowling very steadily to a field that was very much on its toes. Early in the afternoon, too, Bowes was making the ball bump disconcertingly, and Ducat was many times glad to get his head out of the way of a rising ball.

There was nothing wrong with the wicket when Hobbs and Sandham went in to face the bowling of Robinson, from the Vauxhall end, and Bowes, but in the fourth over of the day Sandham played with a cross bat to a shortish ball from Bowes, and hit it straight back to the bowler, who took an easy catch. With Ducat in, Hobbs made 3 from a leg-glide off Robinson, and then hit Bowes to leg for 2 and 4 in the same over, but Ducat very nearly played on to the fast bowler when he had made four. Macaulay came on for Bowes as 19, and Verity for Robinson at 34, but runs continued to come steadily all the time. Ducat should have been caught at short-slip by Macaulay off Verity when he had made 11; otherwise neither batsman gave a chance, and the 50 went up after an hour and a half's play. Just before tea, which was taken with the score at 85 for 1, Leyland caused Hobbs some trouble, but could not take his wicket.

After tea Bowes and Verity took up the attack. It was not, however, until Macaulay had come on for Bowes that Yorkshire met with any success. Ducat, who had been batting 2½ hours for 49, then hit one of Verity's leg breaks on the bottom of the bat and was well caught by A. T. Barber at mid-off. Barber took the ball so near the ground that the umpire had to be asked for a decision. In the next over Hobbs skied a ball from Macaulay to Verity at mid-wicket. He had been batting for two hours and three-quarters for his 66, which included five 4's, four of them off Bowes. Shepherd and Barling came in for some mild barracking, though they were no slower than Hobbs and Ducat had been, but they put on 57 valuable runs before Barling was caught in the slips. Shepherd had just previously received a nasty knock on the ear from one of Bowes's rising balls, but it seemed to wake him up and, with Fender also looking for every available run, the score mounted at a much better rate during the last 25 minutes, and Shepherd reached his 50 just before the end with two 4's off Leyland. Fender was not at all happy when facing Bowes, who nearly bowled him more than once, but he made one very nice off drive for 4 off Leyland, and hit the same bowler to the leg boundary soon afterwards.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, c. Verity, b. Macaulay	56
Sandham, c. and b. Bowes	0
Ducat, c. Barber, b. Verity	49
Shepherd, c. & b. Robinson	56
Barling, c. Robinson, b. Leyland	19
P. G. H. Fender, not out	16
Byes, 1; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 2	6
Total (4 wkts.)	202

Gregory, Peach, M. J. C. Allom, Brooks, and Gover to go in.

YORKSHIRE.—A. T. Barber, Holmes, Sutcliffe, Leyland, Mitchell, Robinson, Wood, Verity, Macaulay, Oldroyd, and Bowes.

UMPIRES.—Chester and Hardstaff.

LITTLE PLAY AT HINCKLEY

One of the most attractive fixtures in their list, Leicestershire's match with Warwickshire at Hinckley on Saturday was almost ruined by rain, cricket being impossible until half-past 4, while altogether play was limited to an hour and three-quarters. During this time Warwickshire, batting first on a pitch which, although soft, played easily enough, lost Smith, Croom, and Bates in scoring 67.

The rain which fell in the district during the night had left the turf almost waterlogged, and the wicket dried very slowly. When Smith and Croom opened the Warwickshire innings runs had to be fought for against accurate bowling by Shipman and Geary, who had to use a good deal of sawdust in order to secure a foothold. With only seven runs on the board, and in Shipman's second over, Smith was out to a catch at the wicket, but, with Astill bowling runs came much more freely, Croom and Wyatt, in turn, hitting that bowler for six. Success, however, soon came to Leicestershire, Astill dismissing Croom with a ball which turned sharply. After these early disasters Wyatt and Bates played cautiously, and for a time the cricket lacked incident. The Leicestershire attack was well supported by especially keen fielding, Riley, at cover, being particularly prominent. Bad light caused a delay of 10 minutes shortly after 6 o'clock, and, on resuming, Bates, like Smith, gave the wicket-keeper a catch. The Warwickshire captain, having survived a confident appeal for leg-before-wicket, appealed against the light, with the result that stumps were drawn just before the usual time.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

Smith, c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	0
Croom, b. Astill	28
Bates, c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	15
R. E. S. Wyatt, not out	16
Paine, not out	0
Byes, 5; l.-b., 2	7
Total (3 wkts.)	67

D. G. Foster, L. M. Ward, A. W. Hill, Kilner, Sandall, and Mayer to go in.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—J. A. de Lisle, W. E. Pratt, Geary, Astill, Shipman, Armstrong, Sidwell, Riley, Coleman, Bradshaw, and Smary.

UMPIRES.—Burrows and Dolphin.

NO PLAY IN FOUR MATCHES

Owing to rain no cricket was possible on Saturday at Lord's, Nottingham, Derby, and Cardiff. The teams engaged in these matches are given below:—

LORD'S

MIDDLESEX.—N. Haig, F. T. Mann, G. O. Allen, H. E. Carris, I. A. R. Peebles, Hearne, Hendren, Lee, Price, Durston, and Canning.

KENT.—G. B. Legge, A. P. F. Chapman, J. L. Bryan, C. H. Knott, T. A. Pearce, Hardings, Woolley, Freeman, Ashdown, Ames, and Todd.

(probable)

UMPIRES.—Reeves and Denton

NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—A. W. Carr, Gunn (G.), Whysall, Walker, Lilley, Larwood, Payton, Staples (A.), Staples (S. J.), Barratt, and Voce.

LANCASHIRE.—P. T. Eckersley, Watson, Hopwood, Tyldesley (E.), Tyldesley (R.), McDonald, Iddon, Tyldesley (J.), Barnett, and Vece.

Sibbles, Taylor, Paynter and Duckworth or Farrimond.

UMPIRES.—Field and Morton

DERBY

DERBYSHIRE.—G. R. Jackson, N. M. Ford, Storer, Smith (D.), Lee, Townsend, Worthington, Slater, Elliott, Armstrong, and Mitchell.

ESSEX.—H. W. F. Franklin, A. G. Darr, N. G. Wykes, K. Farnes, Cutmore, O'Connor, Nichols, Russell, Pope, Sheffield, and Smith (P.).

UMPIRES.—Nash and Walden

CARDIFF

GLAMORGAN.—M. J. Turnbull, J. C. Clay, Bates, Bell, Dyson, Davies (D.), Hills, Davies (E.), Mercer, Ryan, and Every.

SOMERSET.—J. C. White, R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, C. C. Case, P. H. F. Mermagen, E. F. Longrigg, P. A. Foy, A. G. Marshall, Young, Hunt, Wellard, and Lee (F. S.).

UMPIRES.—Parry and Oates

ILLNESS OF MR. C. T. STUDD

Mr. C. T. Studd, who played against the Australians in the Test Match in 1882, and went to Australia with the victorious English team in the following year, is lying seriously ill in the Belgian Congo.

Mr. Studd, who is the founder of the world-wide Evangelization Crusade, became a missionary in 1885. He has served in China and India and in the Belgian Congo, where he has lived during the past 14 years. Mr. Studd is the brother of Sir Kynaston Studd, a former Lord Mayor of London.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Kent.
THE OVAL.—Surrey v. Yorkshire (second day).
DERBY.—Derbyshire v. Essex.
BOURNEMOUTH.—Hampshire v. Northamptonshire (second day).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Lancashire.
CARDIFF.—Glamorgan v. Somerset.
EASTBOURNE.—Sussex v. Worcestershire (second day).
HINCKLEY.—Leicestershire v. Warwickshire (second day).
BRISTOL.—Gloucestershire v. Australians (second day).

THE AVERAGES

BATTING

(Qualification, 24 completed innings)

	Innings	Runs	Highest Times score	not out	Aver.
Sutcliffe	33	1,685	161	7	64·80
K. S. Duleepsinhji	40	2,251	333	3	60·83
Tyldesley (E.)	42	1,817	256*	8	53·44
Whysall	42	2,118	248	2	52·95
Ducat	44	1,911	218	6	50·28
Hammond (Gloucestershire)	36	1,607	211*	4	50·21
Sandham	42	1,943	204	3	49·82
Hobbs	37	1,744	146*	2	49·82
Leyland	39	1,670	211*	4	47·71
Hendren	39	1,612	138	4	46·05
Woodley (Kent)	45	1,900	120	2	44·18
Mitchell (Yorkshire)	41	1,478	176	7	43·47
Watson (Lancashire)	42	1,735	135	2	43·37
Holmes (Yorkshire)	44	1,636	132*	6	43·05
The Rev. J. R. Parsons	31	1,156	114*	4	42·81
R. E. S. Wyatt	43	1,581	145	6	42·72
B. H. Lyon	42	1,563	174	3	40·07
Russell (Essex)	36	1,322	178	3	40·06
Walker	39	1,322	165*	6	40·06
O'Connor	39	1,265	138	7	39·53
Hearne (J. W.)	41	1,344	158	7	39·52
N. M. Ford	31	1,096	183	3	39·14
Shepherd	43	1,484	234	5	39·05
D. N. Moore	29	1,083	206	1	38·67
Bakewell	46	1,643	204	2	37·34
Nichols	44	1,454	282*	4	36·35
Davies (D.)	50	1,477	171	9	36·02
Croom	39	1,274	110	3	35·38
Bates (Warwickshire)	41	1,298	199	4	35·08
Iddon	39	1,189	136	5	34·91
Payton	34	999	119*	5	34·44
Dacre	34	1,308	223	3	34·42

Oldroyd, has an average of 54.90 for 28 innings (seven times not out).
* Not out.

BOWLING

(Qualification 50 wickets)

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
Verity	288.5	123	506	50	10.12
Parker (Gloucestershire)	760.1	239	1,657	142	11·66
Tyldesley (R.)	682.5	328	2,117	132	16·03
Freeman (Kent)	1,540.5	418	3,904	241	16·19
Larwood	523.3	96	1,423	81	17·56
Mitchell (Derbyshire)	949.1	278	2,149	119	18·05
Slater	749.4	256	1,434	79	18·15
Geary (Leicestershire)	891.2	272	1,786	98	18·22
Heywood	835.2	281	1,492	81	18·41
Bowes	763.4	201	1,609	87	18·49
Nichols	721·5	142	1,969	106	18·57
Rhodes (Yorkshire)	669.4	261	1,088	58	18·75
J. C. White	1,057.2	393	2,035	107	19·01
V. W. C. Jupp	632.3	154	1,641	86	19·08
I. A. R. Peebles	806.5	131	2,271	118	19·24
Langridge (James)	928.1	231	2,018	104	19·40
Hardinge	614.1	244	1,166	60	19·43
Boyes	706	196	1,714	87	19·70
Young (Somerset)	504	191	1,045	53	19·71
Sinfield	821.3	205	1,670	84	19·88
Goddard	1,212.4	387	2,458	121	20·31
Clark	606.1	152	1,365	67	20·37
McDonald	754.3	167	2,120	103	20·58
Mercer	1,117	298	2,432	116	20·96
Astill	974	276	2,284	108	21·14
Tate	1,061.3	316	2,101	99	21·22
Ryan	802.3	170	2,587	121	21·38
Mayer	857.4	272	2,013	92	21·88
Smary	910	360	1,387	62	22·37
Brook	886	150	2,672	117	22·83
Root	1,241.5	377	2,677	117	22·88

AUSTRALIANS' AVERAGES

BATTING

Matches played, 26; Won, 11; Lost, 1; Drawn, 14.

	Innings	Runs	Highest Times score	not out	Aver.
D. G. Bradman	30	2,225	334	5	109·68
W. M. Woodfull	23	1,339	216	6	60·86
A. F. Kippax	26	1,129	120	6	56·45
W. H. Ponsford	26	1,228	220*	4	55·81
S. McCabe	27	905	90	2	38·20
A. Jackson	27	970	164	1	36·16
E. L. a Beckett	15	323	67	5	32·30
A. Fairfax	23	502	63	6	29·52
V. Y. Richardson	26	738	166	0	28·38
W. A. Oldfield	13	207	43*	4	23·00
C. V. Grimmett	16	176	50	3	17·60
P. M. Hornibrook	20	115	20	6	8·21
A. Hurwood	12	62	15	1	5·63
C. W. Walker	11	35	10*	4	5·00
T. W. Wall	16	49	9*	4	4·08

* Not out.

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
C. V. Grimmett	887	237	2,085	133	15.67
P. M. Hornibrook	663.5	200	1,599	72	19.43
S. McCabe	238	57	603	23	26.21
A. Hurwood	276	86	617	23	26.82
A. Fairfax	464.4	130	1,020	38	26.84
D. G. Bradman	66	12	242	9	26.88
E. L. a Beckett	255	46	822	15	28.13
T. W. Wall	516.2	92	1,599	44	31.79
A. F. Kippax	15	2	44	1	44.00

LONDON CLUB MATCH RESULTS

HAMPSTEAD, 179 for 9 dec. (R. G. Atkinson 60, L. H. G. Gilbert 52); BECKENHAM, 111 (N. S. M. Atkinson 4 for 18).

BLACKHEATH, 212 (H. L. Hollis 59); OLD CHARLTON, 90.

EAST MOLESEY, 106; WIMBLEDON, 94 (C. H. Robins 6 for 37).

H.A.C., 132 (P. L. Frith 54); OLD WESTMINSTERS, 69 (J. McDermid 5 for 14).

PURLEY, 182 for 6 dec.; OLD GRAMMARIANS, 69.

RICHMOND, 87 (A. Nichols 5 for 44); HAMPTON WICK, 96 (R. B. Bonham 5 for 39).

DULWICH, 80 (L. V. Stone 6 for 29); BROMLEY, 159 for 9.

CHISWICK PARK, 171 (H. M. Garland-Wells 50); THE WANDERERS, 70 (Garland-Wells 5 for 37).

BECKENHAM, 202 for 7 dec. (P. J. Aste 80; SIDCUP, 210 for 7 (L. L. Armour 79, F. M. Turnbull 63, G. H. Astell 61).

BARCLAYS BANK, 191 for 3 dec. (W. S. Hughes 55); SPENCER, 139 for 9 (R. N. Hunt 5 for 39).

CUACO, 67 (D. Adams 6 for 19); BEDDINGTON, 74 (G. Smith 7 for 34).

CATFORD, 206 for 5 dec. (W. Gracey 99); CHARLTON PARK, 124 for 9 (Mielke 5 for 31).

SOUTHGATE, 153; NORTH LONDON, 85 for 5.

OLD OLAVIANS, 140 for 8 dec.; KENLEY, 97 for 8.

BROMLEY TOWN, 99 (A. C. Higgs 5 for 25); PARSONS GREEN, 173 (C. Grigg 60).

HONOR OAK, 172 for 5 dec.; SHEPHERDS BUSH, 147 for 9.

GRAVESEND, 208 (J. W. Hodsell 60); BICKLEY PARK, 193 (J. W. Bowley 59).

MERTON, 164 for 7 dec.; THORNTON HEATH, 41 (Alton 5 for 28, Challis 3 for 11).

MILL HILL PARK, 173 for 8 dec. (W. A. Pratt 50); RICHMOND TOWN, 50 (A. J. Smith 5 for 28, W. Townsend 4 for 18).

LAUDERDALE, 95; RAVENSBOURNE, 71 (Harper 6 for 25).

CATFORD WANDERERS, 202 for 8 dec.; LINDEN PARK, 162 for 3 (C. Batchelor 73 not out).

SOUTH HAMPSTEAD, 48 (Hodgson 5 for 32, Irani 5 for 15); WEST HERTS, 122 (Martin 5 for 46).

DERRICK WANDERERS, 467 (Sadler 50); ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, 95 for 8 (Stanton 5 for 26).

BRITANNIC HOUSE, 93; BEDFORD BRANCH, 90 (COX 6 for 25).

HAMPTON WICK, 216 for 6 dec. (A. G. Pelo 74); RICHMOND, 66 (Morris 6 for 24).

SPRINGFIELD MEDICAL HOSPITAL, 170 for 3 dec. (S. Bond 71 not out); SYDENHAM, 47 (E. Deal 4 for 3).

CROYDON AMATEUR, 163 (R. Thomson 53); YOUNG PLAYERS OF SURREY, 53 (Hadman 6 for 25).

WEST MIDDLESEX, 137; ELMERS END, 91.

TUFNELL PARK, 171 for 7 dec. (E. Gooding 69 not out); METROGAS, 82.

THAMES DITTON, 181 for 8 dec.; HIGHGATE, 123 for 6 (Watts 5 for 38).

CROYDON MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, 141 for 7 dec. (Sawyer 82 not out); BANSTEAD MENTAL HOSPITAL, 52.

BANSTEAD, 116 (Berridge 55; Hetherington 3 for 17); GIDEA PARK, 76 (Logue 6 for 15).

WEMBLEY, 130 for 6 dec.; WESTBOURNE PARK, 42 (Hall 4 for 11).

OAKLANDS PARK, 123; WOKING, 96 (Darby 7 for 40).

RICHMOND PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 50 (G. Morris 4 for 10); BATTERSEA, 83 (A. F. Ward 5 for 5).

ST. ALBANS, 154 for 1 dec.; WINCHMORE HILL, 117 for 2.

PRIVATE BANKS, 162 for 5 dec. (T. N. Pearce 73); IRIS, 91 (Bryan 5 for 29, Bynes 4 for 26).

POLYTECHNIC, 134; NORTH MIDDLESEX, 118 for 6.

HORNSEY, 169 for 9 dec.; RICHMOND, 136 for 7 (G. Norman 56).

SOUTHEND, 180 for 8 dec.; ALLEYN OLD BOYS, 70 for 8.

THAMES DITTON, 181 for 8 dec.; HURLINGHAM, 123 for 6 (C. Simmonds 55).

SIEMENS, 148; BEXLEY HEATH, 91.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA, 58 (D. A. Griffin 6 for 16); BUCKHURST HILL, 79 for 9.

BARNET, 133 for 7 dec. (J. L. Cartwright 51 not out); LUTON, 73 (W. W. Mulver 7 for 24).

WESTMINSTER BANK, 218 for 6 dec. (W. R. Francis 63 not out, J. Lear 58); HAMPSTEAD, 82 for 6 (F. Smith 3 for 19).

N. P. BANK, 175 for 9 dec.; CYPHERS, 46.

G.W.R., 78 (R. Stone 4 for 31); CENTYMCA, 38 (Honeyball 3 for 9, Green 3 for 20).

HARROW TOWN, 90 (Dixon 7 for 20); HARLESDEN, 73 (Heywood 5 for 29).

SOUTH WEST HAM, 200 for 5 dec. (J. K. Gass 78 not out, J. Harrold 54); ILFORD, 109 for 2 (J. Brooker 50 not out).

CHISWICK, 128 (H. F. Benka 7 for 50); NEASDEN, 172 for 6 (H. F. Benka 68).

ROSEBOURNE, 149 (A. G. Noakes 60; J. Parsons 5 for 46); WEST HARROW, 121 for 7 (A. S. Feacey 5 for 17).

CATFORD WANDERERS, 145 (J. Hinton 6 for 40); ADDISCOMBE, 182 for 3 (R. W. Bullock 81 not out).

SOUTH LONDON, 165 (Dickson 6 for 22); WEST HAM MENTAL HOSPITAL, 90.

OLD DUNSTONIANS, 215 for 5 dec. (Mills 73); CROYDON, 112 for 7.

SOUTHALL GAS WORKS, 71; BRENTHAM, 116 for 7.

BRENTWOOD, 55 (Veryard 7 for 31, Mills 3 for 7); ROMFORD, 120 for 7.

THE MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION

NORFOLK 94 (Bally 28; Fairservice 3 wickets for 27, Peach 4 for 32, Watt 3 for 22) and 71 for 8 wickets (Scott-Chad 25 not out; Watt 3 wickets for 21, Peach 3 for 24); KENT SECOND XI. 171 for 3 wickets declared (Fairservice 48, Hubble 38, Castle 30 not out, Crawford 26 not out). No play until 5 o'clock. At Norwich.

DEVON, 200 (R. G. Sheldon 62, J. S. Poynder 52) and 135 (Fielding 53, Hoare 41; Lock 6 wickets for 36); SURREY SECOND XI. 256 (Mobey 61, Baldwin 59) and 80 for 2 wickets (Mobey 42 not out). At Sidmouth.

DORSET 165 (Brownlow 40; Smith 5 wickets for 50) and 103 for 5 wickets. WILTSHIRE 309 for 9 wickets declared (Creek 124 not out). At Trowbridge.

OLD OLAVIANS TOUR

OLD OLAVIANS, 242 for 6 wickets, dec. (W. J. Williams 123, L. J. Underwood 73); EXMOUTH, 157 for 8 wickets (C. Monk 40, C. Cockey 29, J. A. Sunshine 5 wickets for 47 runs).

NEWTON COLLEGE, Blues, 220 (J. S. Poynder 147, J. A. Sunshine 6 for 44); OLD OLAVIANS, 196 for 6 wickets (J. A. Sunshine 49, C. McK. Whyte 49, L. J. Underwood 42).

OLD OLAVIANS, 131 (C. McK. Whyte 44 not out, L. J. Underwood 31, F. Mobley 5 for 34, including hat trick); PLYMOUTH, 58 for 6 wickets (F. H. Burroughs 3 for 19).

OLD OLAVIANS, 157 (L. J. Underwood 70); SOUTH DEVON, 200 for no wicket (J. A. I. Watts not out 110, C. H. Bennett not out 83).

OLD OLAVIANS, 256 for 8 wickets, dec. (W. J. Williams 73, C. McK. Whyte 60, H. W. Breese 51); FALMOUTH, 62 (F. H. Burroughs 6 for 22).

OLD OLAVIANS, 246 (J. A. Sunshine 95, H. W. Breese 58; Bovey Tracey, 100 (W. J. Williams 7 for 56).

OLD WYKEHAMISTS v. WILTSHIRE CLUB

(At Trowbridge)

OLD WYKEHAMISTS

First Innings		Second Innings	
W. J. Baldock, c. Butler, b. Gilbert	81	not out	64
D. Stephens, c. Wickham, b. Smith	60	c. Amor, b. Butler	4
P. G. Badham, b. Gilbert	2	b. Gilbert	14
J. W. E. Mansel, b. Gilbert	0	not out	3
R. G. Tindall, b. Gilbert	0	b. Forrester	20
C. E. Awdry, c. Ling, b. Smith	19	b. Gilbert	22
M. R. K. Burge, b. Smith	1		
E. P. Awdry, b. Gilbert	14		
F. E. Baldock, c. Wickham, b. Smith	0	c. Humphreys, b. Butler	0
R. L. Charlesworth, not out	0	b. Forrester	1
A. J. N. Young, b. Smith	0		
Byes, &c.	24	Byes, &c.	12
Total	201	Total (6 wkts.)	140

WILTSHIRE CLUB.—First Innings

G. S. Butler, c. Burge, b. Badham	46
R. A. C. Forrester, c. Mansel, b. C. Awdry	16
S. L. Amor, b. C. Awdry	0
A. P. F. Ling, b. Badham	50
H. W. Awdry, c. and b. F. E. Baldock	20
C. Comtes, c. Burge, b. Charlesworth	9
A. W. Humphrys, c. Charlesworth, b. Badham	53
H. G. Witchell, l.-b.-w., b. Badham	25
K. R. Wickham, c. Charlesworth, b. C. Awdry	16
W. Smith, b. C. Awdry	6
H. A. Gilbert, not out	1
Byes, &c.	13
Total	255

LEAMINGTON WANDERERS v. SOUTH WILTSHIRE

(At Bemerton)

SOUTH WILTSHIRE

C. G. Hall, c. Clarke, b. Ormerod	48
J. Combes, l.-b.-w., b. Clarke	3
A. Butler, b. Ormerod	25
C. H. Stanford, c. and b. Clarke	1
J. G. Parkin, c. and b. Ormerod	47
P. H. Jackson, c. Goldie, b. Ormerod	24
E. J. Stanford, c. Goldie, b. Ormerod	0
J. Ramsbridge, c. R. Pugh, b. Ormerod	1
F. H. Stokes, not out	26
H. W. Cobb, not out	15
Byes, &c.	35
Total (9 wkts.)	225

W. E. Thomas did not go in.
* Innings declared closed

LEAMINGTON WANDERERS

J. G. Pugh, c. Combes, b. Parkin	84
W. Deeley, b. Parkin	15
L. Jenner, hit wicket, b. Hall	1
G. M. Nelson, not out	31
C. B. Ormerod, l.-b.-w., b. Parkin	1
C. B. Clarke, not out	14
C. R. V. Puch, b. Parkin	0
Byes, &c.	14
Total (5 wkts.)	170

R. A. Raphael, M. A. Pugh, K. O. Goldie, H. Merrick did not go in.

R.W.K. v. THE BUFFS

(At Maidstone Barracks)

THE QUEEN'S OWN R

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

THE EMPIRE GAMES

A SUCCESSFUL WEEK CONCLUDED

SEVERAL RECORDS BROKEN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HAMILTON, Aug. 24

The first Empire Games were concluded here yesterday. Unfortunately, the weather, which had been fine all the week, broke down in the morning and heavy rain fell during the afternoon. But even the storm could not damp the ardour of the crowds, who attended in larger numbers than on the previous days, nor affect the programme, which was followed with the closest attention right up to the finish.

The Games have been a great success. Everything has passed off without a hitch. Those responsible for the ceremonies had staged everything very well, and the parades of competitors and the honours paid to the victors were among the most impressive things imaginable. Interest in the Games has grown steadily, and had the stadium been many times larger it could not have accommodated all those who wished to be present. The athletes, for their part, have given of their best; many new Canadian records have been set up; and, although no new world's records were made, many were seriously in danger, and the Empire has shown that it possesses many of the best athletes in the world to-day. That is especially true in the case of the Hundred Yards, Half Mile, and Mile.

The athletes yesterday did better than might have been expected in such conditions, for the track was well soaked, and in places was under water. Even so, several new Canadian records were set up in the course of the day. Unfortunately, in the event which attracted more interest than any other, Percy Williams, of Vancouver, the famous Canadian sprinter, running in the Hundred Yards, seriously strained a muscle on the inside of his right thigh, which will keep him off the track for some time. He just managed to finish three yards in front of the other competitors in under 10 seconds, and was then carried off the field. Disappointment is universal, as Williams was expected to win the Hundred Yards in the match between the British Empire and the United States at Chicago on Wednesday.

Among the best performances was Lord Burghley's victory in the High Hurdles in the fine time of 14 3-5sec., which is a new Canadian record. He got away to a good start and led all the way, closely trailed by H. Q. Davies (South Africa). The Mile, which was a fine race, was won by R. H. Thomas (England). Thomas and J. F. Cornes led for the greater part of the first two laps, but Cornes began to fall back towards the middle of the fourth lap, and Thomas went clean away. W. M. White (Australia) finished with a great burst to take second place, but he could make no impression on Thomas, who ran home easily with a lead of 15 yards. The time, 4min. 14sec., was a new Canadian record and worthy of all praise on such a heavy track.

The Quarter Mile was won by A. Wilson (Canada), who got the lead at the turn into the straight. G. S. Golding (Australia) had led for the greater part of the race, and was only passed by W. J. Walters (South Africa) at the end of the back stretch. The time was 48 4-5sec. Wilson is a fine runner, and he did even better in the Mile Relay, which he nearly won for his team in the last lap. R. Leigh-Wood, H. S. Townend, and Lord Burghley had all given England an increasing lead, and K. C. Brangwin got away with a lead of 12 yards. Once Wilson was on Brangwin's heels, the distance between them grew less and less, and Brangwin was only able to struggle home three yards ahead. It was one of the most exciting races of the Games. The other relay, the 440 yards, was won easily by Canada, although Williams was unable to take his place in the team. The Two-Mile Steeplechase provided yet another English triumph, it being won by G. W. Bailey, the English champion, in 9min. 52sec., which is 40sec. better than the previous best time in Canada. Bailey ran strongly, and finished with a remarkable burst of speed. A. J. Hillhouse (Australia) and V. E. Morgan (England) kept close up until the last lap. First Morgan and then Hillhouse fell behind, and Bailey was nearly 100 yards in front at the end.

The field events were hampered by the rain and the heavy ground, yet S. A. Lay (New Zealand) made a new Canadian record in the Javelin with a throw of 207ft. 1½in., this being his fourth throw. No other competitor was within 20ft. of his performance. The Long Jump went to L. Hutton (Canada) with a jump of 23ft. 7½in., R. W. Revans (England) being second more than a foot behind. V. Pickard (Canada) and H. Ford (England) had a tense battle in the Pole Vault, which was continued after everything else had been finished. Neither could get over 12ft. 6in., though Pickard has a jump of 13ft. 3in. to his credit, and in the jump-off Ford failed at 12ft. 3in. There is no doubt that the rain and continuous interruptions prevented a better jump.

The closing scenes at the Stadium lost something of their interest and colour on account of the dismal weather. The parade of the Empire Champions and the presentation of the medals were postponed, the latter being handed out at the banquet which was given at the Royal Connaught Hotel in the evening. In the afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Mr. W. D. Ross, gave the team managers banners to be carried home in memory of the Hamilton Games. The crowd, standing up, sang Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem after the last event had been decided.

The banquet was presided over by Mr. "Bobby" Robinson, the founder and organizer of the Games, through whose courage, foresight, and confidence the meeting was made possible. He never lost faith in the face of great discouragement and lack of interest elsewhere. A fitting tribute was paid to his work and enthusiasm by many speakers, and presentations were made to him by the Empire Games Committee, the English Amateur Athletic Association, and the combined teams of the Empire. Mr. E. W. Beatty, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and chairman of the Games Committee, spoke of the great benefit accruing to the Empire from such a gathering of young people, who were representative of all the corners of the British Empire. He hoped that all would take home from Hamilton a sense of the Empire's greatness, and a fuller knowledge and sympathy with the people of the other parts of the great British Federation.

This morning all the teams assembled in the heart of the city, and, parading with their managers, who carried their respective banners, marched through the city and laid wreaths at the foot of the Hamilton Cenotaph. This final act was much appreciated by the people of Hamilton, who have done so much during the past 10 days to make the visitors from distant lands at home. It is universally felt that the city has started a great impulse in the direction of a closer cooperation of the various parts of the Empire, and has inaugurated a movement which will tend to bind tighter the ties of brotherly love and sympathy.

There is joy on all sides that the Empire Games will continue, and their success in the future seems to be assured. It is hoped that all the Governments will give a hearty support and aid the movement, and steps will be taken to see that the matter is discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in September.

The final Boxing and Wrestling events were held on Friday night. The middleweight and heavy-weight wrestling events were won by M. Chepwick (Canada) and E. McCready (Canada) over S. J. Bissell (England) and A. E. H. Sanguine (England) respectively. Canada thus made a clean sweep of all the Wrestling events.

England made a much better showing in the Boxing, winning three of the four finals. J. W. Goyder, who won the light-heavy-weight, was perhaps the best boxer of the tournament. He was much too good for his opponent, A. Pitcher (Canada), who seldom made headway, or got through Goyder's defence. The feather-weight fight between F. R. Meacham and L. Stevens (South Africa) was not so good until the third round, when Stevens thought he might win by attacking ferociously, but Meacham scored points steadily. The middle-weight was won by F. Mallin over D. C. Gallagher, a fighter from Australia with a great reputation. Whether that reputation is justified or not Gallagher was no match for Mallin, who beat him at all points. The last event brought H. Williams (Canada) to meet L. A. Hall (South Africa) in the welter-weight, and after a stirring fight in the third round the decision was awarded to Hall.

The full list of the Empire Athletic Champions is given below:—

100 YARDS, P. Williams (Canada); 220 YARDS, S. A. Engelhart (England); QUARTER MILE, A. Wilson (Canada); HALF MILE, T. Hampson (England); ONE MILE, R. H. Thomas (England); THREE MILES, S. A. Tomlin (England); SIX MILES, W. J. Savidan (New Zealand); MARATHON RACE, D. McL. Wright (Scotland); TWO-MILE STEEPLECHASE, G. W. Bailey (England); 120 YARDS HURDLES, Lord Burghley (England); 440 YARDS HURDLES, Lord Burghley (England); HIGH JUMP, J. H. Viljoen (South Africa); LONG JUMP, L. Hutton (Canada); POLE VAULT, V. Pickard (Canada); HOP-STEP-JUMP, G. Smallacombe (Canada); PUTTING THE WEIGHT, H. B. Hart (South Africa); THROWING THE HAMMER, M. C. Nokes (England); THROWING THE DISCUS, H. B. Hart (South Africa); THROWING THE JAVELIN, S. A. Lay (New Zealand).

RESULTS

120 YARDS HURDLES

FINAL HEAT.—Lord Burghley (England), 1; H. Q. Davies (South Africa), 2; J. H. Viljoen (South Africa), 3; R. St. G. Harper (England), 4; H. B. Hart (South Africa), 5.
Won by a yard. Time, 14 3-5sec. (Canadian record).

100 YARDS

FINAL HEAT.—P. Williams (Canada), 1; E. L. Page (England), 2; Fitzpatrick (Canada), 3; W. B. Legg (South Africa), 4; S. E. Engelhart (England), 5.
Won by three yards. Time, 9 9-10sec.

440 YARDS

FINAL HEAT.—A. Wilson (Canada), 1; W. J. Walters (South Africa), 2; G. S. Golding (Australia), 3; K. C. Brangwin (England), 4; Ball (Canada), 5; H. A. Bascombe (Australia), 6.
Won by a yard. Time, 48 4-5sec.

ONE MILE

FINAL HEAT.—R. H. Thomas (England), 1; W. M. White (Australia), 2; J. F. Cornes (England), 3; Walters (Canada), 4.
Won by 15 yards. Time, 4min. 14sec. (Canadian record).

TWO-MILE STEEPLECHASE

G. W. Bailey (England), 1; A. J. Hillhouse (Australia), 2; V. E. Morgan (England), 3.
Won easily. Time, 9min. 52sec. (Canadian record).

440 YARDS RELAY

CANADA (Miller, Brown, Adams, and Fitzpatrick), 1; ENGLAND, 2; SOUTH AFRICA, 3.
Won by five yards. Time, 40 2-5sec. (Canadian record).

ONE MILE RELAY

ENGLAND (R. Leigh-Wood, H. S. Townend, Lord Burghley, and K. C. Brangwin), 1; CANADA, 2; SOUTH AFRICA, 3.
Won by three yards. Time, 3min. 19 2-5sec.

THROWING THE JAVELIN

S. A. Lay (New Zealand), 207ft. 1½in., 1; Pilling (Canada), 183ft. 6in., 2; H. B. Hart (South Africa), 174ft. 7in., 3. (Canadian record.)

LONG JUMP

L. Hutton (Canada), 23ft. 7½in., 1; R. W. Revans (England), 22ft. 6in., 2; J. H. Viljoen (South Africa), 22ft. 6in., 3; Smith (Canada), 22ft. 3½in., 4; Smallcombe (Canada), 21ft. 8½in., 5.

POLE JUMP

V. Pickard (Canada), 12ft. 3in., 1; H. Ford (England), 2.

BOXING

FEATHER-WEIGHT

FINAL HEAT.—F. R. Meacham (England) beat L. Stevens (South Africa) on points.

WELTER-WEIGHT

FINAL HEAT.—L. Hall (South Africa) beat H. Williams (Canada) on points.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT

FINAL HEAT.—F. Mallin (England) beat D. C. Gallagher (Australia) on points.

LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT

FINAL HEAT.—J. W. Goyder (England) beat A. Pitcher (Canada) on points.

WRESTLING

MIDDLE-WEIGHT

FINAL HEAT.—M. Chepwick (Canada) beat S. Bissell (England) by two falls to none.

HEAVY-WEIGHT

FINAL HEAT.—E. McCready (Canada) beat A. E. H. Sanguine (England) by two falls to none.

BOWLS

In the Bowls tournament R. G. Colquhoun, the Bromley (Kent) champion, won the Singles Championship, and T. C. Hills, of Elham, and E. A. Wright, the Southern Railway bowler, the Doubles Championship.—*Reuter.*

MATCH v. U.S.A.

THE EMPIRE TEAM

HAMILTON, Aug. 24.—The following team has been chosen to represent the British Empire against the United States at Soldier's Field, Chicago, on Wednesday evening. It will be a dual relay meeting, with four running in each track event, and three competing in each field event. In the track events the first home will be the winner, and in the field events the result will be decided on aggregate. The team is given below:—

4×100 YARDS.—E. L. Page (England), J. Fitzpatrick (Canada), W. B. Legg (South Africa), Leigh-Miller (Canada). Reserve, W. Gerhardt (South Africa).
4×440 YARDS.—Wilson (Canada), W. J. Walters (South Africa), C. K. Brangwin (England), S. Golding (Australia). Reserve, H. A. Bascombe (Australia).
POLE VAULT.—V. Pickard (Canada), H. Ford (England), Gilbert (Canada). Reserve, Stoddart (Canada).
PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—H. B. Hart (South Africa), R. L. Howland (England), Hermann (Canada). Reserve, Sevonkin (Canada).
LOW HURDLES.—Lord Burghley (England), H. Q. Davies (South Africa), F. R. Gaby (England), J. H. Viljoen (South Africa). Reserve, R. St. G. Harper (England).
ONE MILE.—R. H. Thomas (England), W. M. Whyte (Australia), J. F. Cornes (England), Walters (Canada). Reserve, King (Canada).
THROWING THE HAMMER.—M. C. Nokes (England), J. Smith (Scotland), A. M. Murray (Scotland). Reserve, McDiarmid (Canada).
HIGH JUMP.—J. H. Viljoen (South Africa), Gordon (British Guiana), Starratt (Canada). Reserve, Portland (Canada).
4×880 YARDS.—T. Hampson (England), J. H. Chandler (South Africa), P. Edwards (British Guiana), H. S. Townend (England). Reserve, M. C. Gutteridge (England).
LONG JUMP.—Hutton (Canada), R. W. Revans (England), H. Viljoen (South Africa). Reserve, Smith (Canada).
THROWING THE JAVELIN.—S. Lay (New Zealand), Pilling (Canada), H. B. Hart (South Africa). Reserve, E. R. Turner (England).
4×THREE MILES (six to run, four to score).—From S. A. Tomlin (England), Hillhouse (Australia), J. W. Winfield (England), T. Thomson (England), E. E. Sutherland (Scotland), W. J. Savidan (New Zealand).
MEDLEY RELAY (half, quarter, two furlongs).—From Wilson (Canada), W. J. Walters (South Africa), H. A. Bascombe (Australia), S. E. Engelhardt (England), Fitzpatrick (Canada), Hampson (England), Chandler (South Africa), Elliott (New Zealand).
STEEPLECHASE (4×half-mile).—From Lord Burghley, Morgan, Neame, Gaby, Tatham, Leigh-Wood (all England).

ALDERSHOT COMMAND SPORTS CHAMPIONSHIP

By successes at Aldershot Small Arms Meeting, reported in *The Times* of Saturday, the 2nd Battalion, The East Yorkshire Regiment have won the Aldershot Command All-Round Sports Championship for the third successive year. That championship is based upon an aggregate composed of points gained in 10 sports competitions—cross-country running, Rugby and Association football, hockey, boxing, swimming, team athletics, two shooting events, and an equitation competition for battalion teams of officers. By a system of marking, which fairly appraises the positions gained in knock-out competitions, such as those for the two football cups, The East Yorkshire Battalion gained 187 points out of a possible 297.

Although well placed in most of the events, The East Yorkshire Regiment did not win a first prize until they won the Championship Aggregate Cup at the Small Arms Meeting last Friday. General Sir David Campbell then commanded their wonderful achievement in winning the All-Round Sports Championship for three successive years.

Because two of the Command's sporting events—the equitation competition and the Evelyn Wood shooting contest—are confined to infantry units, the All-Round Championship is divided into two sections, one for Guards and Line battalions and the other, with only eight events, for the rest of the Command. First place in the latter section was won by the 2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps, for the second successive year.

The principal placings and points in the two sections were:—

BATTALIONS' SECTION.—2nd E. Yorks Rgt., 187, 1; 1st K.O.Y.L.I., 160, 2; 2nd Grenadier Guards, 146½, 3; 2nd Coldstream Guards, 141, 4; 2nd D.C.L.I., 138½, 5; 2nd K.S.L.I., 135, 6; 2nd Cheshire Rgt., 134, 7; 2nd Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Rgt., 111, 8.
REST OF COMMAND.—2nd Royal Tank Corps, 112, 1; 11th Hussars, 73½, 2; "I" Group, Royal Signals, 72, 3; Royal Engineers (Bordon and Longmoor), 60, 4; R.A.S.C. Service Companies, 67, 5; 1st Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Battalion, R.E., 64, 6.

THE WORLD'S CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24.—The English cyclist, S. T. Cozens, failed by inches to win the World's Amateur Sprint Championship here to-day, being beaten by Louis Geradin, of France. Three final heats were run. Cozens was clearly superior in the first heat, but although he rode the second and third in the same way, he was undoubtedly tiring through so much racing, and did not last out. Pelizari, an Italian, finished third.—*Reuter.*

INFORMATION BUREAU AT EUSTON

The new information bureau which has been provided in the Great Hall at Euston will be opened to-day. Designed by the L.M.S. Railway Company's architect, Mr. R. Wynn Owen, F.R.I.B.A., and executed by Messrs. Pollard and Co., the bureau harmonizes with the architecture of its surroundings, and its external façades display several of the best known L.M.S. posters. It is flanked by glass counters, internally illuminated and surmounted by direction pylons. At these counters booklets can be obtained and seats and sleeping berths reserved.

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YACHTING

PLYMOUTH-SANTANDER RACE

Thirteen yachts are competing in the ocean race from Plymouth to Santander, which was started on Saturday by the Royal Western Yacht Club. The finish will be timed by Real Club Maritimo, of Santander, through whose enterprise arrangements have been made to patrol the course from Ushant to Santander by six Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers, while six seaplanes will be similarly employed.

The yachts which started were:—Karin, Jolie Brise, Maitenas II., Ilex, Ariel, Lelanta, Neptune, Avocet, Hope, Uraba III., Rona, Amaryllis, and Inconnue. When last seen from Plymouth the Jolie Brise was leading the fleet.

BRITANNIA'S PROTEST UPHELD

There was no racing at the Brixham Regatta, which was concluded on Saturday. A heavy rainstorm during Friday night was followed by a heavy breeze early on Saturday morning, and as there was the warning of a gale all the owners decided not to start, the boats remaining at their moorings throughout the day. The Torbay Royal Regatta, which is in its 111th year, will be begun at Torquay to-day, and will continue until Wednesday, after which the fleet will go to Dartmouth for the concluding regattas of the big boat season, which comes to a close on Saturday.

The sailing committee of the Brixham Regatta have upheld the protest of Britannia against Cambria, which arose out of the collision between the two vessels at the start of the Over 21 Metres race on the opening day of the regatta. The damage sustained by the King's cutter is greater than was at first thought.

THE AMERICA'S CUP

NEWPORT (RHODE ISLAND), Aug. 24.—Enterprise and Weetamoe, two of the four yachts from which the defender of the America's Cup will be selected, had their under-bodies polished and were generally tuned up during the week-end here, in the hope of their gaining speed when the trials are resumed next week. The Yankee and Whirlwind are moored alongside Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V.—*Reuter.*

RACING ON THE CROUCH

The only club which offered a race in the Burnham district on Saturday was the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club, which again catered for the East Coast One-Design Class boats. The starters at 3.45 p.m. were Mr. A. E. Lees's Widgeon, Mr. S. S. Herbert's Witch, Mr. F. J. Cleminson's Nancy, Mr. H. W. Ogilvie's Redshank, Messrs. J. G. and H. S. Hopcraft's Wizard and Mr. E. Morse's Joyce.

They were set to sail round the Holliwell-Roach-Shore Ends course, a distance of about 12 miles in a squally wind, which turned to a moderate gale, which forced Witch, Redshank and Wizard to retire, the latter after being dismasted. Joyce, who was recalled at the start, led the remaining boats home to win by a minute, as will be seen by the following times:

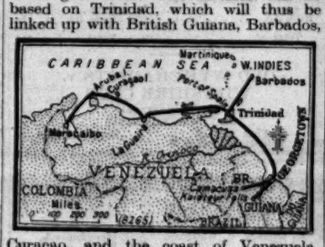
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Joyce (winner) ..	6 28 44	Nancy (3rd) ..	6 32 40
Widgeon (2nd) ..	6 29 48		

The first annual regatta for the International and Solent classes, offered by the West Wight Sailing Club, which was fixed to take place on Saturday at Yarmouth, was postponed until Monday, on account of the stormy weather.

BRITISH AIR ROUTES IN WEST INDIES

A BEGINNING NEXT SUMMER

The air services in the West Indies, which the British Government has undertaken to subsidize, may be expected to begin in the early summer of next year if all goes well. The services will be based on Trinidad, which will thus be linked up with British Guiana, Barbados,



Curaçao, and the coast of Venezuela. These routes will shorten by weeks the period at present occupied in transit, for in most cases there are no regular steamship services. The new facilities are likely to make much easier the administration of these scattered Colonies.

The only regular transport service at present operates between Trinidad and Georgetown, British Guiana, and the journey takes 36 hours. When the air services are working it will be possible to cover the 360 miles in 4½ hours. This service will run twice a week in either direction, and once a week there will also be a continuation of this route to Camacusa (142 miles) and Kaieteur (151 miles) in the interior of British Guiana. The other routes will be:—Trinidad to Barbados (220 miles, twice a week); and Trinidad to La Guaira, Venezuela (371 miles), Curaçao (71 miles), Aruba (80 miles), and Maracaibo, Venezuela (210 miles), making a composite route, 732 miles long, which will be flown twice a week in either direction.

The machines of these services will have to be flying-boats, which can be used, too, for the routes into the interior of British Guiana, because the rivers Mazaruni and Potaro have already been surveyed and found fit for their use. Since Atlantic Airways, the company preparing the services, will be in receipt of a subsidy, it may be concluded that British-built flying-boats will be used, but the type has not yet been chosen. They will be of all-metal construction, and it is intended that they shall each be capable of taking six passengers. At least six flying-boats will be needed for these services.

Although these services are local, the places to be served stand in a vital relation to possible through services between North and South America. United States air lines have already examined the possibilities of furnishing services and so of establishing valuable bases in the Caribbean Sea for through traffic to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. It is therefore likely that, if the British project can be successfully launched, it will lead to developments giving wider British connexions with the American continent.

GLIDER COMPETITIONS IN BAVARIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, Aug. 22

After the favourable turn in the weather great activity has developed in this year's glider competitions, which are, as usual, being held at the Wasserkuppe, in the Rhön Hills. The competitions have attracted a large number of foreign visitors this year. The English colony is stated to be the biggest and includes the Master of Sempill, President of the Royal Aeronautical Society. Among yesterday's visitors were Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, and the German Minister of Communications, Herr von Guérard.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES

The Society of Apothecaries of London announce that the following were successful candidates in their recent examinations:—

SURGERY.—Charles, G. P., Sidney and Charing Cross Hosp.; Edmunds, H. G., University Coll. Hosp.; Ellison, C. W., St. Bart.'s Hosp.; Jones, E. J., Cardiff; Kronenberg, L., Guy's Hosp.; Montgomery Smith, W., Guy's Hosp.; Newman, H., London Hosp.; Newton, E. D., St. Bart.'s Hosp.; Pillai, K. V., Manchester; Sachs, L., St. Mary's Hosp.; Todd-Naylor, I. J., King's Coll. Hosp.; Walmsley, G. C., Manchester.

MEDICINE.—Dickey, H. W. E., Manchester; Freywirth, E. A., Heidelberg; Kronenberg, N. L., Guy's Hosp.; Love, J. M. L., St. Mary's Hosp.; Montgomery Smith, W., Guy's Hosp.; Newman, H. I., London Hosp.; Todd-Naylor, I. J., King's Coll. Hosp.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—Barritt, M. M., Manchester; Coutts, J. S. P., St. Mary's Hosp.; Graham, C. E., Kingston, Ontario; Halperine, M., Paris and London Hosp.; Kronenberg, N. L., Guy's Hosp.; Montgomery Smith, W., Guy's Hosp.; Newman, H. I., London Hosp.; Schnarr, W. A., Guy's Hosp.; Walmsley, G. H. C., Manchester; Williams, J. M., Edinburgh.

MIDWIFERY.—Gurevich, S., Charing Cross Hosp.; Halperine, M., Paris and London Hosp.; Hawes, E. I. B., St. George's Hosp.; Montgomery Smith, W., Guy's Hosp.; Patty, W. W., Guy's Hosp.

The diploma of the society was granted to the following candidates, entitling them to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery:—

N. M. Barritt, C. P. Charles, H. W. E. Dickey, M. G. Edmunds, C. W. Ellison, E. A. Freywirth, L. Kronenberg, W. Montgomery Smith, I. J. Todd-Naylor, and G. H. C. Walmsley.

ARMY TRAINING

SECOND DIVISION SCHEME

"MILITARIA" AND TARIFFS

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBERLEY, Aug. 24

In the General Idea for the operations of the Second Division (Major-General T. A. Cubitt) which begin at noon to-morrow the manœuvre area which has been allotted to the Division represents "Militaria," a defenceless State for which Northland (see map) has accepted a mandate. Militaria once belonged to Eastland, another neighbour. Southland, another one, has a reputation for sitting on the fence and for fishing in troubled waters. Southland has a grievance against

the Northlanders, who were once free-traders, but have recently adopted protection. The industries of Southland and of Eastland have thereby been adversely affected, so we find political conditions which cause considerable anxiety to the Government of Northland. The Eastlanders are known to be anxious to regain their lost territory, and the Southlanders might be induced to join them.

It is not desirable at the present stage to disclose in detail the strength of the available forces. Northland has an efficient citizen army to defend her own territory, but only a small force to fulfil her obligations to Militaria, a country too poor to maintain an army, with a population strongly anti-militarist in spite of their country's designation—a case of *lucus a non lucendo*. Northland's available force includes armoured cars, tanks, mechanized field and medium artillery, and an infantry brigade with its machine-guns and anti-tank guns mechanized. Eastland and Southland have no mechanized forces. Eastland has about a brigade of infantry and an artillery brigade. Southland has the same, with the addition of some mounted troops and armoured cars. The Northland armoured cars can be distinguished by red bands round their turrets from the Southland cars. The other armoured fighting vehicles all belong to Northland. Southland has no air force. The aircraft of Eastland can be distinguished from those of Northland by broad black bands on their lower planes. The extension of these black bands for a short distance outside the planes facilitates their identification (with the aid of glasses) when at high altitudes. The frontiers of the countries mentioned are shown on the map.

STRAINED RELATIONSHIPS

During the month of August the forces of Northland, Eastland, and Southland have been engaged in their normal peace training, but relationships, especially between Eastland and Northland, have been strained, and matters have reached a climax to-day. The Eastland army is being moved towards the Militarian frontier. Northland has mobilized her citizen army, stopped all training, and moved her available air force towards Wokingham. So far Southland has made no definite movement, but her troops are so distributed that they are ready to intervene in any conflict which may arise. Those are the broad features of the situation. The operations will be directed by the Divisional Commander, Major-General Cubitt, from headquarters in Bisley Camp. A glance at the map shows that large proportions of the training area must of necessity be "out of bounds" and movements there be confined to roads. We can also take note, incidentally, of the point that the main Basingstoke-London road traverses "Militaria" from W. to E. An interesting feature of the scheme is the skill with which the directors have introduced political conditions, enabling them to throw the forces of Southland into the scale on one side or the other at any time if Eastland and Northland come to blows, thus impressing the lesson of the subordination of "military necessity" to political considerations. Every precaution is certain to have been taken to meet the convenience of motorists, but it seems to me (without any knowledge of the plans of the commanders) that motorists could be very helpful if they avoided that road and the roads to the S. of it, E. of the Farnham-Bagshot road, in "Militarian" territory.

AIR DEFENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WATCHET, Aug. 24

The 51st (London) Anti-Aircraft Brigade, R.A., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. W. Hunt, returned to London this morning after a successful fortnight's training at Watchet and on the Somerset coast, and the 27th (London) Air Defence Brigade, commanded by Colonel C. Buckle, came into camp this evening. It comprised six batteries, all from the City of London, who will remain here for 15 days.

THE 4TH DIVISION

TROOPS ASSEMBLING FOR EAST ANGLIAN OPERATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DISS (Norfolk), Aug. 24

Troops of the 4th Division, under Major-General A. R. Cameron, are assembling here for the training which begins to-morrow and extends over a period of three weeks. No. 2 (A.C.) Squadron, R.A.F., with a temporary aerodrome at Colchester, will be in cooperation.

To-day I came across batches of the Royal Artillery, The Royal Sussex, the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), the 1st Battalion, The Seaforth Highlanders, and Royal Engineers, the latter making preparations at Oakley Park for the arrival of the main bodies of troops, some of which will be accommodated there, while others will make their headquarters at Henham Park, Wangford, and Carlton Park, Saxmundham.

Several thousand troops from the South of England will arrive to-day and to-morrow, among them the 10th Infantry Brigade from Shorncliffe (Brigadier F. H. Stapleton) and the 12th Infantry Brigade from Dover (Brigadier Sir Hereward Wake). The 11th Infantry Brigade from Colchester (Brigadier W. J. N. Cooke-Collis) will also take part. The operations open to-morrow with a cavalry scheme somewhere between Colchester and Saxmundham. R.A. and R.E. tests begin on September 1, to be followed by inter-brigade tests, commencing on September 4. Finally there will be a big Eastern Command scheme, arranged by General Sir Robert Whigham, which will last from September 15 to September 17. The headquarters of the 4th Division will be at Framlingham.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S PASSPORT

Mr. Saklatvala, formerly Communist M.P. for Battersea, was officially notified on Saturday that the ban on his admission to India would not be removed. His passport has been renewed for three years. A letter which he received from the Foreign Office stated that Mr. Henderson had consulted the Secretary for India with regard to the request that the passport should be made valid for India, but Mr. Benn was unable to recommend any modification of the present position. The letter suggested that any further representation Mr. Saklatvala desired to make should be addressed to the India Office.

Traffic at Waterloo Station was delayed for half an hour on Saturday when the engine and the leading bogey of the front carriage of the train due from Portsmouth at 9.20 p.m. were derailed.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

THE DELHI IN THE AMAZON

The DELHI, cruiser, Captain W. E. C. Tait, M.V.O., begins her voyage up the Amazon this week, leaving Para, where she arrived last Friday, for Manaos, 1,000 miles from the mouth of the river. Only once before in recent years has a British warship ascended the Amazon. In 1927 the WISTERIA, sloop, Captain F. Q. Champness, spent Christmas at Manaos, and an entertaining account of the cruise up and down the river and its experiences appeared in *The Times* for April 12-13, 1928. An earlier adventure made by the PELORUS, light cruiser, Captain A. W. Craig, in 1908, was regarded as something of an achievement. The PELORUS pushed up to Iquitos, more than 1,000 miles farther on than Manaos, showing the white ensign at many places where it had never been seen before. The DELHI is to stay about 10 days at Manaos and is expected to return to Para on September 19. Later she is to visit some of the West Indian islands on her way to Bermuda, where she is due to arrive on October 16.

CHINA CRUISER MOVEMENTS

The CUMBERLAND, cruiser, Captain L. F. Potter, which was sent to Hankow last month with a detachment of the Green Howards, has returned to Wusung (Shanghai). The BERWICK, cruiser, Captain C. G. Brodie, which arrived at Wusung from Wei-hai-wei on August 16, left at once for Hankow to take her place. The KENT, cruiser, flying the flag of Admiral Sir Arthur K. Waistell, K.C.B., returned to Wei-hai-wei from Nagasaki on August 13, and at the end of last month the CORNWALL, cruiser, Captain A. N. Dowding, also arrived at that port after a long spell in the Yangtze. The CARADOC, cruiser, Captain V. H. Danckwerts, which left Aden on Tuesday last to take the place of the CASTER, now in reserve at Devonport, is scheduled to arrive at Colombo on Wednesday and at Hong-kong on September 15. The SUFFOLK, cruiser, Captain G. S. Arbuthnot, D.S.O., pays off next month and recommissions for further service on the China station. She is expected at Hong-kong in November. Her arrival will allow the CORNWALL to come home, and she will arrive in the United Kingdom in December.

TORPEDO DEPARTMENT CHANGE

Commander J. A. Bickford-Smith, who was promoted in the last New Year list, has been appointed to the Department of Torpedoes and Mining, Admiralty, to succeed Commander H. H. J. Hodgson, who was appointed two years ago. Commander Bickford-Smith has had 22½ years in the Service, which he joined as a cadet at Osborne in January, 1908, and he is qualified as an interpreter in French, Italian, and Spanish. He was a midshipman and sub-lieutenant of the BRITANNIA, in the Grand Fleet, during the first year of the War, and in 1915-18 was a lieutenant of the CONQUEST in the Harwich Force, some time flagship of Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt. He qualified in torpedo duties in 1920, and at the time of his promotion to commander was Fleet Torpedo Officer in the EFFINGHAM, East Indies flagship.

MEDIUM SERVICE IN R.A.F.

The following officers of the general duties branch, R.A.F., have been selected for medium service, subject to physical fitness:—Flight Lieutenants A. L. R. Duke, E. V. Major, C. W. McK. Thompson, and H. F. Jenkins; Flying Officers L. C. Barling, W. L. Bateman, N. R. Buckle, A. M. N. David, G. H. Godwin, S. H. C. Gray, W. F. Lovering, C. R. Mason, G. L. G. Richmond, G. V. T. Thomson, and W. G. Woolliams. The selection of Flight Lieutenant Major (who is a retired lieutenant-commander, R.N.) is subject to Admiralty approval. The usual term of medium service is five years, which follows a similar period on a short service engagement. Officers of this medium class are employed normally on flying duties appropriate to their rank, and are eligible to attend short courses connected with their particular duties, but they are not eligible for specialist, staff, or language training.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

APIA, Aug. 20.—Laburnum arrived, and left for Felsaipo Roads.
CHANGSHA, Aug. 20.—Aphis left for Ichang; and Cockchafer arrived.
CHINKIANG, Aug. 20.—Scarab arrived.
COCONUT POINT, Aug. 22.—Veronica left for Auckland.
DEVONPORT, Aug. 22.—Caledon left for Malta.
FELSAIPO ROADS, Aug. 21.—Laburnum arrived.
GLADSTONE, Aug. 22.—Australis, Anzac, and Albatross arrived.
HANKOW, Aug. 21.—Cumberland left for Wusung.
HENJAM, Aug. 21.—Lupin left for Trucial Coast.
KHOR JARAMA, Aug. 20.—Triad left for Muscat.
MALTA, Aug. 21.—P 59 and Submarine H 30 arrived.
MARSEILLES, Aug. 22.—Bryony left for Malta.
MISI, Aug. 22.—Herald arrived.
MUSCAT, Aug. 21.—Triad arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 21.—Coventry left for Santander. Aug 22.—Flinders and Caterham arrived.
QUEBEC, Aug. 20.—Wistaria arrived.
ST. PETER PORT, Aug. 22.—Caterham left for Portsmouth.

LIVE STOCK SALES

BRITISH FRIESIAN CATTLE

Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co. held a sale of pure-bred British Friesian cattle at Ickenham, Middlesex, on Thursday, when the remaining portion (consisting entirely of heifers) of Mr. David Pool's Ickenham herd was dispersed. Only 16 of the full-pedigreed heifers were in-calf, and these averaged nearly £35, making up to 45 guineas, paid twice by Mr. W. J. Fryer, of Sonning, for Ickenham Fillbucket 11th and her full sister Ickenham Fillbucket 12th. Nuneaton Cooperative Society, Mr. C. B. Hopkinson, of Oldham, Mr. F. H. Cock, of Cheltenham, and Mr. R. Sayers, of Sevenoaks, bought other heifers at prices ranging from 30 to 35 guineas. A number of empty and non-pedigree heifers brought the total of Mr. Pool's sale to nearly £1,100. Mr. R. Temby, Aston Clinton, near Aylesbury, entered three cows for the occasion, and one of these, with her recently born calf, was sold for 60 guineas to Mr. Robertson, of Colchester.

HANDLEY SPECIAL SHEEP SALE

About 3,000 ewes and lambs were offered on Wednesday at Handley second special sheep sale by Messrs. John Jeffrey and Son, of Donhead, Shaftesbury. Regular draft ewes made from 57s. to 70s. each; draft ewes, 50s. to 55s.; store Down wether lambs, 47s. 6d. to 60s.; ditto

THE WRECK OFF FOWEY

JURY'S RIDER AT THE INQUEST

LAXITY IN COAST WATCH

The inquest on the bodies of Commodore Henry Douglas King, M.P. for Paddington South, aged 53, and Commander Sidney Searle, R.N.V.R., also aged 53, two of the six victims of the wreck of the cutter yacht Islander, was held at Polruan on Saturday night by Mr. E. S. Toogood, Coroner for the Liskeard District. The other bodies have not been washed ashore.

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch sat near the Coroner.

The CORONER, opening the proceedings, said that the victims of the disaster were men to whom a seafaring life accorded a great deal of pleasure, and who were accustomed to match their wits against the elements. In the ordinary way they would have succeeded. Their record warranted the assumption that something untoward must have happened to place them in the appalling predicament in which they found themselves on Wednesday night. They were not ordinary amateur yachtsmen—they were men of experience in the ways of the sea. The happenings on board which led to their undoing would probably never be known, but they would have in due course to consider whether the shore arrangements for the prevention of wrecks and the saving of life were adequate and whether they were efficiently administered.

Mr. Ian M. Forsyth, formerly private secretary to Commodore King, identified the body.

Commander Searle's body was identified by Mr. George A. Ruck, of York-mansions, London.

Colonel John Diggle, of Wentworth, Rotherham, the owner of the yacht, said that he chartered it to Commodore King on August 9. The yacht was in perfect condition so far as he knew. She was out at Cowes racing when the only other two yachts out were double reefed. She was built in 1912 for the Bristol Pilot Service.

The CORONER.—Was she equipped with any distress rockets?—I do not know, but she had some flares.

A juryman.—Were there any lifebuoys?—Yes, two.

The CORONER.—You never had occasion to use them, so that you cannot say whether they were all right or not?—I never used them, but I noticed that one was washed ashore. A patent lifebelt was kept below in the yacht.

Dr. F. Campbell, of Polperro, said that both Commodore King and Commander Searle died from drowning. Both had scalp wounds, but there were no wounds sufficient to cause death.

SIR A. QUILLER-COUCH'S VIEWS

The CORONER called Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch to give evidence as to conditions on the coast. He said he thought the present system of coast watching and patrolling was insufficient, and consequently it must be comparatively inefficient. From the watch-house at Lantivet Bay a clear view of the scene of the tragedy could be obtained.

The CORONER.—If anyone had been on duty in the watch-house they would have seen the signals of distress if the signals were first given when the yacht was 200 yards from the Bell Buoy in the bay?—There is no doubt at all that the signals would have been seen. In the old days of the coastguards, when there was a different service altogether, this thing would never have happened. I think it is attributable to Governmental action in reducing coastguards and staffs. A watch on the seas is more necessary in summer than in winter, because vessels which come along in the winter are commanded by master mariners; but the craft which swarm off the coast in the summer are often handled by holiday-makers who do not understand their handling.

Dr. Fox, of Haverstock Hill, London, who was camping on the headland overlooking the bay, said he saw the vessel's distress flares. He asked Mr. Ralph Roseveare, a local farmer, to warn the coastguards.

Mr. Roseveare said:—When I got down on the rocks near where the ship had struck I could hear men on the ship shouting "Help, help." They shouted this one word continuously. I could see one man moving about the deck, and four others seemed to be in the cockpit, while a sixth man was lying flat on the deck. After the boat had disappeared I saw a man in the sea wearing a lifebelt, but the waves made it impossible for us to get at him.

The CORONER.—How much time do you calculate would have been saved if the distress flares had been seen from the watch-house in Lantivet Bay?—Fifty minutes.

The witness added that if the lifeboat had arrived 15 minutes earlier it would have saved the yacht.

John Grose, coxswain of the Fowey lifeboat, said that the boat got as near as possible to the yacht, but was unable to help. If they had received a call half an hour earlier they would have been able to get alongside. On the way out they stopped under the coastguard station for messages, but received no reply.

James Smith, of Looe Coastguard Station, who is district officer of the Board of Trade, said that Lantivet watch-house was always manned at night in bad weather. The station officer at Fowey had to decide whether watch should be set during the day. On August 20 he gave instructions for the watch-house at Polruan to be manned at 7 p.m. and the one at Lantivet at 10 p.m.

The CORONER.—Are the instructions definitely laid down or left to your discretion?—I am given a great deal of discretion in setting watches.

It was not through lack of staff that you did not start the watch at Lantivet at 7 p.m.?—No. I was guided by visibility at sea. If the weather became worse I should expect to be warned about it.

Do you consider that you are under-staffed?—No.

In spite of the gale warning on the wireless, you still thought it was not necessary to man both watch-houses?—Yes, at 7 o'clock.

When did you change your opinion?—When I was informed of the wreck. There must have been a change in the weather during the evening, and if I had been informed I should have had the Lantivet watch-house occupied earlier.

Do you think that someone was lacking in duty in not reporting the change to you?—Exactly.

Do you agree that if the watch-house had been occupied the lifeboat would have had a better chance of saving the people on the yacht?—Yes.

And that it was owing to lack of duty on someone's part that the watch-house was not occupied?—Yes.

Are you satisfied with the men under you?—Yes.

The inefficiency of one man will mar the whole service, so that really you are not satisfied?—I am not satisfied with recent events.

A WITNESS WARNED

When William Ross, of Fowey coastguard station, was called the CORONER said:—"Upon the evidence before us it may be held that there was some deficiency in duty on your part, although I do not say that such was the case. In these circumstances I must warn you that you need not give any evidence. Statements may be construed as indicating criminal negligence."

Ross.—I prefer to answer any questions asked me.

Giving evidence, the witness said that the weather on the night of the accident deteriorated. When visibility got below a certain point it was his duty to warn Smith, the divisional officer. The Lantivet watch-house would have been manned, but owing to his instructions from his superior officer this was not done. If he had been left to act on his own initiative he would have had the watch-house manned that evening, but he was told not to do it until 10 p.m. He was quite satisfied with the men under him.

The CORONER, summing up, said: "It seems to me, and it may seem to the jury, that the look-out on the coast is not all that it should be, but whether the lack of efficiency there could possibly be described as criminal I should very much doubt, because apparently it was a matter of opinion only. I think you will agree that there is not a sufficient watch kept on that coast, and, if you feel that, then it is your duty to say so."

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death by drowning," and added the following rider:—"The jury considers that on this particular evening there was a laxity in the placing of the watches. Without doubt there should have been a watch set earlier in the evening at Lantivet, and also a constant watch should be kept on the hill at Polruan."

Mr. Forsyth, on behalf of Mrs. King and her family, expressed deep sympathy with the relatives of the other victims and appreciation of the conspicuous gallantry of the members of the rescue party, particularly Mr. Roseveare.

The jury associated themselves with this expression.

CLAIMS OF BEAUTY IN MODERN LIFE

DEAN OF MANCHESTER'S APPEAL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, AUG. 23

The Modern Churchmen's Conference, at which "Problems of Personal Life" have been discussed, ended to-day with a paper by the Dean of Manchester (Dr. Hewlett Johnson) on "The Claims of Beauty in Modern Life."

The DEAN OF MANCHESTER (in whose absence the paper was read by the Rev. Geoffrey Allen, Chaplain of Ripon Hall, Oxford) said that at bottom the experience of beauty was a religious experience. Through beauty we moved towards God, and God towards us. Beauty was sacred, and was a Divine avenue down which God passed to the human soul; and beauty was as really an attribute of God as truth was. The religious world had been too prone to forget these things, and had all too readily acquiesced in an ugly civilization, allowing even the ugly to invade the realm of worship. It was in the highly industrialized, sun-starved, beauty-starved populace that the spirit of revolt most quickly spread. The problem of beauty must be radically faced in the industrial areas and great cities, or its solution would never be found. Through decentralization industry to-day was spreading into the countryside; the electrical pylon and motor-lorry were symbols of the change. Ugliness in industry was as needless to-day as it was in agriculture yesterday. If the rural villages of bygone England could grow to be the charming things they were, the industrial villages could grow up beside them with a charm of their own, more formal, perhaps, but as fit to take their place in English life as the formal, geometrical St. Paul's was fit to stand beside the Gothic abbey. Industry had no need to be dirty and ugly, and where it was so they saw the hall-mark of inefficiency. Sweden made use of all that industrialism had to give, and was amazingly efficient. Yet the ugly side of modern industrial life was wanting there; order, method, cleanliness, and positive beauty were the rule. The basis of this was a broad one, and rested on an artistry in common life.

Preservation was only half their task, and antiquarian zeal was no substitute for life. England was to be more than a museum. Restraint and alignment must be the notes of the city of the future, just as they were of older cities. What splendours might Regent-street have afforded to a wiser people! But it was vain to dream of noble cities until they provided clean ones. Why should Stockholm hotels cook and heat with Manchester coke when Manchester fouled the air with coal? The children of Manchester were 0·3 children mainly through lack of sun and air. Civic health and civic beauty were impossible under such conditions. The colour sense of Lancashire was dying, and its people dreaded strong heraldic colours. Gloom and filth had blocked up their avenues to beauty. They must do with the city what had been done with the best workshops; though they looked less busy, they were a thousandfold more efficient. They must teach at all times the essential irreligion of dirt, disorder, and ugliness.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND AND THE GOVERNMENT

"NOT TELLING THE WHOLE TRUTH"

In a speech at Dalhousie Castle, Mid Lothian, on Saturday, SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, M.P., dealt with the state of the country generally and the condition of industry to-day.

He said that he was a believer in this country—a believer in our race of men and in the advantages of our natural position, despite the desperate plight of industry to-day. We could regain our prosperity and eminence, but we could only do so if we faced the situation squarely and tackled the causes which have led to it.

He was concerned, however, with something still more important. The present position was bad. But what was to be the end of it?

He was asked whether he blamed the Government. He did. But not for breaking their promise to the country about unemployment. He always knew they would. Their promise-breaking was a trivial thing in so great a matter. And not for their inactivity. He never expected anything else. He blamed them for this:—He charged them with deliberately misleading the country about the present position and for not telling it the truth. All we heard from the Government was parrot-like repetition that the cause of the great slump in British trade was world-wide and affected other countries just as it affected ourselves. That was an easy and comfortable line of defence. It palliated if it did not justify their policy of drift. It enabled them to pose as people who were rather to be pitied than blamed. But it was not true. The industrial situation in this country and the unemployment from which we were suffering were not like those which existed in America or in Germany, still less like the position in other European countries. They were different. There were deeper influences at work affecting this country in a peculiar degree. The Government knew them. They were the only people who were in a position to know them fully. They alone had full access to all the information available. They alone had all expert opinion at their command and the Economic Council which they set up, so they told us, for the express purpose of advising them on these questions. The most sinister feature of the whole situation was the fact that the Government were not telling the whole truth and taking the country into their confidence. It was his belief that the country had the inherent capacity to put itself in a sound condition if only it were told frankly what the position was and what it had to face.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED

Ambrose Neale, a sculptor, 62, of Leckhampton, Cheltenham, was killed when his motor-cycle came into collision with a car at Brockworth, near Gloucester, on Saturday night.

At Belmont, near Bolton, on Saturday, two Manchester motor-cars were involved in a collision, which resulted in the death of a woman and injuries to members of two families. The dead woman was Mrs. Carroll, whose granddaughter, Frances Carroll, seven, of Hall-lane, Manchester, was injured. The girl's mother is lying unconscious in Bolton Infirmary, and three children of Mr. Bellam, of Walmerst, Gorton, were also injured, two being detained in hospital.

Fourteen persons were injured in a head-on collision between two motor-coaches in Romford-road, Manor Park, on Saturday.

Five persons were injured in a motor-car accident in Drayton Park, Holloway-road, N., on Saturday. Two of them—Sarah Deighton, 68, of Ringcroft-street, Barnsbury, N., and Mrs. Amy Luce, 62, of Arundel-place, Barnsbury, N.—were detained at the Royal Northern Hospital.

A motor-coach travelling from Palmer's Green to Edmonton skidded when turning into North Circular-road on Saturday, mounted the footpath, and came into collision with a coffee stall. Four persons at the stall were injured, and Walter Pink, 44, of Meadow-close, Enfield Wash, was taken to North Middlesex Hospital, Edmonton, where he was detained.

A motor-car containing a party on the way to a wedding came into collision with another car yesterday and overturned at the junction of Ravensdale-road and Moundfield-road, Stamford Hill. Seven persons were injured.

SCARBOROUGH BY-ELECTION

Mr. David Karmel, B.A., LL.B., was on Saturday adopted as prospective Labour candidate for the Scarborough and Whitby division, where a by-election is expected in the autumn owing to the serious ill-health of Captain S. Herbert, M.P., who has intimated that he will be unable to attend the House of Commons and intends to resign. Mr. Karmel, who is a graduate of Dublin University, was called to the Bar in May, 1928, and has practised on the northern circuit. Mr. Paul Latham is the prospective Conservative candidate and Mr. Ramsay Muir the prospective Liberal candidate. It is expected that the by-election will take place in October.

FLYING INSTRUCTOR KILLED

Mr. Wilfred S. Giddy, chief instructor at an aerodrome at Woodley, near Reading, was killed last evening. He was on a test flight with a single-seater aeroplane belonging to a private owner when the machine crashed to the ground. Mr. Giddy died on reaching Reading Hospital.

LITTER IN THE NEW FOREST

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST CARELESSNESS

As a means of influencing opinion against the leaving of litter about the New Forest, a number of women, headed by Mrs. Stuart Wortley, have signed an appeal to motorists and others to take part in an anti-litter campaign on September 6.

The appeal, signed by Lady Montagu of Beaulieu, Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, Mrs. Sybella Bayliff, Lady Frankfort, and Mrs. Stuart Wortley, states:—"Those of us who love the beautiful surroundings in which we live and deplore the thoughtlessness that scatters litter and refuse in the glades and on the commons of the forest, the wanton carelessness that causes destruction to trees and vegetation by leaving half-extinguished picnic fires, and the cruelty that entails injury to animals from broken and discarded bottles and tins, propose that an effort should be made to impress the public with a sense of the enormity of their offence." The suggestion is that everyone who can should patrol the forest in cars on September 6, armed with prongs and baskets for the collection of litter, and assemble at 4 o'clock on Lyndhurst Common to burn the refuse in sight of the public. A further suggestion is that those taking part in the campaign should bring tea with them and demonstrate the proper conduct of a picnic by the clearance of the ground afterwards.

Mrs. Stuart Wortley, of Highcliffe Castle, will supply appropriate posters for cars taking part in the demonstration. She stated that last year there were 170 fires in the New Forest, and a large number of these were caused by the sun shining through the broken glass of bottles. "Our motor-car litter parties," she said, "will converge on Lyndhurst Common bearing suitable posters such as 'Burn your Rubbish,' or 'Don't spoil the Forest.'"

WORKMEN'S DISCOVERY AT BOURNEMOUTH

SUPPOSED SMUGGLERS' HOLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOURNEMOUTH, AUG. 24

The discovery of what is believed to have been a smugglers' hole by some workmen who are engaged in levelling the site on which stood Portman Lodge, one of the first houses built in Bournemouth, recalls the many tales of the activities of smugglers in the Bournemouth district when it was only a wooded heath.

Portman Lodge was built in 1810 for his butler by Captain Tregonwell, the founder of Bournemouth as a watering-place. The site is near the entrance to the Central Pleasure Grounds, which lead down to the sea from the centre of the town. At the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth "Bourne Mouth," as it was then called, was a wild piece of country between Poole and Christchurch, and was noted as the haunt of smugglers, of whom many tales are to be found in local records.

The underground chamber now discovered is about 10ft. long, 7ft. wide, and 6ft. high, and the only entrance to it is a trap door. It is a kind of arched chamber and was found about 3ft. below the level of the ground. When the earth and sand were cleared away from the sides of the walls they collapsed, and the space it occupied has now been filled in.

The situation of this underground hiding-place is ideal for the hiding of contraband, being easily reached from the valley of the Bourne stream, which provides an opening in the cliffs to the seashore.

DEATH FROM EATING FUNGI

EVIDENCE BY SECRETARY OF BOTANICAL CONGRESS

At the invitation of the CORONER the secretary of the International Botanical Conference now sitting at Cambridge attended the inquest at Cambridge on Saturday on the body of GEORGE ROLFE, aged 38, of St. Matthew's-street, Cambridge, a fishmonger, who died in Addenbrooke's Hospital on Friday of eating what he thought were "mushrooms."

The secretary, Mr. F. T. Brooks (of Emmanuel College, University Lecturer in Botany), said it was difficult to explain the difference between edible and non-edible fungi, but the chief characteristic of the edible sort, known as mushrooms, were that the tops or caps were white when young and slightly brown when older. Referring to the evidence of the widow that the "mushrooms" had a greenish-yellow top, Mr. Brooks said that there was no edible mushroom with the slightest trace of a yellow-green tinge. Another point to note was that there was nothing round the base of the stem where the mushroom came out of the ground. In poisonous fungi there was a kind of cup that was sometimes on the surface of the ground and sometimes just underneath it. Unless a mushroom had the characteristics he had described it was most dangerous to eat.

He identified the poisonous fungi described by Mrs. Rolfe as the most poisonous in existence. It would be most unlikely to find both sorts growing in the same place, the usual place for edible mushrooms being pasture or meadowland, hardly ever under or near trees unless specially cultivated there.

Mr. Brooks added that in France special warning notices were issued against the particular fungi that had caused the death of Mr. Rolfe. Replying to Dr. James McNeill, of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Mr. Brooks said that unless a person had a direct antipathy to edible mushrooms there was no danger of poisoning unless it was in an overripe condition, when it was practically black on the underneath surface.

Dr. McNeill gave the cause of death as gastro enteritis and atrophy of the liver, which was absolutely destroyed. Returning a verdict of death by misadventure, the CORONER said that he hoped Mr. Brooks's remarks would be useful to the public.

REGULATION OF TRADE

MR. MAXTON'S PLEA FOR STATE CONTROL

Mr. JAMES MAXTON, M.P., speaking at the annual Keir Hardie Memorial demonstration held in Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, on Saturday, said the working class movement to-day required more than ever firmness of purpose in its leadership. There had developed, not merely among the leaders, but amongst the rank and file, a questioning of the rightness of the movement. Part of those doubts and timidities had arisen because when Labour assumed control the capitalist system had got into almost inextricable difficulties. All the statesmen believed that unemployment was temporary, but the I.L.P. pointed out that capitalism uncontrolled would produce worse unemployment. They were now nearing the point of catastrophe and crisis. The remedy of his party was the scheme of the living wage embodied in the policy, "Socialism in our time."

After demanding State ownership of land, banks, transport, and power, Mr. Maxton said in these days they could not think of trade and industry with Great Britain isolated from all the rest of the world, foreign trade and foreign relationships. The Government's first duty was to direct and control both its imports and exports. They were in direct antagonism to Liberals and free-traders of the Labour Party. The Government must control goods sent out or in and that was not to be done by any pettifogging Tory safeguarding or any miserable scheme of protective tariffs under the slogan of Lord Beaverbrook of Empire Free Trade. We should both sell and buy in bulk. The ideal system of international trade was for all Governments to meet periodically in friendly conference, put down their shopping lists, and distribute the orders over the world according to resources and climate. That was how world trade would be organized some day.

DURHAM MINERS' CONVALESCENT HOME

Alderman Thomas Taylor, chairman of the Durham Mine Owners' Association and chairman of the Durham Welfare Committee, and Mr. James Robson, president of the Durham Miners' Federation, on Saturday afternoon jointly opened Conishead Priory, Ulverston, North Lancs, as a convalescent home for Durham miners. The Priory cost, a century ago, £140,000 to build, and has been purchased by the Durham miners for £35,000. It stands on the site of an old priory, which was founded by St. Augustine monks in the twelfth century. The home is endowed and will have a yearly income of £11,000. LORD CHELMSFORD, chairman of the Central Welfare Committee, said that in the last nine years £9,000,000 had been spent on welfare work in its various branches. A million pounds had endowed the 12 existing homes, which were assured of carrying on their work in perpetuity.

THE BROMLEY ELECTION

"THE ABSENT VOTER"

Candidates
- **Mr. E. T. Campbell (U.)**
- **Mr. W. G. Fordham (L.)**
- **Mr. A. E. Ashworth (Lab.)**
- **Mr. V.C. Redwood (United Empire)**

Polling, Sept. 2

LAST ELECTION:—

Lieut.-Col. C. James (U.)	..	25,449
Mr. W. G. Fordham (L.)	..	18,372
Mr. A. E. Ashworth (Lab.)	..	10,105
Unionist majority	..	7,077

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BROMLEY, AUG. 23

With the last week of the contest in sight all the parties are preparing to live laborious days. Each candidate has a full programme of meetings, both indoor and outdoor, which will tax his energies before polling day, and the various organizations, especially that of the official Conservative, are endeavouring to trace and induce absent voters to vote. Fully 8,000 of the electors who have removed from the constituency, but whose names are on the register, have been traced. As the polling day is September 2, it is certain that a large number of the voters who are absent on holiday will have returned before that time.

THE LIBERAL ADDRESS

The party leaders, it is expected, will issue messages to the electors in the course of the next few days. Mr. Campbell has already published his address; that of his Liberal opponent was distributed at the week-end. Earlier in the contest Mr. Fordham published a broadsheet, in which he made strong claims for the efficacy of Liberal policy in the mitigating of unemployment and for Liberalism as a constructive and ameliorative force in the Empire. That was issued at a time when only three candidates had appeared; now that a fourth has entered, in the name of the United Empire Party, the Liberal candidate, who sees his chances of success thereby increased, attacks all his opponents, and declares that his party alone are offering the specifics for prosperity. These are, on the one hand, "the only definite constructive plans, for the relief of unemployment which have been yet offered," and, on the other hand, the maintenance of the system of free trade. He reminds the electors that Mr. Ashworth, the Socialist candidate, gave at the General Election, on behalf of his party, an "unqualified pledge to deal immediately and practically with unemployment," and yet during the 15 months the Socialists had been in office the figures had risen by over three-quarters of a million and now stand at the alarming total of over 2,000,000.

It was a tragedy that neither the Liberal plans nor any other had been put into operation, though the Liberal Parliamentary Party had repeatedly urged the Government to deal with unemployment as a question of national emergency, and had offered their help. It was deplorable that, faced with such an emergency, Mr. Baldwin, on behalf of the Conservatives, had refused to cooperate with the Liberals and the Government.

FREE TRADE

Bound up with unemployment and an issue of almost equal importance, the address continues, was free trade. "If our manufacturers are to be prevented from buying their raw materials at the lowest prices it will be impossible for them to compete in the world's markets. This must lessen production and further increase unemployment." About three-quarters of the unemployed were in trades such as mining, textiles, ship-building, distributive, metal-using, banking, and insurance, all of which it was impossible to protect and must be adversely affected by any system of tariffs. In conclusion, the Liberal candidate declares himself resolutely opposed to any tax on food, which both the official Conservative candidate "and what is in effect the second Conservative candidate" are prepared to support.

Among those who will address meetings in the constituency during the final phase of the contest are Sir Henry Page Croft on behalf of Mr. Campbell, and Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Megan Lloyd George on behalf of the Liberal candidate.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S LETTER

The following statement has been sent to the Press by Lord Beaverbrook:—

"Dieppe, August 24

"I am surprised at the confusion which exists with regard to my attitude towards the Bromley by-election. My sole interest in that election is the single issue of Empire free trade.

"I am not a member of the United Empire Party, and the decision of that party to run a candidate in Bromley or in any other constituency imposes no obligation of support on me, except, of course, under those circumstances where candidates of other parties have refused to support Empire free trade.

"Has Mr. Campbell promised to support Empire free trade? He has declared over and over again that the policy has his warmest personal support, but he has not made it clear whether that personal support carries with it a pledge to vote for Empire free trade in the House of Commons irrespective of what his leaders may decide to do.

"In the interests of the crusade it is imperative that this uncertainty should be cleared up, and I am confident that Bromley supporters of Empire free trade can be relied upon to do so.

BEAVERBROOK."

MR. CAMPBELL'S REPLY

Mr. E. T. Campbell, the Conservative candidate, made the following statement when informed of Lord Beaverbrook's letter:—

"In appreciating Lord Beaverbrook's remark that the policy of Empire free trade has my warmest personal support, he asks me, however, whether I will support this policy irrespective of what my leader may do.

"Surely Lord Beaverbrook does not think that the policy which he advocates would be best served by a man who is a traitor to his own party, which, as Lord Beaverbrook knows, is just as enthusiastic on this policy as anyone in the country, and which, in my opinion, is best able to bring this policy to fruition. While reiterating my faith in Empire free trade and appreciating to the full what Lord Beaverbrook has done to further it, I must declare without any 'ifs' or 'buts' that I shall always loyally support the duly-elected leader of my party and will never betray the pledge which I gave to the Bromley Conservative and Unionist Association when they adopted me."

IRISH COMPENSATION STOCK

The Irish Free State Government are offering to pay off at par the holders of Compensation stock, and also to pay a half-yearly dividend. Holders, it is stated, need not accept, but it is not unlikely that those who refuse the offer may be compulsorily paid off within the next few years. The stock was created under the Damage to Property Compensation Act, 1923, and the amount outstanding now is £915,000. Many persons now in England who suffered during the Irish troubles are big holders of the stock.

CHURCH UNION IN SOUTH INDIA

The BISHOP OF CALCUTTA and Metropolitan in India (Dr. Foss Westcott) preaching last night in Ripon Cathedral on the South India scheme of Church union, said the Churches with which the Anglican Church had been in conference had fully accepted the fact of the historic episcopate, the Nicene Creed, the Apostles' Creed, and the two great sacraments of Holy Communion and Holy Baptism. Trust in each other, not suspicion of each other, had governed their movements, and, though there had been no definite agreement about confirmation, there was no fear in his mind that it would come when the benefits which had come from the Anglican rite were more fully seen in India. In all that they had done the Lambeth Conference had agreed.

MISHAP TO SS. CITY OF LONDON

With her main pump lever broken, the ss. City of London, bound for Aberdeen, put into Middlesbrough on Saturday evening, and her 100 passengers had to continue their journey by train. The vessel left London on Wednesday evening, and when off Harwich there was engine trouble. After riding at anchor for several hours in rough seas, the vessel docked at Harwich for temporary repairs. A further breakdown occurred, but the ship managed to reach the Tees.

SOUTH WALES MINERS

TASKS FOR CONCILIATION BOARD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, AUG. 24

Matters relating to negotiations for a new general wage agreement for the coalfield were discussed at a meeting of the executive council of the South Wales Miners' Federation at Cardiff yesterday. No exchange of proposals has yet taken place between the owners' and the workmen's representatives, but it was intimated at the meeting by the general secretary (Mr. Thomas Richards) that a meeting of the Joint Conciliation Board would be held on September 8, and that at the request of the coalowners the question of the bearing of the new Coal Mines Act upon the present agreement would be considered.

At this meeting, too, the owners will be asked to consider the practicability of setting up a joint contributory pension scheme for the aged workmen of the coalfield, and also to arrange for a scheme of uniform payment and duties of ambulance workmen under the new order of the Mines Department. The president (Mr. Enoch Morrell) was appointed to represent the workmen on the district investigation committee set up under the Coal Mines Act.

It is reported that new coal seams have been struck recently in the eastern valley of Monmouthshire, and that as a result of developments which are being pushed forward there is hope that a large number of unemployed in the area will be absorbed.

NEW AGREEMENTS IN THE COALFIELDS

MR. COOK ON THE MINES ACT

Mr. A. J. COOK, secretary of the Miners' Federation, speaking at St. Helens (Lancashire) yesterday, said that new agreements would be made in the coalfields between now and December 1, when the 7½-hour day, laid down in the new Coal Mines Act, would start. He hoped the coalowners would not force another struggle in any of the coalfields, because the miners would have to resist any attempt to reduce wages in any shape or form. They expected to return next July to 1926 hours and conditions, and in this they would have the full support of the trade union movement and the Labour Government. The Government had had to struggle against great odds, but it must continue to do all in its power to improve the lot of the workers.

The Coal Mines Act was a new charter for the mines and the miners. The Miners' Federation intended to give it a trial, and he hoped even the owners would honestly work it. It provided the means and possibility of the owners' and workers' representatives and the Government working together, as they should do to bring peace and a measure of prosperity to the industry. Unemployment was bound to increase with the introduction of new machinery unless wages were increased, giving workers more purchasing power, and working hours were decreased. The Miners' Federation would do everything possible to help the Mines Department in putting the new Act into operation and securing the abolition of all unnecessary overtime and the establishment of safety in the mines.

Adequate pensions for all at 60, the raising of the school-leaving age, and the age of recruitment to the industry to 16 were not now ideals but economic necessities. Provision for pensions for miners at 60 could be made by increasing the welfare fund levy and taking part of the royalties, which might be better and more profitable than nationalization of royalties.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

GLASGOW, AUG. 24

The King, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Scotland, has approved the appointment of John Walton, M.A., D.Sc., Lecturer in Botany in the University of Manchester, to be Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow in place of Professor James Montagu Frank Drummond, whose resignation takes effect on September 30.

James Crow, a patient at the Brentwood (Essex) Mental Hospital, was gored by a bull on Saturday while working on the hospital farm, and is in a critical condition.

PASSENGER SERVICE TO THE FAR EAST

NEW N.Y.K. MOTOR-SHIPS

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have put into service between Europe and the Far East two large twin-screw passenger motor-ships, Terukuni Maru and Yasukuni Maru, built by the Mitsubishi Zosen Kaisha at Nagasaki. The Terukuni Maru made her maiden voyage from Yokohama to Europe on June 30, and the Yasukuni Maru, her sister ship, is scheduled to leave Yokohama on her maiden voyage on September 22.

On Thursday the Terukuni Maru made a trip to Antwerp, carrying a party to the International Art Exhibition, and the guests included the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Matsudaira, Prince Shimadzu, the Japanese Naval Attaché, officials of the N.Y.K., and representatives of shipping and the Press.

In an address of welcome Mr. T. Saito, who has become the new London manager of the N.Y.K., on the retirement of Mr. Blair, mentioned that the N.Y.K. Line was formed in 1884, with a fleet of 58 steamers and 11 sailing ships, totalling about 74,000 tons. To-day the N.Y.K. possessed a fleet of no fewer than 150 vessels, totalling nearly 900,000 tons gross.

The gross tonnage of the Terukuni Maru is 11,979 and her speed 17 knots. The propelling machinery consists of two 10-cylinder two-cycle single-acting Diesel engines of Sulzer type, built in Japan, while all the auxiliary machinery is electrically driven. The passenger accommodation is:—First class, 121; second, 68; third, 60; and the State rooms are all outside rooms. Special interest has been taken in the designing of the first class public rooms, the furnishing and fitting of which were done by Waring and Gillow. The dining saloon is based on the English style of the eighteenth century, the lounge is after the Italian Renaissance period, and the smoking room Jacobean. Adjoining the smoking room is a verandah *café* in Japanese style.

Before the guests disembarked at Tilbury yesterday reference was made to Mr. Blair's long service with the N.Y.K., and to the fact that he will remain for a time with them in an advisory capacity. Mention was also made of the retirement of Captain Cope, who is the last British captain of the N.Y.K.

STREET GANGS IN GLASGOW

A CLERGYMAN'S SOLUTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, AUG. 23

An interesting experiment is being made by a Glasgow clergyman with the object of putting a stop to the gang menace in the city. There are scores of gangs in the city. The gangsters for the most part are young men with a sprinkling of older men, most of them unemployed and drawing the dole, and they used to find an outlet for their energies in violent fights which flared up without warning when rival gangs met. The most disquieting feature of these fights was the growing tendency on the part of reckless youths to discard the use of their fists for razors, bayonets, knives, and other weapons which frequently produced terrible injuries on those attacked.

Recently, however, the Rev. J. Cameron Peddie, of Cuninghame parish, which is situated on the south side of the city where the gangs flourish, has tackled the problem and bids fair to achieve a cure. Mr. Peddie succeeded in getting into contact with one gang which operated in the neighbourhood of his church, and which was known by the name of the Southside Stickers. Under his guidance the gang have forsaken their old habits and have organized themselves in a club which has been named the Southside Stickers' Club. Every member of the gang, which numbered 107, has joined the club, and they have succeeded in persuading another gang, the Bon Accords, who numbered 47, to join them. The Stickers and the Bon Accords have intimated to other gangs in the neighbourhood that they do not intend to indulge in street fighting again unless they are attacked, and have invited these gangs to organize clubs similar to their own. Membership fees are 2d. a week for those who are employed, and 1d. a week for those who are unemployed. Boxing, football, and impromptu concerts are among the activities which are now absorbing the energies formerly devoted to street scraps. It is significant of police support that ex-Bailie Mrs. Mary Bell, a former chief magistrate of Glasgow, has been selected honorary leader of the club, and Bailie McLellan, a city magistrate, has consented to be vice-leader.

News in Brief

After 50 years' service Mr. A. A. Cadman, L.N.E.R. stationmaster at Ilford since 1918, retired on Saturday.

Three sisters were married at one ceremony in the village church at Christian Malford, near Chippenham, Wilts, on Saturday. They were daughters of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Plumley, of Christian Malford.

Guardsman Philip Soppett, of the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, was found dead in the basement at Chelsea Barracks yesterday. He had been shot through the head, apparently by a rifle which lay beside him.

When the White Star liner Ceramic left Liverpool for South Africa and Australia on Saturday afternoon she had on board a lifeboat which is to be presented to the Sea Scouts of Adelaide. It is the gift of the managers of the White Star Line.

Discovery was made at the Theatre Royal, Bournemouth, on Saturday, that burglars had entered the building during the night and broken open the safe, taking away some £200 in cash. The dressing rooms of the artists playing in *Miss Adventure* were also ransacked, but little of value was taken.

Commendatore Valleri, reopening the children's ward at the Italian Hospital, Queen-square, on Saturday, said that the renovation and re-equipment of the ward had only been made possible through the Valentino Association, formed to commemorate Rudolph Valentino, the anniversary of whose death fell that day.

The body of a well-dressed man, which had the appearance of having been in the water for some days, was washed ashore near the low lighthouse at Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, yesterday. The body is that of a man about 5ft. 6in. in height, age about 45 to 50, and dressed in a dark grey suit. In the man's clothing were a watch, bank notes, and loose cash. A post-card was found bearing an address in North Finchley, which may lead to identification.

At the Westminster Police Court on Saturday Laurence Herbert Phillipson, 38, musician, of Church-street, Chelsea, S.W., was charged on a warrant under the Army Act with "exchanging, detaining, or receiving" from Harold Hinton, a young private in The Middlesex Regiment, a khaki service uniform, &c., regimental kit issued to a soldier. The magistrate (Mr. Boyd) fined the defendant £20 and £5 5s., double the value of the missing uniform, and £3 3s. costs, or 10 weeks' imprisonment.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Applications are invited for the post of assistant almoner at the Prince of Wales's General Hospital, London. (p. 3)

An artist and designer in stained and leaded glass, a designer and craftsman in glass blowing and spinning, and an artist photographer are required at the School of Applied Art, Giza, by the Egyptian Ministry of Education. (p. 3)

Notice is given that the Société Anonyme Française du Ferodo seeks leave to amend the specification of Letters Patent granted to them for an invention entitled "Improvements in friction materials employed for surfacing the friction elements of brakes, clutches, and the like." (p. 19)

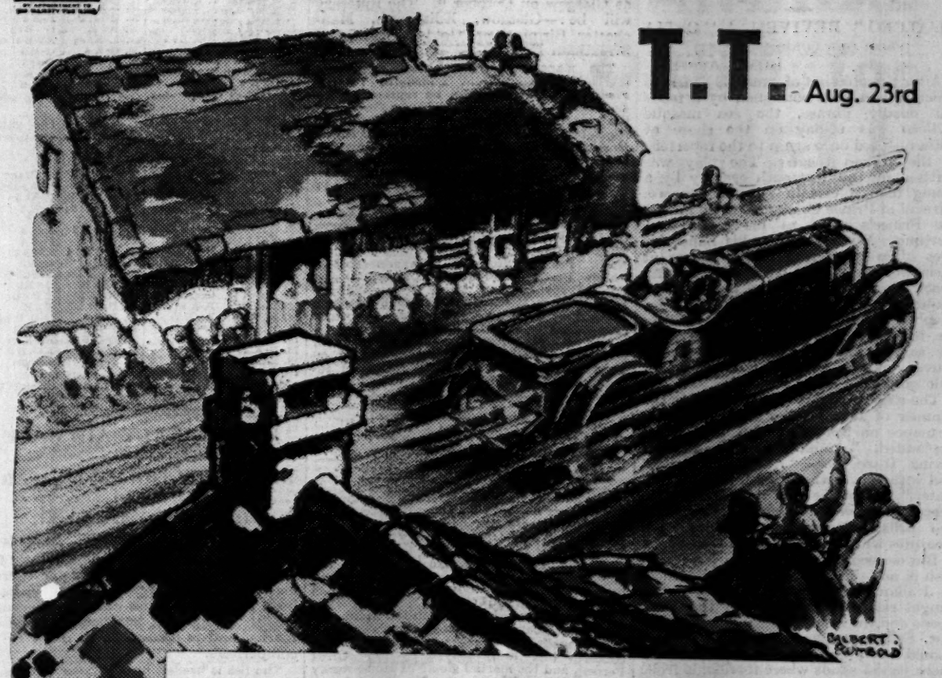
Rewards are offered for a pearl necklace and an emerald and diamond brooch that have been lost. (p. 1)

The Board of Customs and Excise acknowledge the receipt of £10 conscience money. (p. 1)

SOCIAL HYGIENE AND SEX QUESTIONS

At the opening session of the British Social Hygiene Council's Summer School at Welwyn, Herts, on Friday, SIR BASIL BLACKETT, president of the council, said that their purpose was to secure attention in all quarters to the importance of social hygiene, and to encourage education in right views with regard to sex questions. They could congratulate themselves on the way in which the public attitude to all the questions with which they were dealing had been advancing towards a better standpoint in recent years. It was very significant that the Lambeth Conference, when they considered its history and connexion, should have boldly come out in favour of education in sex matters being given frankly to the adolescent, and that it should have invited, as it had practically done, churchpeople to take advantage of existing organizations for giving instruction in those matters.

R.A.C. ULSTER T.T. Aug. 23rd



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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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"CAN DRIVE A CAR"

By CALLISTHENES.

To us it seems that the young man who, when announcing to the world that he wants a position and a salary, gives as a qualification "Can drive a car" is making a bad start. Often such an announcement begins with the words "Public School Boy."

There may have been a time when the ability to drive a car was an important economic asset. But it has long ceased to be so. The ability is so common that it is almost assumed as an accomplishment in young men of the Public School class, and is so easily acquired that the head of the average firm could undertake to find a score or a hundred among his staff whom he could turn into drivers in a month.

Before a young man asks the world to give him a salary he ought to find out the kind of thing it pays for. It does not pay a man for being a Public School boy. That is a privileged experience for which people pay, not for which they are paid. If a man wants to turn it into an economic asset he will have to prove that his privileged experience has given him special economic abilities.

To take another example, it does not only pay a man for being honest. Honesty is assumed as part of the normal equipment of everyone like an ability to walk upright, or a habit of washing the face. In a city of embezzlers honesty would have special economic value, but embezzlers constitute only an infinitesimal percentage of London business people.

The man who puts as a qualification "Can drive a car" wants to turn a pleasure into a profession, as the man with a desire to travel says "Will go anywhere," or the young woman who has a longing for print will offer to sell to an editor an account of her experiences. It is a common desire, but only the exceptionally fortunate or the exceptionally adroit succeed in it.

Business has to begin the other way round, for making a pleasure of one's work is not the same thing as making a work of one's pleasure.

In business service is not only an ideal, it is an iron necessity. We must be of use to the world if we want the world to pay us. If we wish to receive we must first equip ourselves to give.

This is true for a young man, it is true for a Store. The Store which would prosper must not offer to the world a haphazard list of accomplishments easily come by or out of date. It must study the needs and wishes of the world and then set itself to meet them in the best way and at the lowest cost.

Such is the way this Store has come to prosperity, and we believe there is no other.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Say a whisky and

Perrier

No comparison.

AN ITALIAN SEA MASQUE

"L'ALCEO" REVIVED AT OSTIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 24

After the oblivion of over 300 years, to which it had been consigned by a facile but deadly phrase, the sea masque *L'Alceo* was to-day on the shore at Ostia restored once again to the repertory of the Italian theatre. The play was written in the sixteenth century by a young man, a certain Antonio Ongaro, a friend of Prince Colonnesi, while he was the Prince's guest at his castle near Nettuno. With Tasso in his hand, his eyes often wandering to the sailors at their work and play on the Tyrrhenian beach close by, the young poet had an inspiration; what others had done for shepherds and their flocks he would do for fishermen and their craft. Tritons for satyrs, monstrous caves for shady groves, and for flowered green meadows pale sands and shimmering seas.

The elegant company, assembled in the summer of 1591 for the improvised performance on Nettuno beach, smiled and applauded. "Aminta," said one, remembering Tasso, but—"Aminta Bagnata," and with this epithet "Aminta dipped in water," the public left the fable to lie, deeper than ever plummet sounded, amid the shells and corals and wondrous sea treasures which were its ocean scenery.

But occasionally a curious writer would visit it, and the visit would leave its traces in Italian literature. Some have even caught resemblances between the Echo Scene and the answering ghost in Hamlet, but Shakespearian reflections, if any, should surely be sought elsewhere—along those yellow sands where mermaids frolic or amid the coral caves where seamen toll the bell for Ferdinando's father.

It was to *The Tempest* one's thoughts leapt as Signor Tamberlani, with a properly elegant rusticity, pleaded to the too cruel Eurilla, or sought for a measure of his love in the gleaming pearls with which the sea abounds. Despair falls on him. If to rescue her, as he does, from a monstrous Triton will not move her, then let compassion do it, even at the cost of his death. And so when, men and maidens, they carry him ashore to the tune of sea dirges from the waves into which he has plunged, Eurilla's icy heart melts and bitter lamentations pour forth. What fisherman of fable could remain deaf to such sweet sorrow? Alceo arises, and to the music of love answers like a deep bourdon the music of the sea.

Signor Cominetti, who directed the scene, had placed nothing but two Corinthian columns on a pedestal and a mass of canvas rocks between us and the deepening colour of the waves under the vivid Mediterranean sunset. And the fisher boats that brought the wading actors to the scene proceeded to cast their evening nets, so that it is a secret yet whether they will figure on the extensive list of the cast or whether they were austere fishing folk at their serious daily business of supplying the Roman market. If so, let us hope for art's sake that their kindness will be repeated and that the many hundreds who will undoubtedly go out this week to Ostia may enjoy it in its original setting of lovely and unadorned naturalness.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

REPERTORY PLANS IN NEW YORK

A message from New York states that the Civic Repertory Theatre there, of which Miss Eva Le Gallienne is the director, will start its fifth season on Monday, September 29, with a production of *Romeo and Juliet*. It is intended to give five new productions during the coming season. These are *The Nobel Prize*, a modern comedy by Hjalinar Bergman; *Alice in Wonderland*, which has been adapted by Miss Florida Friebus, a member of the Civic Repertory Company; Ibsen's *Rosmersholm*, *Gruach*, a new play by Mr. Gordon Bottomley, which will be preceded by *Ardvorlich's Wife*, a one-act play by Mr. Bottomley, as a curtain-raiser, and one other play.

In addition to the new productions the revivals will include *The Cradle Song*, *The Master Builder*, *John Gabriel Borkman*, *La Locandiera*, *Three Sisters*, *Inheritors*, *The Good Hope*, *The First Stone*, *Improvisations in June*, *Hedda Gabler*, *Twelfth Night*, *The Would-be Gentleman*, *L'Invitation au Voyage*, *The Cherry Orchard*, *Peter Pan*, *The Lady from Alfaqueque*, and *Katerina*.

Mr. Lennox Robinson will shortly be represented by two plays on the London stage. On Monday of next week the Everyman Theatre Guild are presenting the Irish Players from the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, in Mr. Robinson's play *The Far Off Hills*. On the same evening Mr. Alec Rea and Mr. A. R. Whatmore will begin operations at the Embassy Repertory Theatre, Swiss Cottage. The first production will be *The House of Pretence*, a three-act play by Mr. Roy Jordan. It will be given for 12 nights and four *matinée* performances, and will be followed on September 15 by *Give a Dog*, a new play by Mr. Lennox Robinson. It is intended to follow strictly the rule of limiting the run of a play to two weeks.

This is the last week of comparative quiet in the West End theatres before the new productions begin. The only new play to be given this week is *John o' Dreams*, which Mr. José Levy and Miss Mary Newcomb are presenting for two special *matinée* performances at the Little Theatre on Wednesday and Friday. It has been translated by Miss Mary Grew from the French of M. Marcel Achard, and is the first work by this dramatist to be presented in England.

MR. PAUL ROBESON

At the Savoy Theatre this evening Mr. Paul Robeson is giving the first of eight special performances in which he will appear both as a singer and as an actor (in the first act of *Emperor Jones*). On Saturday the Children's Theatre in Endell-street reopens for the season with its eleventh programme, which contains many old favourites and two new plays, *Pedro the Toreador* and *The Deuce*.

Arrangements have now been made by which Mr. C. B. Cochran will present Mr. Noel Coward's new comedy, *Private Lives*, at the new Phoenix Theatre on September 24. The principal parts will be played by Miss Gertrude Lawrence, Mr. Coward, Miss Adrienne Allen, and Mr. Laurence Olivier.

At the Coliseum this week Toto, the clown, will present a *revue* in miniature, and the programme will also include Mr. Albert Sandler and Mlle. Yvette Rugel. Miss Gracie Fields, De Groot, and the Gaudsmith Brothers are at the Palladium; Mr. Will Fyffe, Mr. Billy Caryll and Miss Hilda Mundy, and Mr. Norman Long at the Victoria Palace, and Mr. Jack Payne and his Band, Mr. Billy Bennett, and Mr. Gaston Palmer at the Holborn Empire.

THIS WEEK'S ARRANGEMENTS

This evening.—Mr. Paul Robeson. Savoy.
Wednesday afternoon.—*John o' Dreams*. Little.
Saturday.—Reopening of the Children's Theatre.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

ANOTHER AUTUMN TOUR

The Covent Garden Opera Company announce that, in connexion with their provincial and suburban seasons of last autumn and spring, another tour of opera in English has now been arranged, which will last for 11 weeks and will open at Glasgow on October 6. The itinerary will be:—Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Golders Green, and Streatham Hill.

The management has chosen a catholic repertoire, ranging from *Lohengrin* to *Die Fledermaus*. Puccini will be represented by *La Bohème*, *Madama Butterfly*, *La Tosca*, and the spectacular *Turandot*. *Il Trovatore*, *Rigoletto*, *The Barber of Seville*, *Cavalleria Rusticana*, *I Pagliacci*, and the short masterpiece *Gianni Schicchi* complete the Italian programme, *Die Meistersinger* the German, and France will be represented by Gounod's *Faust*.

Among the principals will be Noel Eadie, Odette de Foras, Nora Gruhn, Doris Lemon, Gladys Parr, Marjorie Parry, Constance Willis, Thea Phillips, and Sybil Crawley; Heddle Nash, Francis Russell, Fernando Autori, Philip Bertram, Frederick Davies, Arthur Fear, Percy Heming, Parry Jones, Edward Leer, William Michael, Dennis Noble, Richard Watson, and Frank Sale. Other important engagements are pending.

The company also travels with its own chorus and *ballet*, and its orchestra of 50 players. Mr. John Barbirolli has been re-engaged as musical director.

PROMENADE CONCERT

A VARIED PROGRAMME

The Saturday night Promenade programmes seem to be designed on the principle of the lucky-bag: there will be something in it to suit almost any taste, but any one person will be lucky if he finds more than some one thing out of seven to please him. Even the most catholic will not be equally happy in listening to Mr. Eric Coates's polite nothings (two Shakespearian songs), Mr. Josef Holbrooke's inspissated traffic with the weird (the symphonic poem "Ulalume"), Delius's typical and beautiful but rather meandering violin concerto (admirably played by Miss Orrea Pernel), and the martial gloom of Moussorgsky as sung in a loud voice by Mr. Parry Jones.

But two dances, English and Spanish, at any rate brought amusement. Had they been alternatives they might have been listed as thick or clear, crême de Grainger or consommé Ravel, Grainger's English Dance for orchestra and organ (not to mention two pianos) is the muddiest noise ever heard in Queen's Hall, but it had a certain heavy gaiety which made one want to join in, even if it was only to blow a whistle or beat a gong. The programme told us that it had been rewritten a number of times and had assumed its present shape as long ago as 1909. This was, however, its first performance here and was therefore the surprise in the packet. Ravel's "Bolero" was repeated, but still the joke wears well; it was, however, rather spoiled by Sir Henry Wood hurrying the final crescendo; the point of the joke is surely sharper if the time is kept absolutely rigid.

MIDGET GOLF

COURSES TO BE OPENED IN LONDON

Two London theatrical managers, Mr. Jack Waller and Mr. Edward Laurillard, propose to introduce the American game "Midget Golf" to London. In conjunction with Midget Golf, Limited, who already have 18 courses in various parts of the country, they will open the first London centre for the game at Imperial House, Regent-street, on Monday, September 1. Two 18-hole courses are being laid out on an area of about 5,000 square feet, and after the opening day, when admission will be by invitation, the courses will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 2 a.m.

In recent weeks the game has had a considerable vogue in the United States, and the proprietors of theatres and cinemas complain that the interest in it has been so great that the attendances at other places of amusement have been seriously diminished.

CHESS CONGRESS AT LIEGE

FIFTH AND SIXTH ROUNDS

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

LIEGE, Aug. 24

The fifth round of the International Tournament was played yesterday afternoon, and five out of the six games were finished at the adjournment, leaving the one between C. Ahues and A. Rubinstein for decision to-morrow. Mir Sultan Khan was the only player to win in this round, and his game against I. Pleci was perhaps the most interesting yet played. It was only a slight positional error by Pleci that enabled Mir Sultan Khan to move to a position which reduced his opponent to absolute helplessness, with some excitement to finish up with.

The pairing and results in the fifth round were as follows:—

White	Opening	Black	Result
I. Pleci	Queen's pawn	Mir Sultan Khan	Black won
A. Rubinstein	Queen's pawn	C. Ahues	Adjourned
D. Przepiorka	Queen's pawn	V. Soultanbeieff	Drawn
S. Tartakower	Caro Kann defence	A. Niemzowitsch	Drawn
H. Weenink	Queen's pawn	Sir G. A. Thomas	Drawn
F. J. Marshall	Queen's pawn	E. Colle	Drawn

The game between Pleci and Mir Sultan Khan had gone only to the twelfth move when Pleci castled on the queen's side without the beginning of an attack on the other side. It is nearly always a doubtful method, and Mir Sultan Khan immediately planned an attack on that side, which was eventually successful. He had to exercise great caution for a period, and Pleci gave up a pawn for a dangerous counter-attack, which was only one move short of success. With danger past Mir Sultan Khan's plan was unanswerable, and he won in 40 moves.

Of the other games only the one between H. Weenink and Sir George Thomas had interesting points, and here a very critical knight and pawn ending was drawn in 55 moves. There was just one way for Sir George Thomas to win, but this he did not analyse sufficiently, and his passed pawn was then of no use. D. Przepiorka's game against V. Soultanbeieff, S. Tartakower's against A. Niemzowitsch and F. J. Marshall's against E. Colle were all drawn by repetition of position at various periods, all these players choosing this method of avoiding doubtful complications. A. Rubinstein's game against C. Ahues has come to a rook and pawn ending, with Ahues a pawn to the good.

SIXTH ROUND

LATER

The sixth round was played this afternoon, four out of six games being finished before the first adjournment. One of the unfinished games is between Mir Sultan Khan and Colle; the position appears to indicate a draw, though there is a good deal of play left yet. In the other game, though material is level, Rubinstein has an advantage in position over Pleci, and here again the end may not come quickly.

The leading scores are:—Mir Sultan Khan, 5 points; S. Tartakower, 4½; Sir George Thomas and A. Niemzowitsch, 3½ each; E. Colle and D. Przepiorka, 3 each.

The pairings and results in the sixth round were as follows:—

White	Opening	Black	Result
Mir Sultan Khan	Irregular	E. Colle	Adjourned
Sir G. A. Thomas	Queen's Pawn	F. J. Marshall	White won
A. Niemzowitsch	English	H. Weenink	Drawn
V. Soultanbeieff	Queen's Pawn	S. Tartakower	Black won
C. Ahues	Caro Kann defence	D. Przepiorka	Drawn
I. Pleci	Ruy Lopez	A. Rubinstein	Adjourned

Mir Sultan Khan and E. Colle have had a very hard fight, with a good deal of the heavy material exchanged. Mir Sultan Khan perhaps has his pawns better placed, but that is all there appears to be in it. Sir George Thomas gradually worked up a better position against F. J. Marshall, and then the latter went in for a King's side attack which was not sound. Sir George Thomas won in 23 moves with a nice sacrificial combination. A. Niemzowitsch worked up a clearly won position against H. Weenink, and then rather lost his way. Weenink sacrificed a piece for two pawns, and should have won, but accepted a draw under the impression that there was nothing better. V. Soultanbeieff had much the better position against S. Tartakower in the opening, and then went in for too many complications where only simplicity was needed. Tartakower won in 38 moves. C. Ahues again drew by repetition of position in 25 moves. I. Pleci nearly lost under the time-limit, only just making his fortieth move in time.

The following is the score of the game between Mir Sultan Khan and F. J. Marshall in the fourth round:—

CENTRE COUNTER

White	Black	White	Black
Sultan Khan	F. J. Marshall	Sultan Khan	F. J. Marshall
1. P–K 4	P–K 4	14. Q–B 2	B–B 4
2. P–Q 4	P × P	15. Q–B 3	R–K 6
3. Q × P	Kt–Q B 3	16. Q–Q 5	Q–K 2
4. Q–K 3	Kt–B 3	17. Q–B 5 ch	K–Kt sq
5. Kt–Q B 3	B–K 2	18. Kt–Q 3	Q R × Kt
6. B–Q 2	P–Q 4	19. K B × R	R–Q 5
7. P × P	Kt × P	20. Q × R P	P–R 3
8. Kt × Kt	Q × Kt	21. B × R	Q × B ch
9. Kt–K 2	B–K Kt 5	22. K–Kt sq	Kt–B 3
10. K–B 4	B × Kt	23. P–K 4	Q–Q 3
11. P–K B 3	Castles (Q)	24. P–B 3	B–Q 3
12. Castles (Q)	K R–K sq	25. P–K R 4	Kt–K 4
13. P × B	B–Kt 5	26. B–B 2	Q–K 3

And Black resigned, being only one piece, one pawn and one exchange to the bad.

The following is the score of the game between E. Colle and H. Weenink in the fourth round:—

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

White	Black	White	Black
E. Colle	H. Weenink	E. Colle	H. Weenink
1. P–Q 4	Kt–K B 3	18. P–K R 3	B–Kt 5
2. Kt–K B 3	P–Q Kt 3	19. P–Q sq	Q–K 2
3. P–K 3	B–Kt 2	20. P–B 5	P × P
4. Q Kt–Q 2	P–Q 3	21. P–Q R 3	B–R 4
5. P–Q Kt 3	Q Kt–Q 2	22. P × P	P–K 4
6. B–Kt 2	P–Q B 4	23. P–Kt 4	R–Kt 2
7. B–Q 3	P × Q P	24. Kt–B 5	K–Q 1
8. P × P	P–K 3	25. Kt–Q 6	R(Kt2)–Ktsq
9. Castles	B–K 2	26. Kt × R	Q × Kt
10. P–Q B 4	Castles	27. B × Kt	R P × B
11. B–K sq	P–B sq	28. P–B 4	R × B
12. Kt–B sq	Kt–B sq	29. P–B 6	Q–Q B sq
13. Kt–Kt 3	R–B sq	30. P–B 7	R–Kt 2
14. R–Q B sq	R–B 2	31. Q–Q B 3	Kt–K sq
15. Q–K 2	Kt–Kt 3	32. Q–K P	Kt–B P
16. B–Kt sq	B × Kt	33. P–R 6	Resigns
17. Q × B	P–Q 4		

Black should have played R–Kt 2 before playing P–K 4 and the transposition of the moves was fatal.

ROUND ITALY AIR RACE

RESULTS OF THE PRELIMINARY TESTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 24

The results of the preliminary tests for the "Round Italy" air race for tourist machines, which begins to-morrow, have been published. Miss Spooner, the only British competitor, has been granted 45 marks, and is classed 38 in a list of 53 competitors.

The list is headed by M. Lusser, a German pilot, with 63 marks, and immediately after comes Signorina Fumagalli, with 62 marks. Lieutenant Francis Lombardi, who recently made a successful flight to Tokyo, comes fifth, and Major de Bernardi, the well-known "stunt" airman, comes seventh. The course, which is 3,500 kilometres (about 2,170 miles) long, is divided into four stages and 45 laps. The starting time for each competitor has been fixed on the results of the preliminary tests. Miss Spooner leaves at 5.55 a.m.

In spite of the early hour, Signor Mussolini has promised to be present at the start of the race. The first prize is a gold cup presented by the King. The other awards comprise presentation cups, medals, and money prizes.

DISCOVERIES IN ROMAN CHESTER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CHESTER, Aug. 24

Some important discoveries have been made at Chester this week during excavations on the site of the Roman amphitheatre in the south-east angle of the city. The excavations are being continued under the direction of Professor R. Newstead on behalf of the Chester Excavations Committee.

The operations have revealed a long section of massive Roman wall which is believed to date back to the first century, and Professor Newstead has concluded that it was probably one of the retaining walls of the side entrance to a Roman amphitheatre. This find, with discoveries which were made last year, indicates that the amphitheatre was larger than that at Caerleon which is being preserved by the Office of Works.

As is usual with the Roman buildings at Chester, the wall which the excavations have revealed rests upon solid rock. It stands about nine feet high and at the base measures six feet in thickness.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

PLAYS AND MUSIC

An adaptation for wireless of the play *Beggar on Horseback*, by George Kaufmann and Marc Connelly, will be broadcast from the National Station at 8.20 this evening. The adaptation is by Barbara Burnham, the music is arranged by Victor Hely-Hutchinson, and Howard Rose is the producer. Extracts from the musical comedy *Sons O' Guns* will be broadcast in the vaudeville programme of the London Station at 6.40. The Promenade concert at 8 o'clock will consist of a Wagner programme.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, August 25, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **11-11.30** :—**(261.3m.** only)—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12** :—Organ Recital, relayed from Southwark Cathedral. Marjorie Bladon Hackett (soprano). **1.15** :—The Orchestra, from the Shepherd's Bush Pavilion. **2-2.30** :—Gramophone Records. **4** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.30** :—The English 'Cello Players; Cecil Lucas (contralto).

5.15 :—Children: Four Jolly Sailormen (German), and other Songs, sung by Arthur Wynn. The Great Brooklands Plot, a dramatic sketch, written for the Children's Hour, by T. V. Norman. Pianoforte Solos, played by Cecil Dixon. The Story of the Crust (H. Mortimer Batten). **6** :—The Coming of Age of the Aeroplane, by Mr. Ernest Smith. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Handel Arias, sung by John Thorne. **7-7.20** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Wireless Military Band, conducted by Charles Leggett; Frank Titterton (tenor).

8.20 :—"Beggar on Horseback," by George Kaufmann and Marc Connelly. Adapted for Broadcasting by Barbara Burnham. Music arranged by Victor Hely-Hutchinson. Produced by Howard Rose, with Valentine Dunn, Harman Grisewood, W. Alex Rogerson, Laura Smithson, Philip Wade, William Fazan, Mary Allan, Douglas Emery, Alban Blakelock, Frank Denton, Albert Chevalier, Jnr., Wellington Briggs, Freda Bruce-Lockhart, Frederick Sargent, Phyllis Thomas, Barbara Couper, John R. Turnbull, Wilfred Babbage, Roger Foster; The Olof Sextet, conducted by Robert Chignell. **9.40** :—Weather; News. **9.55** :—Cooperation in Agriculture, by Sir Daniel Hall. **10.10** :—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices. **1,554.4m.** only). **10.20** :—Programme of American Music, arranged and played by Desmond Houseman; Esther Coleman (contralto); Winifred Small (violin); Maurice Cole (pianoforte). **11-12** (**1,554.4m.** only) :—Orchestra, from Grosvenor House.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Ethel Osborn (soprano); William Biggs (tenor). **12.30** :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—(1) Bobby Howes, Mireille Perrey, and Peter Haddon in Excerpts from Sons o' Guns, the Musical Comedy at the London Hippodrome (by permission of Messrs. Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller and Moss Empires, Limited); (2) Constance Saxer (soubrette); (3) Baldomero Zapater, in songs and guitar solos; (4) Edwin Styles (comedian); (5) Mr. Flotsam and Mr. Jetsam; (6) The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell. **8** :—Promenade Concert:—The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood; Charles Woodhouse (solo violin); May Blyth (soprano); Horace Stevens (baritone), relayed from the Queen's Hall, London. **9.40** :—Weather; News. **10** :—Midland Regional programme. **10.30-12** :—Band, from Grosvenor House.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. **2-3** :—Lozells Picture House Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children—Chrystelia, a Fairy Tale, by Maisie Gilbert; Songs by Emilie Waldron (soprano); Selections by the D'Alton Instrumental Quartet; Why does a Leopard grow Spots? a Nature Talk by Nicolina Twigg. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—London Regional programme. **9.40** :—Weather; News. **9.55** :—Midland News. **10** :—Sir Robert Peel and his Band, relayed from Tony's Ball Room, Birmingham. **10.30-11** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4** :—Glasgow programme. **4.30** :—Glasgow and Edinburgh programme (see Edinburgh). **5.15** :—Glasgow programme. **5.47** :—Edinburgh programme. **6** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Scottish News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Service. **12** :—Organ, relayed from the Classic Cinema. **12.30-1** :—Gramophone Records. **4** :—The Orchestra; Dorothy Canlin (soprano); Gethrn Wykeham-George (violoncello). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.30** :—The Orchestra; Phyllis Evennett (contralto). **8.20** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Regional News. **10.15-11** :—Fred Hughes (tenor); Harry Dyson (flute); Doreen Jenkins (harp); Arthur Malcolm (poetry readings).

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4.15-5.30** :—National programme. **4-11** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4.15-5.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Leigh Woods—West of England Sport. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.30** :—Orchestra, relayed from the Royal Baselaand Madeira Cove, Weston-super-Mare. **8.20** :—National programme. **10.10** :—West Regional News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

DUBLIN.—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30-2 :—Time Signal, Weather, Stock Exchange, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—Poetry Reading. **8** :—Concert; the Station Orchestra; Mamie Dingle, soprano Solos; Laurence McCann, Violin Solos; Mary O'Hea and company—a Sketch; the Station Orchestra; M. Kelly and K. A. McCaffery, Vocal Duets; the Fingal Quartet. **10.30** :—Time Signal, News, Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4** :—Glasgow programme. **4.30** :—The Octet, from Edinburgh; Reginald Talbot (baritone), from Glasgow. **5.15** :—Glasgow programme. **5.47** :—Birthdays, from Edinburgh. **5.57** :—Weather Forecast for Farmers, from Edinburgh. **6** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Scottish News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4** :—Orchestra, relayed from The Playhouse Ballroom. **4.30** :—The Octet, from Edinburgh; Reginald Talbot (baritone), from Glasgow. **5.15** :—Children. **5.47** :—Edinburgh programme. **6** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Scottish News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4** :—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Reginald Walsh (tenor), from Leeds. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. F. L. Kidd: Inexpensive Holidays—Tramping Abroad. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.30** :—John Rorke and Phyllis Scott (popular duets); Stanley Maher and his Merry Men; Foden's Brass Quartet, conducted by Mr. Mortimer; John Woods-Smith (entertainer), supported by The Northern Wireless Orchestra. **8.20** :—National programme. **10.10** :—North of England News. **10.20-11** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Local News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **1.15-2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Cardiff programme. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.30** :—Cardiff programme. **8.20** :—National programme. **10.10** :—West Regional News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.),HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4** :—Manchester and Leeds programme (see Manchester). **5.15** :—Manchester programme. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.30** :—Manchester programme. **8.20** :—National programme. **10.10** :—North of England News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7 :—Trio Music and News. **8-10** :—Interval. **10** :—Chimes and Weather and Exchange. **10.5** :—Recital of Sardanas by the Cobla Barcelona. **10.30** :—Concert by the Orfeo Barcelones. **11** :—News. **11.20** :—Recitations from the Works of Catalonian Poets. **11.35** :—Orchestral Concert with Tenor Solos, followed by Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.). 2.5kw.—7 :—Reading. **7.30** :—Quartet Concert of French Music. **8.30** :—Yugoslavian Songs with Guitar accompaniment. **9.30** :—Pianoforte Recital. **10.30** :—Time and News. **10.45** :—Programme to be announced).

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) 1,635m., 26kw.—4.30 :—Programme from Breslau. **5.30** :—Talk.—Problems of New Methods of Teaching History in the National Schools. **6** :—Talk on Opera. **6.30** :—Talk.—The German Funkhaus. **6.55** :—Elementary English Lesson. **7.25** :—Talk.—The Cultivation of Pine Trees in Germany. **7.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **8** :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). **8.30** :—Programme from Frankfurt, followed by Hamburg Composers' Evening from Hamburg. After the Hamburg Programme :—News and Evening Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.). 1.5kw.—6.30 :—Talk.—Friedrich Nietzsche on the Thirtieth Anniversary of his Death. **7** :—Recital of Nietzsche Songs. **7.20** :—Topical Report; The Debate in Geneva on Compulsory Labour in Geneva. Dance Music, with Vocal Refrains from the Wireless Exhibition, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Concert.

BERNE (403m.). 1kw.—7.58 :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Talk.—The Seventh German Wireless Exhibition. **8.32** :—Gramophone Concert, relayed from Basle (1,010m.). **9.20** :—Orchestral Concert relayed from the Kursaal Schänzli. **10** :—News and Weather. **10.15** :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.). 12.5kw.—7.30 :—Programme from Prague. **9** :—Orchestral Concert. **10** :—Programme from Prague. **10.15** :—Gramophone Records. **10.55** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (223m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—4.30 :—Concert of Operetta Music. **5.30** :—Time, Agricultural Report and Talk :—German and American Economics. **6** :—Technical Talk. **6.15** :—Talk.—Art and Literature. **6.40** :—Talk by Dr. A. Jakubowicz. **7.5** :—Weather for Farmers, followed by Gramophone Concert of Folk Songs. **8** :—Weather Report and Talk for Workers. **8.30** :—Choral Concert from the Works of Schumann and Berger. **9.20** :—Programme for the 30th Anniversary of the Death of Friedrich Nietzsche. **10.20** :—Time, Weather News, Sports Notes and Programme Announcements. **10.45** :—Technical Wireless Talk. **11** :—Theatre Talk.

BRNO (342m.). 2.4kw.—7.30 :—Programme from Prague. **9** :—Programme from Bratislava. **10** :—Programme from Prague. **10.15** :—Gramophone Records.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.). 1kw.—5 :—Dance Music from the St. Sauveur Palais de Dance. **6** :—Talk.—The History of Belgium. **6.15** :—Talk.—Belgium Literature. **6.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Organ Recital from the Cathedrale Church. **8.30** :—Song Recital. **8.55** :—Topical Talk. **9** :—Symphony Concert relayed from the Kursaal Ostend, followed by News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—7.20 :—Gramophone Concert. **8.35** :—Reading. **8.50** :—Schubert—Pianoforte Recital; followed by Orchestral Concert. **11.15** :—Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra from the Hotel Royal.

COPENHAGEN (281m.). 0.75kw.—3.35 :—Instrumental Concert; Songs in the intervals. **5.40** :—Market Prices, Exchange. **6.20** :—Reading of Poems of Thor Hoier. **6.50** :—Weather and Programme. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.30** :—Talk—Harvest Work. **8** :—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2** :—Concert—Jutland in Music and Literature. **9.15** :—Prelude, Aria, and Finale by Paganini. **9.40** :—Report of the Workers' Radio Society. **10** :—Orchestral and Soloist Concert.

CRACOW (313m.). 1kw.—8.30 :—Miscellaneous Items, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **7.20** :—Talk by Mr. Kalinovsky. **7.45** :—Agricultural Report and Time Signal from Warsaw (1,411m.). **8** :—Gramophone Music from Warsaw. **10.30** :—Gramophone Records. **11** :—Dance Music from Warsaw. **12 (midnight)** :—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

ECAMP (220m.). 1kw.—8.30 :—Market Prices and Local News. **9** :—Concert of Gramophone Records.

FRANKFURT (390m.). 1.5kw., and CASSEL (240m.).—6.30 :—Time and Programme Announcements. **6.35** :—Reading—A Journey to Corsica (Frithjof Kuhn). **7** :—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. **7.5** :—English Language Lesson. **7.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **8.30** :—Topical Report—Compulsory Labour Debate in Geneva (arr. Actuals). **9.10** :—Talk—Hans Reichenfels: A Catholic Poet of Youth. **10** :—Deutsche Mondial Programme in commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of his Death—Unpublished Pianoforte Music (Nietzsche); Recitations (a) Letter-writings, (b) Selection from The Birth of Tragedy, (c) Selection from Dionysiac Dithyrambics, (d) Song from Zarathustra; Song Selections. **11** :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.). 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.). FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—7.5 :—Talk on Friedrich Nietzsche on the 30th Anniversary of his Death. **7.25** (from Hanover) :—Talk—Men and Travel. **

Imperial and Foreign News

THE SACK OF CHANGSHA

RED TERRORISM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHINA)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1 (By Mail)

A full description of the calamitous irruption of Communists at Changsha is not yet procurable, and never may be, unless some of the very few foreigners remaining in the city or in the neighbourhood emerge alive to tell the tale.

The foreign communities had little warning and had to fly to the riverbank at short notice, only a few getting away with their personal effects, the majority with only the clothes in which they stood. They were taken aboard the gunboats, which immediately dropped down stream, so that the refugees aboard never had more than a glimpse of the terror behind them. Some of those who reached Hankow have told what they knew, and

a general idea can be obtained regarding the peaceful situation which existed before the coming of the Communists and of the transformation following their appearance.

Changsha lies on the east bank of the Siang river, and as the Communists came from the south-east their presence was first felt in the eastern outskirts of the city, to which circumstance some of the foreigners who escaped to the river owe their lives. Off the east bank of the river there is a long, narrow island on which stands the British Consulate and a number of foreign residences. All business offices are on the waterfront, but the Japanese Consulate was in the city, while all the missions were in the city and environs. Fortunately, there were four foreign gunboats, the British Aphis and Teal, the American Palos, and the Japanese Futami, also a Japanese merchant steamer, lying in the river, and when the refugees reached the shore or the island, fleeing from the commotion inland, they were fairly safe under the guns of the tiny river war vessels, whose crews all told usually number fewer than 50.

DEFENDERS SURPRISED

As the garrison troops, panic-stricken, were fleeing across the river, and heavy firing came from the direction of the city, the situation was plainly dangerous. The refugees were crowded aboard the gunboats, which then, alive to the risk of staying in shallow water in a falling river, dropped down stream some five miles to the installations of the Asiatic Petroleum and Standard Oil Companies. About 50 Europeans and Americans and 90 Japanese thereafter were brought to Hankow.

It was rumoured in Changsha on Friday, July 25, that Communists, among them the band that had raided Yochow a fortnight before, had occupied two adjacent towns, and a body of soldiers was sent along the motor road leading in that direction as a precaution. Next day it was heard that the soldiers had been ambushed and had surrendered, whereupon more troops were ordered out and were reported to have moved seven miles without meeting opposition. A scouting aeroplane made several flights, the last noticeably of only 10 minutes' duration. Ignorant that a trap had been laid for the troops, and that a combined movement by several strong bands of Communists was afoot, Changsha remained undisturbed, confident that so long as the Governor, General Ho Chien, and his forces were there no danger was to be apprehended.

On July 27 all was still quiet, and the various churches held services as usual, with good attendances. Not until about 7 o'clock that evening was there any evidence of the impending trouble, and then a foreigner coming home from a walk saw rickshas rushing past loaded with rifles and guarded by soldiers. Mounted police without uniform went by hastily, baggage carriers were hurrying, shooting was heard in the distance. By midnight the Governor's *yamen* was in flames, as well as other public buildings, and most of the foreigners had reached the island. Others who spent an uneasy night at home made adventurous trips to the river in the morning, splendidly helped by their Chinese servants.

LOOT FOR THE MOB

Those who were the latest to reach safety report a terrible state of anarchy. Apparently the armed Red forces were preceded by plain clothes men who poured in for the purpose of creating disturbances. Buildings were fired at 16 different points, and the general conflagration on the Monday apparently was the signal for the entry of the vanguard of the Red soldiers, who immediately began pillaging the shops and homes and shooting indiscriminately. When the main body arrived the streets became a sea of red flags. Handbills were scattered and proclamations posted containing such slogans as Do not recognize Government officials; Confiscation of foreign property; Unfettered emancipation of peasants and workers; Destroy foreign mission and business premises.

More recent information has reached Shanghai by telegraph and radio which indicates the lawless and ruthless character of the movement which has invaded Changsha, one of the most important and populous cities in China. Local authority is shown to have been totally unprepared, and the troops, worthless for the purpose of defence, apparently fled without firing a shot. Yochow, only 100 miles distant, two weeks ago had a similar experience, without creating much impression on the Government at Nanking.

Although it has hardly been possible to keep count of the outrages against foreigners and their property by Communists and bandits during the past few months, it is astonishing to learn that Mr. Hu Han-min, president of the Administrative Yuan, yesterday told the correspondent of the Japanese news agency, Rengo, with reference to events at Changsha, that he earnestly hoped that foreign Powers "will place full confidence in the National Government in handling the present trouble . . . and strictly refrain from taking independent action. . . ."

It may well be asked what would have happened to the foreigners in Changsha if the commanders of the foreign gunboats there had left the protection of their nationals to the local General commanding the forces of the National Government!

FOREIGN POLICY OF GERMANY

CLAIMS FOR TREATY REVISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 24

Dr. Curtius, the Foreign Minister, will lead the German delegation to the League Assembly, and presumably to the conference which the French Government proposes to convoke at Geneva on September 8 to discuss M. Briand's further suggestions for a Federal Union of Europe.

The German Press prompts him definitely to formulate there Germany's claims for treaty revision, with particular reference to the Polish frontier. Neither the hostility which French opinion evinced when these claims were foreshadowed in the German reply to M. Briand, nor the antagonism caused abroad by the speeches of the Minister for Occupied Territories, has modified this attitude. Dr. Curtius is urged to "state the German case in detail."

The manner in which foreign policy is being discussed needs to be recorded, though some allowance must be made for election atmosphere. There is no tendency to hasten slowly in making fresh claims, even in respect of agreements on which the German signature is barely dry. The moderate State Party, just formed from the Democrats and the Young German Party, announces that "the liberation of the Rhineland opens the way for a strong foreign policy." The State Party desires the formation of a solid national front and "will exhaust every means to effect a revision of the insupportable burdens laid on the German people by the Young Plan."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* says the word "strong" is a dangerous one in foreign policy. It is an elastic conception which must not be stretched to cover a national vanity like that shown by recent German history, unless reaction is to gain the day. Herr Stresemann's policy was a strong one, but he called it "a policy of understanding." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* "misses any reference to understanding between the peoples, any mention of peace, any repudiation of war makers, and the criminal levity of warlike phantasies within and without the frontiers."

The foreign statements of the new Conservative Party give an opportunity to judge how far it differs from the parent Nationalist Party. The speeches of its most active leader, Herr Treviranus, are well known for their references to Germany's "right" to frontier revision. The party's election manifesto seemed to touch foreign questions with some caution. General von Lettow Vorbeck, another Conservative leader, is reported as advocating "a strong foreign policy." The defender of German East Africa thought the full exploitation of German military possibilities under the Treaty would so increase Germany's standing in Europe that "none would venture to refuse her claims to release from the Reparations burden. Even the rendition of the colonies and frontier revision, especially in the east, might thus be attained." His party's aims "were those of the Nationalists; we differ only in methods."

The statesmanlike Centre Party, which has long borne the main burden of government, has apparently broached the question of Eupen and Malmedy in private discussions with French and Belgian Catholics. This party also claims that German "rights" were overridden when Eupen and Malmedy were awarded to Belgium. This claim was received with "much perturbation" by its foreign co-religionists.

The Communists, Nationalists, and National Socialists vie with each other in the violence of their agitation against Germany's Reparation commitments and will probably hold about a fifth of the seats in the next Reichstag. The People's Party possibly retains enough of Herr Stresemann's influence to tread cautiously. One of its most prominent candidates, General von Seeckt, gives his view of the aims of German foreign policy in a manner much more reminiscent of Herr Stresemann himself: "Foreign policy is aimed at the Versailles Treaty. We must avoid two things. We must not imagine it lies in our power simply to ignore this treaty; not our extorted signature but the logic of a lost war compels us to its fulfilment. The second error is to make moral reproaches to our treaty opponents because of this treaty and because they exploit their position of strength in its interpretation and execution."

EUROPEAN FEDERATION

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON SEPTEMBER 8

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 24

It is announced that M. Briand has proposed September 8 as the most suitable date for the conference at Geneva to discuss his scheme for a federal union of Europe. The proposal was made through the usual diplomatic channels, and several favourable replies have already been received by the Quai d'Orsay.

The conference will thus begin on the same date as the annual meeting of the League Council and two days before the meeting of the League Assembly. The French White Book, containing M. Briand's original memorandum and the text of the replies received from the 24 European States to whom it was addressed, will be accompanied by a commentary summarizing the favourable aspects of the replies. It is understood that this will be brief and detached, but of a sufficiently decided character to indicate M. Briand's intention to go on with the scheme.

The British reply suggested the advisability of an early discussion of the proposal within the League. The project is not yet on the agenda of the Assembly. The delegates will have the opportunity of studying the replies and the commentary for two days before the Assembly meets, and it is expected that action will then be taken to bring the subject before the Assembly. It is not thought, however, that anything more than a formal discussion will take place. The wide divergence of the replies alone is sufficient indication that, if the scheme is to have any future at all, it will have to be handled with great care and deliberation. To attempt to force the pace would doubtless bring out the negative side more strongly than it appears in the replies themselves. Even in France there is a good deal of opposition to the suggestion, chiefly on the ground that it opens the door to a discussion of the ultimate revision of the Peace Treaties.

BENGAL WATERWAYS SCHEME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24

Presiding at a meeting of the Waterways Committee yesterday, Sir Abdul Ghuznavi outlined the scheme which he intends to embody in a Bill for placing the control of the 20,000 miles of waterways in Bengal in charge of the Waterways Trust, with separate revenues amounting to 35 lakhs of rupees (£262,500), including contributions from the Government and from the Port Commissioners. The provinces of Bihar and Orissa and Assam are to be asked to cooperate in the scheme, which will be charged to the administration and maintenance of all internal waterways.

ANTI-FLEMISH DISORDERS AT DIXMUDE

DIXMUDE, Aug. 24.—During the dedication of a monument which has been erected near here to the Flemish soldiers who fell in the battles associated with the River Yser an airman flew over the monument and dropped leaflets in which Flemish ex-soldiers were called traitors and deserters. Encouraged by the action of the airman, who is stated to have flown from Knocke, members of the crowd tore down the Belgian flag from the old flour mill (a War monument), and made their way to the Grande Place, where they were engaged by two squadrons of gendarmes. In the resulting encounter several persons were injured and a number arrested.—*Exchange.*

LABOUR M.P.'S VISIT TO RUSSIA

"UNBEARABLE CONDITIONS OF LIFE"

WARSAW, Aug. 23.—Mr. Joseph Toole, Labour member for Salford South, who has been on a visit to Soviet Russia, has arrived here on his homeward journey.

In the course of an interview Mr. Toole gave his impressions of Russia. He declared that the régime and the conditions prevailing in Russia were unbearable. The world did not realize the famine and the indescribable misery of that country. Cultural and economic life had been destroyed, and the country had been shaken to its foundation. The moment the Polish-Soviet frontier was crossed the difference between the two countries became apparent. At every step in Poland one saw new buildings and well-dressed people, in marked contrast to the condition of the Russians. Mr. Toole laid emphasis on the vigour of Poland and the progress she had achieved, notwithstanding the fact that she was situated between Soviet Russia and Germany.—*Reuter.*

FORCED LABOUR FOR SOVIET MINES

FARM WORKERS CONSCRIPTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Aug. 24

The Soviet Government has ordered the Department of Collective Agriculture to mobilize 20,000 members of the collective farms for underground and surface work in the coal basins. During their period of service the collective farms must support the families of these conscripts.

This new form of forced labour has been introduced to counteract the effects of widespread "desertion from the coal front" by miners, especially in the Donetz Basin, owing to the scarcity of food and bad housing. Under the new measure it is apparently intended to arrest these deserters and force them back into the mines, but the instructions for State mobilization may include not only the labourers who have left the coal basins but also men who have never worked in the mines. The Soviet Press states that the production in the Donetz Basin continues to be about 30,000 tons daily below plans and that the quality is bad.

German miners who recently arrived at the Donetz Basin have addressed to the Soviet authorities a letter in which they complain of the impossibility of their working there unless the conditions are improved. The Soviet Press states also that there is friction between Soviet miners and these "foreigners."

ALLEGED ANTI-YUGOSLAV PLOT

ARRESTS NEAR HUNGARIAN FRONTIER

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, Aug. 24

According to a semi-official *communiqué*, the Yugoslav police have arrested members of a terrorist band who have been proved to have received arms and explosives from a neighbouring State for the purpose of committing outrages on Yugoslav territory. The evidence is said to have been obtained that the plot was instigated and prepared in the neighbouring country. The arrests were made in the village of Valpovo, which is a few miles from the Hungarian frontier.

I understand that the *communiqué* is based on the following information furnished by the police. About a month ago a policeman noticed two men, whom he had been shadowing near Valpovo on account of their suspicious movements, hide two rucksacks in some bushes. The rucksacks proved to contain a bomb with a charge of 2lb. of high explosive, several ecrasite cartridges with fuses and detonators, several Browning revolvers with ammunition, and a quantity of printed propaganda against the Yugoslav State. A large number of persons were arrested as a result of this discovery, of whom 10 have now been committed for trial. They were all Yugoslav subjects, apparently with Hungarian sympathies. In the course of the inquiry other stores of explosives came to light, all of Hungarian origin.

The 10 men in custody are all said to have admitted that they received the arms and explosives from Hungary, and were instructed in their use on Hungarian territory. Their object is said to have been to attack persons prominent in the locality for loyalty to the Yugoslav Government and to wreck international trains on the Yugoslav railways, presumably with the idea of creating trouble for the Government and causing a bad impression abroad.

ARRESTS ON YUGOSLAV-ITALIAN FRONTIER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Aug. 24

The frontier militia have arrested four young Italians who were attempting to cross into Yugoslavia near Postumia without passports. All the men are of Slav origin, and from documents in their possession the authorities believe that they had been in communication with anti-Italian organizations across the frontier.

FATAL ELECTION RIOT IN GERMANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 24

There was a serious disturbance—the first of the election campaign—at Bunzlau, in Silesia, on Friday evening, when three people were shot dead and six wounded by the police.

The local Communists have lately been in conflict with the opposite extremists, the "Nazis" (National Socialists, sometimes called Fascists). On Friday a crowd of several hundred people, in the main apparently Communists, tried to force their way past a small detachment of town police and country gendarmerie into a "Nazi" election meeting. The police were pelted with stones, and a detective who tried to arrest a ringleader was knocked down. The police, after firing in the air, shot into the crowd. Reinforcements afterwards arrived from Görlitz and order was restored.

GERMAN ARCTIC FLIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24

Herr von Gronau, head of the civilian pilots' training school at Wamemünde, who had flown from Germany to Iceland, flew on Saturday from Reykjavik to Ivigtut, in Greenland, where he arrived in the afternoon. He left Ivigtut later for Labrador.

ST. JOHN'S (NF.), Aug. 24

After landing at Cartwright, Labrador, Herr von Gronau passed over Battle Harbour, 120 miles south of Cartwright, at 6.50 this morning (Eastern standard time). There is thick fog in the Straits of Belle Isle.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Herr von Gronau landed at Queensport Harbour, Nova Scotia, at 1.45 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.—*Reuter.*

THE NIGERIAN RIOTS

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAGOS, Aug. 23

The Report of the Special Commission appointed in February last by the Governor of Nigeria to investigate the causes of the serious riots of last December was published to-day. The Commission was presided over by the Chief

Justice of Nigeria. The Report is signed by all the six members of the Commission and is unanimous except for two reservations on minor points by Mr. Graham Paul and Mr. V. R. Osborne.

The Commission's finding is that the cause of the disturbances was "the widespread belief through the affected areas that Government was about to impose a direct tax upon women. Government never had any intention of imposing a direct tax upon women, but the people of the areas had good grounds for supposing that such a measure was afoot." The Report gives the main contributory causes as (1) discontent caused by the taxation of men (introduced into the affected provinces in 1928); (2) discontent "at the persecution, extortion, and corruption practised by Native Court members"; and (3) the low prices ruling for produce and the high prices of imported goods.

In the suppression of the disturbances and the restoration of order large numbers of troops were employed, in addition to the armed constabulary, and firing occurred on 13 occasions. Most of these occasions were of a trivial nature, without casualties resulting, but serious casualties resulted in three instances. At Abak, on December 14, the police fired at the ground in front of the mob of women, but three were killed and one wounded. The report finds that the firing on that occasion was not justified. At Utu Etim Ekpo, on December 15, the troops fired with rifles and a Lewis gun on two mobs of women. The total casualties were 20 women killed or died of wounds and 25 other women wounded. The report finds that the firing was not justified. At the important station of Opobo, on December 16, the troops fired with rifles on the women, the casualties being one man and 31 women killed or died from wounds and 29 women wounded. The report states that this firing at the moment it took place was justified, but adds that there was no justification for allowing the situation to reach such a climax.

The Commission finds that the police force, recruited as an insurance against disturbances, had been reduced below the safety margin and that police reinforcements called to Aba, and instructions concerning the defence of property along the Imo river, were unduly delayed. The police force in Opobo was too scattered and was not a striking force. Assurances having been given that women were not to be taxed, it was necessary to forbid mass meetings.

The Commission makes a number of recommendations, the more important of which are that the system known as "lump sum assessment," if generally introduced, should be brought in by slow degrees, under proper safeguards, and only with the willing cooperation of the chiefs and the people; that the present assessments throughout the areas of the disturbances should be carefully examined in view of the fall in the price of palm produce; that the Governor should appoint a special commission to inquire into and report upon the working of the Native Court system (a question "of grave and urgent importance"); that consideration should be given to the question of granting a right of appeal in civil cases from a Native Court to some higher tribunal; and that means should be devised whereby administrative officers should be relieved of some of their present judicial work.

The Governor is recommended to abandon the method of assessment of males in which the number of houses is used as a factor. More attention, the report states, should be paid to the political influence of women.

In dealing with the employment of the troops in suppressing the disorders, the Commission recommends to the Governor that special training should be given to officers and men in the West African Frontier Force in those duties which they must discharge when called upon to aid the civil power. Both the European and native establishment of the Southern Police should be increased.

The Commission held its first meeting at Aba on March 8, and the report was signed in Lagos on July 21. During the interval 38 public sittings had been held at Umudike (Umuahia), Owerri, Aba, Opobo, and Ekot Ekpene, and one at Lagos; at these sittings 485 witnesses were heard.

*** An article on the riots appears on page 12.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT

WAFDIST REQUEST TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 24

Before the departure of Sir Percy Loraine, the British High Commissioner, for England on Saturday, Mustafa Pasha Nahas, the Leader of the Opposition, asked for an interview with his Excellency for the purpose of discussing the political situation. Sir Percy in his reply made it clear that he could not discuss the political situation with the Leader of the Opposition and that no good purpose could be served by doing so.

This is likely to send down the shares of the Wafd after their boom in the earlier part of the week, as the political situation is so unstable that the slightest event or statement leads to the wildest conjectures, and it is considered unfortunate that the Cabinet does not announce its programme, which would tend to increase stability. It is supposed that it may be waiting for Sir Percy Loraine's arrival in London, when the political situation here can be discussed by him with the British Government.

THE "OLD CONTEMPTIBLES"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 24

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* suggests that certain British ex-Servicemen's organizations should adopt the name of "the marvellous soldiers." The proposal arises from a reunion in Edinburgh, a report of which has reached the newspaper, of the "Scottish area of the Old Contemptibles."

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says there would be no reason to object to British ex-soldiers calling themselves "the Old Contemptibles" as they proved they were not contemptible in four years of heroic days, if it were not that the name rested on a legend. The newspaper says it has been fully proved that the alleged Army Order of the Kaiser containing the reference to "the contemptible British Army" was never issued. It thinks it unseemly that gentlemen should parade under a false name, and therefore proposes that the "Old Contemptibles" should in future call themselves "what they really were: 'marvellous soldiers.' For as such they crossed blades with us Germans!"

The annual Congress of the International Institute of Bibliography, sitting in ZURICH, has re-elected Professor Pollard as president of the institute.—*Reuter.*

IRAQI OILFIELDS

REPORTED AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 24

Somewhat conflicting reports are published here with regard to the arrangement arrived at as to the future exploitation of the Iraqi oilfields. They should be accepted with reserve, as the official departments concerned here refuse information. It was stated here, when King Feisal visited London, that he intended to come to an arrangement with the British Government for more rapid action in developing the oil resources of Iraq. It is now stated that an agreement was reached not only about the port of Basra and the Iraqi railways, but also about the exploitation of the oil resources of the country.

The position is more complicated by the fact that at present the Iraq Petroleum Company holds concessions for the exploitation of the oil resources of Iraq. This company is the creation of the Turkish Petroleum Company, the German interests of which, sequestered during the War, were made over to France at San Remo. After the War the United States also claimed to take part on the principle of the open door, and in an official statement the participation of various groups in the company was arranged as follows:—Anglo-Persian (British), 23.75 per cent.; Royal Shell (Dutch), 23.75 per cent.; Compagnie Française des Pétroles, 23.75 per cent.; Near Eastern Development Company (United States), 23.75 per cent.; and the Gulbenkian Group (Armenian), 5 per cent.

This company's activities have been hampered for various reasons. The agreement between the French company and the French Government has been delayed owing to political disputes, and the position of the terminus of the proposed pipeline has been the subject of further negotiations, British interests favouring Haifa and the French interests either Tripolis or Alexandretta, in French mandated territory. An international commission of engineers has surveyed the country for the pipe-line and railway, but its report has not yet been published.

Recently it was stated here that the agreement between the Iraqi Government and the Iraq Petroleum Company contained a somewhat stringent time clause for the exploitation of the oil reserves of the country, with the penalty that unless these were developed further concessions would be offered.

It is now alleged here that the British Oil Development Company, in which Admiral of the Fleet Lord Wester Wemyss and Lord Inverforth are interested in conjunction with an Italian group, the Agenzia Generale Italiana, a German group under Herr Otto Wolff and a Franco-Swiss group, claims to act on the principle of the open door. It is further stated that the British Government has granted from the Colonial Development Fund the necessary funds for surveying routes for the pipe-line and railway with Haifa as their terminus.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TORONTO, Aug. 24

The Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, which was opened yesterday by Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is larger and more comprehensive than usual. It is expected that it will be visited by over 1,000,000 people in the next fortnight. This year is called "All Canada Year."

REBELLION IN PERU

PRESIDENT REPORTED IN FLIGHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 24

The agitation against the administration of Señor Augusto Leguia, President of Peru, which had been active for a long time, broke into open rebellion yesterday morning when the garrison of Arequipa, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Sanchez Cerro, revolted and took complete control of the city before the Government at Lima had even heard of the *coup*. It was not until late afternoon that information of the rising reached Lima, and by that time the movement had already spread beyond the city of Arequipa.

A few hours after the seizure of Arequipa, which is said to have been accomplished without bloodshed, the naval cadets at Callao also revolted and joined with the students, who have been especially active in the revolutionary movement, in an attack on the Government forces there. The wireless station at Callao, which may be in the hands of the revolutionaries, announces that President Leguia has sought the protection of the Venezuelan Legation at Lima. The strictness of the censorship, which has been redoubled in Peru since the June revolution in Bolivia, reduces the available information to a minimum.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE CONFERENCE

PRIME MINISTER ON ITS AIM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), Aug. 24

Speaking at a largely-attended civic gathering, which bade farewell to him on his departure for London and offered good wishes on his Empire mission, Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister, defined the principal aim of the Imperial Conference as the securing of unity of policy and an improvement in inter-Empire trade.

"We are meeting," he said, "to see what arrangements we can make to present a united front, and do business with each other. Wherever we turn we see other countries raising tariff barriers against us, and we feel that the future lies in encouraging trade within the Empire. We are a self-sustaining Empire, and should, so far as possible, trade with other Dominions and the United Kingdom."

IMPROVEMENT IN PESETA EXCHANGE

RESTRICTIONS ON PURCHASE OF CURRENCY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Aug. 24

The Madrid Stock Exchange was closed yesterday, but in dealings between banks the peseta improved to 45 to the pound. The measures discussed by the Cabinet on Friday night, and published as a Royal Order in yesterday's *Official Gazette*, appear, therefore, to have influenced the exchange favourably.

The first article of the Royal Order provides that bankers shall not engage in the buying and selling of foreign money which does not respond to the demand of their regular clients. The second article states that money bought by banking establishments must respond to demands made by clients on the same day as that in which the transaction is carried out. The third article refers to cooperation between the banks in order to avoid accumulating large balances of foreign money. The fourth and last article provides that banks shall make out daily a list of bonds bought and sold, placing these reports at the disposal of Government financial experts.

Telegrams in Brief

Sir Joseph Ward, the late Prime Minister of NEW ZEALAND, left estate valued at over £300,000.

In an encounter between bandits and the NICARAGUAN National Guard six bandits were killed.—*Reuter.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Suhrawardy, the new Vice-Chancellor of CALCUTTA University, has taken up his duties.

M. Malinoff, the Democrat Leader of the Opposition in BULGARIA, was received in audience by the King at Varna yesterday.

General Balbo, Italian Minister for Air, has submitted for Signor Mussolini's approval schemes of work which are estimated to provide employment for 5,849 workmen.

Members of the Kneller Hall band, who have gone to BRUSSELS to take part in the celebrations of the centenary of Belgian independence, yesterday visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

No loans are to be made by the Government of TRINIDAD to assist Civil servants in the purchase of motor-cars for use in the execution of their duties unless the cars are entirely of British manufacture.

A police dog from Geneva quickly found the body, although 18in. under the snow, of the German climber Herr Brunschwyler, who, with his companion, Herr Oskar Crouan, was killed by an avalanche on the Taléfre massif, near CHAMONIX, last week.

The new carillon at ARRAS, with 37 bells instead of the former 24, hung in a new belfry which takes the place of that destroyed by shell-fire, was inaugurated yesterday by a concert given by M. Maurice Lannoy, one of the leading French carilloneurs.

At the International Congress of Masters at Arms, at ANTWERP, it was decided to organize an international federation, with a permanent office; to institute a world championship contest for Masters at Arms, and to promote the teaching of fencing in schools.

H.M.S. Coventry has arrived at SANTANDER in order to be present at the arrival of competitors in the Plymouth-Santander yacht race. Rear-Admiral Forbes and the British Ambassador, Sir George Grahame, called at the Royal Palace on Saturday to pay their respects to King Alfonso.

Disturbances connected with the anniversary of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti are reported from INDO-CHINA. At Caolanah a band of Annamites, after setting fire to four houses, advanced against the military headquarters. In the fight which ensued two of the demonstrators were killed and 20 wounded.

BELGIUM now has about 100,000 German-speaking subjects, distributed over the cantons of Arlon, Aubel, Limbourg, Eupen, Malmedy, Saint Vith, Vielsalm, Fauvillers, and Messancy. In 1914 the number was 30,000, but the allocation to Belgium of Eupen and Malmedy added about 60,000.

NEW U.S. CONSUL AT GENEVA

SERVICE AS "OBSERVER" OF LEAGUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 24

The reported intention of the State Department to appoint as the new United States Consul at Geneva an experienced official of high rank, competent to act as "observer" of the activities of the League of Nations, was confirmed yesterday, when it was announced that Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, First Secretary of the United States Embassy in Paris, had been appointed to the post. Mr. Gilbert had been for four years chief of the Division of Political and Economic Intelligence at the State Department and recently acted as Assistant Chief of the European Division of the State Department.

The State Department points out that the appointment does not indicate any change in the relations of American diplomatic representatives in Geneva with the League of Nations, or any other change in the policy of the State Department towards the League.

Other Foreign News on pages 10 and 12

Eight successive INTERNATIONAL VICTORIES for SHELL

Since the beginning of 1929 eight great international motor races confined to stock cars have been won on Shell products—convincing proof of the supremacy of Shell petrol and Shell oil.

(1) J.C.C. "Double 12" 1929
(2) B.A.R.C. "6 Hours" 1929
(3) Le Mans "24 Hours" 1929
(4) Dublin Grand Prix 1929
(5) Ulster T.T. Race 1929
(6) J.C.C. "Double 12" 1930
(7) Le Mans "24 Hours" 1930
(8) Dublin Grand Prix 1930

all won on special

SHELL PETROL and SHELL OIL

AGITATION IN BOMBAY

DEMONSTRATORS FOILED

THE POONA RAID

POLICE OFFICER'S ESCAPE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Aug. 24

The Maharajah of Patiala sailed for England on Saturday. He went on board the mail boat in mid stream from a launch which took him from the Apollo Bunder.

This unusual procedure was due to the fact that a hostile demonstration against the Maharajah had been arranged at Ballard Pier, from which the mail boat sails. A large number of women and men, with black flags and banners inscribed with various legends, waited for the Maharajah at Ballard Pier, and when they found they had been tricked had to content themselves with waving their black flags at the departing steamer.

The police raid on the Congress headquarters at Poona on Friday was attended by some disorder. After the constables had left with their prisoners Mr. P. M. Stewart, the district superintendent of police, and another English police officer were left unattended. As they started to motor away a large crowd jeered and started to throw stones at them. An officer had a narrow escape from being struck by a large stone which was thrown into his car under the hood and crashed against the steering wheel, breaking away a large piece of it.

There is still no evidence of any desire on the part of Congress to create a peace atmosphere. At a meeting on Friday night to congratulate Abdul Kalam Azad on his arrest, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, who presided, referred to Press criticisms of the War Council's resolution repudiating the peace parleys. She considered that the criticisms were not justified because the Government had not deviated in any way from its policy of repression. The foremost leader, she said, had been arrested, the police had charged a non-violent mob at Ahmedabad, and Congress and *Satyagraha* organizations in Maharashtra had been declared unlawful. These instances, she argued, only demonstrated that the Government was not anxious to bring about peace. A subsequent speaker, P. R. Lele, who is vice-president of the Bombay Congress Committee, said the Government was not justified in declaring the Congress organizations unlawful because they were pledged to non-violence.

There have been several cases recently of breach of the forest laws in the Central Provinces. Police reinforcements sent from Jubbulpore to a village where this form of civil disobedience had become common were opposed by a large mob of villagers, including women, who obstructed the removal of various persons who had been arrested. The mob became violent and attacked the police, slightly injuring some constables, and not until after a *lathi* charge had been ordered could the prisoners be removed.

The Government of the Central Provinces has issued a *communiqué* stating that it had been approached by parents and guardians about the reopening of educational institutions at Nagpur. The students of the medical school there had already missed their lectures and practical work for the present session, so there was no question of opening that school until the next session. The *communiqué* adds:—"The Government would have liked to reopen the other institutions immediately, but in view of the fact that public opinion in Nagpur has not declared itself clearly against picketing schools and colleges it is unable to move in the matter at present."

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.—Three cases containing copies of the report of the Congress inquiry committee into the riots at Peshawar, signed among others by Mr. V. J. Patel, former president of the Legislative Assembly, which recently arrived at Bombay from Allahabad and were detained pending orders, have now been confiscated by the Bombay Government.—*Reuter.*

THE FRONTIER UNREST

ACTIVITY AMONG THE WAZIRIS

SIMLA, Aug. 23.—Latest frontier reports state that there have been no movements among hostile Mohmands. Tarakzai and other Mohmand Khassadars left for Gandao yesterday to oppose a hostile *lashkar* of 3,000 Afridis who were present at a *jirga* (meeting) at Bagh. A reconnoitring aeroplane was fired on yesterday.

Hostile tribesmen in the upper Kurram have turned their attention to the neighbourhood of Kharlachi, eight miles west of Parachinar. Considerable firing was reported in that area throughout the night of August 22-23. Hostile tribesmen were observed this morning. Massozai and Para Chamkannis *jirgas* have arrived at Parachinar with a view to securing a settlement.

Latest reports from Waziristan show that the Saifali and Paipali Kabul Khel Waziris in Shawal have succeeded in enlisting the cooperation of Zilli Khel, Taji Khel, and Gangi Khel Waziris of the Birmal *lashkar*. Four thousand are believed to have collected with the object of attacking either the Datta Khel or Wana. Warnings have been issued to all concerned, and aeroplane reconnaissances will be carried out from to-day.—*Reuter.*

A Reuter telegram from Peshawar says that the British troops have been withdrawn from the city.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES' DISCLAIMER

MADRAS, Aug. 23.—A *communiqué* issued to-day by the Madras Government gives publicity to a resolution which was unanimously passed on July 10 by the Pan-American Madura Mission:—

The resolution recalls that all American members of the American Madura Mission are, before going to India, required to give a pledge to maintain an attitude of neutrality towards all political movements, and proceeds to state that the Rev. R. R. Keithan, a member of the mission, had not observed that pledge. Accordingly the mission desired publicly to dissociate themselves from "such of his activities as have constituted a breach of this pledge."

The Madura Mission has a staff of 65 missionaries and nearly 1,000 Indian workers. It has 33 churches belonging to the South India United Church.—*Reuter.*

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S ILLNESS

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.—Pandit Motilal Nehru, who has been suffering from fever now for some time, was examined to-day by Sir Nilratan Sircar, a Calcutta physician, and also by a pathologist. His condition is reported to be "not free from anxiety."—*Reuter.*

ANDREE'S LAST FLIGHT

PREMONITION OF FAILURE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

OSLO, Aug. 24

In a statement to *Tidens Tegn*, Captain Otto Sverdrup says that he had always felt convinced that Andrée's balloon had drifted in the direction of Franz Josef Land, and all the expeditions exploring in these regions, therefore, had to the best of their ability tried to find the lost expedition. Captain Sverdrup, who was at Spitsbergen at the same time as Andrée, had a conversation with him the day before he made his ascent. Sverdrup's impression then was that Andrée had little belief in a successful issue of the expedition, but felt bound to start after his preparations had advanced so far. The direction of the wind on the day of the start seemed fairly favourable within the harbour, but Andrée, having examined conditions outside, knew that the wind was from any quarter but the right one.

That the lost expedition was eventually traced is generally supposed to be due to the extraordinarily warm summer, which made the snow and ice masses of White Island (otherwise Giles Land) melt to an unparalleled extent.

Captain Jensen, the skipper of the ship which brought the news, who is at Tromsö, refers in *Aftenposten* to a conversation he had with Dr. Horn, the leader of the Norwegian Arctic Ocean expedition which had made the discovery and whose latest work, entitled "Franz Josef's Land," appeared in English last spring. Captain Jensen says Dr. Horn thought the theory that the balloon crashed down near the camp where the bodies were found is absolutely excluded, as the camp was quite orderly, its appearance suggesting that the expedition arrived there by walking across the ice.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 24

An official report which the Swedish Consul at Tromsö has been requested to make on the finding of the Andrée expedition is expected to reach Stockholm to-morrow (Monday) morning. The Government has under consideration measures for bringing to Sweden the recovered bodies and equipment. Its decision will be taken to-morrow after details of the discovery have been received. The entire Swedish Press is showing the keenest interest in the discovery. I understand that a warship is likely to be dispatched.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 23

Dr. Horn's report of the discovery of the Andrée expedition is considered trustworthy in Swedish circles, as it is consistent with the fact that a buoy belonging to the expedition was found in King Carl's Land. Lieutenant-Colonel Swedenborg, who followed Andrée in 1897 to Spitsbergen, says he had always believed that the balloon was borne down by ice and snow a short time after the start. A Swedish expedition visited Giles Island in 1898 but found no traces of the lost expedition.

As no remnants of the balloon have been found it is believed that Andrée and his followers arrived on the island, having travelled over the ice, and lived there for some time, partly on their own provisions and partly on game, but finally succumbed to hunger and cold.

MOUNT ARARAT

TURKISH OFFER TO PERSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24

The Turkish reply to the last Persian diplomatic communication has been sent to Teheran, where Memduh Shevket Bey, the retiring Turkish Ambassador, will hand it to the Persian Government. It is understood that Turkey again insists on a rectification of the frontier, and makes the concrete suggestion that Mount Ararat should be ceded by Persia to Turkey in exchange for an equivalent area of Turkish territory farther south. Ridvanbegoghlou Husrev Bey, the new Turkish Ambassador, who is starting for Teheran to-morrow, is empowered to discuss this suggestion in detail, and has received instructions about the territory which Turkey would be willing to cede to Persia in return for Mount Ararat. If Persia were to accept the Turkish suggestion the task of General Salih Pasha, G.O.C. Turkish troops in Northern Kurdistan, would be greatly facilitated, as he could surround Ararat and thus make sure of capturing all the Kurds now entrenched on and round the mountain. He might, however, require reinforcements for the purpose.

According to the latest reports from Ararat fighting there has ceased and some snow has fallen. The rising among the Kiachkiari tribe in Persia is not considered here as likely to affect the Turco-Kurdish front. Telegrams from Syria indicate that the French are taking all precautions in order to avoid frontier incidents.

Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has left Yalova for Constantinople on his way to Angora, but Yalova remains the centre of Turkish politics, as the Ghazi Pasha and his Prime Minister, General Ismet Pasha, are still there.

OBITUARY

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

We regret to announce that the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, who had been ill for some time, died early on Saturday morning, after a relapse, at his residence, 17, Prince's-gate, S.W.1. He was 50 years old.

We have to announce also the deaths of LORD HATHERTON, who had a long record of public service in Staffordshire; of MR. LUCIEN WOLF, the Jewish author and publicist; and of MR. W. R. B. BRISCOE, a former Crown Prosecutor of Egypt.

Memoirs appear on page 15.

GENERAL HERTZOG AT LOSSIEMOUTH

General Hertzog, the South African Prime Minister, and Mr. MacDonald attended church together at Lossiemouth yesterday. On Saturday Mr. MacDonald gave a dinner party in General Hertzog's honour in a local hotel. The guests included:—

Ex-Lord Provost Sir David Mason, Glasgow; Sir Albert Whitaker; ex-Lord Provost Sir A. Stevenson, Edinburgh; Wing-Commander Louis Greig; Lord Provost Wittet, Elgin; Provost Cormack, Lossiemouth; Provost Macewen, Inverness; and Professor Collis, London.

General Hertzog returns South to-day, and Mr. MacDonald will follow him to-morrow or on Wednesday, by air if the weather is suitable.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCES

"MORE CHEERFUL TONE"

GOVERNMENT PLANS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, Aug. 24

Sir Otto Niemeyer and his colleagues arrived here yesterday morning for a four-days visit. They attended a special Cabinet meeting, which lasted an hour, discussing the future of the wool and wheat industries as affecting South Australia, as well as mining development, production costs, and industrial efficiency. Sir Otto Niemeyer later declined to make a statement, but Mr. Hill, the Premier, said that Sir Otto's advice regarding the present difficulties of South Australia was most valuable to his Ministers. Sir Otto Niemeyer's party is spending the week-end at the country estate of Mr. Walter Young, managing director of Elder Smith and Co., who is also chairman of the South Australian Advisory Committee on Public Finance.

The Premier, summing up the results of the Premiers' Conference, said that the most gratifying feature was that Australia's finances were at last to be treated as a whole, and the political leaders had begun to realize that the Federal system must be so interpreted that no State should suffer injustice to the advantage of another and probably more powerful State. The great principle was now being appreciated that no federation of States was stronger than its weakest link.

MR. SCULLIN'S ILLNESS

POSSIBLE DELAY IN SAILING FOR ENGLAND

KALGOORLIE, Aug. 24.—Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, arrived here to-day on his way to Perth. He was unable to attend public functions and his doctor has ordered a complete rest and another medical examination in the morning.

Mr. Moloney, the Commonwealth Minister for Markets and Transport, who attended a civic reception to-day, said that it was doubtful whether Mr. Scullin would be able to leave Australia to-morrow to attend the Imperial Conference owing to his illness.—*Reuter.*

*** Mr. Scullin passed a bad night in the train on his way from Melbourne, and on his arrival at Adelaide a doctor examined him and stated that he was suffering from slight pleurisy of the left side and severe bronchial trouble, which would make it necessary for him to be carefully nursed throughout his journey. On Saturday, when he arrived at Parcoola (South Australia), he was declared to be much better, having had a comfortable night.

ACTING PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

MELBOURNE, Aug. 23.—Mr. Fenton, acting Prime Minister in the absence of Mr. Scullin, said to-day that he was gratified at the reassurance of business men as the result of the decisions taken at the conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers. There was no doubt that there was a definitely more cheerful tone in the city.

Mr. Fenton added that the Departments of Customs and Census Statistics were preparing statements which he believed would show that the severe diminution in imports for the first seven weeks of the fiscal year was accompanied by an improvement in internal trade. No one really doubted Australia's ability to recover. The Federal Government appealed to all employers and others having work to be done to put it in hand immediately.

Whether or not the Cabinet decides to summon Parliament for an economy session in the spring will depend on the inflow of revenue in the next few weeks and the recovery of trade. The ratio of reduction in State service salaries of over £208 a year is expected to range from 2½ to 10 per cent.—*Reuter.*

POLISH CABINET RESIGNS

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI TO FORM MINISTRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, Aug. 24

Colonel Slawek, who had been Prime Minister for the last five months, handed in his resignation yesterday, apparently in order that Marshal Pilsudski should resume office, which he laid down in the summer of 1928. The change was altogether unexpected, but can be explained on tactical grounds.

According to the official chronicle of the day's events, Colonel Slawek went to the President and said that overwork, coupled with the difficulty of being at one and the same time head of the Cabinet and Chairman of the Governmental *bloc*, made him anxious to be relieved of the office of Prime Minister. Marshal Pilsudski, who was then called in and asked to become Prime Minister, "as is usual in such emergencies," said that he thoroughly appreciated the motives of Colonel Slawek, whose unwillingness to be maid-of-all-work had a special appeal for himself. He certainly could not act in such a capacity, and therefore he was in search of a division of labours with his colleagues, in particular with the Minister of Finance, which would give him an easier task as head of the Cabinet. In a second statement made to a meeting of the Cabinet which endorsed Colonel Slawek's decision, the Marshal said that if he became Prime Minister, he would wish to retain the services of all his colleagues.

The Marshal has promised to give the President his decision to-morrow and it is taken for granted that he will accept. He and his closest advisers evidently believe that it will be well that he should be at the head of the Cabinet and Colonel Slawek in unfettered command of the Governmental *bloc* during the period of intensified opposition which must very soon begin and which may make it necessary for the Government to appeal to the country. The six parties of the Centre and Left Oppositions are credited with the intention of lodging a second petition for the convocation of an extraordinary session of Parliament on September 1, and have announced that they will organize manifestations, to continue the campaign begun by the Cracow congress, for the defence of law and public liberty in 21 Polish towns on September 14, by which date the Seym will have to be summoned after the petition delivered to the President on the 1st of the month.

CONTRACT FOR NEWCASTLE ELECTRICAL SCHEME

The contract for the site, works, and foundations of the new Dunston-on-Tyne power station, which is being built in connexion with the North-East electricity scheme, has been placed by the Newcastle Electric Supply Company with Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, of Newcastle. The contract is valued at £200,000, and is expected to provide employment for 400 men. Valuable contracts for buildings, switchgear, and more than 1,400 steel towers, to be erected to carry the overhead grid lines, are expected to be placed shortly.

ACCIDENT ON THE ALPS

A BROKEN ROPE

ETON MASTER AND FIANCEE KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Aug. 24

Mr. Vincent O'Connor, a master at Eton College, and Miss Mary Irving, to whom he had very recently been betrothed, lost their lives on Thursday in a climbing accident above Arolla, in Switzerland. The following account of the accident has been furnished by Miss Irving's father, who witnessed it:—

A party of eight—Mr. R. N. V. Irving, his sons Mr. Francis Irving and Mr. R. A. Irving, his daughter Miss M. O. Irving, Mr. V. E. H. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Mr. V. C. Hurst, and Mr. Vincent O'Connor, a master at Eton College—left the Hotel Mont Collon at Arolla at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning.

By way of the Arolla glacier and the foot of its south-west *arête* l'Evêque was reached about 10 o'clock. We were on two ropes of four each—myself, with Miss Palmer and my two sons the first. Mr. O'Connor led the second rope. The ascent of the first part of the *arête* necessitated the cutting of a few steps in the ice to some easily surmounted rocks before the main assault of the *arête*.

The effort to reach the summit of the *crête* overlooking the south face proved futile, and likewise a search for a traverse across the west face. A way was found among the steep rocks on the south-west face, and I arrived with the first rope at the summit of l'Evêque at half-past 1. The second rope had made a rather long halt at the bottom of the rock to avoid the risk of stones which might be detached by our ascent. The second party arrived on the summit at 2.25 p.m. Mr. O'Connor, who was leading, was 26 years of age, and had had some experience of climbing in Alps, in Corsica, and in Wales. We were delighted with the rock climbing and were in excellent form.

Every one desired to descend by the snowy north-east face. A short *arête* leads northwards to a small *col*, fairly wide with rocks. It was of ice, covered with several inches of snow. On this snow I found some old steps, which I recut. The snow on the north-east face was deep enough to permit me to drive in my ice-axe to half its length. I roped together all eight, because in this way the first would have arrived on the *col* before the last had left the rocks on the summit. We descended in the following order R. N. V. Irving, R. A. Irving, Miss Palmer, Francis Irving, Palmer, Hurst, Miss Irving, and O'Connor. I had arrived on the *col* with R. A. Irving and Miss Palmer; my son Francis was on the *crête* a few steps below, with a small snowy slope separating him from us.

THE ACCIDENT

No one saw the first movement which caused the accident. Hurst suddenly saw O'Connor slip behind him on the north-west slope, followed by my daughter. He was dragged off the *crête*, as was also Palmer, and the rope between my daughter and Hurst broke. It was alpine rope, 98ft. long, made by Frost less than a year ago. It must have caught the rock, as Hurst felt no shock. The rope between my son Francis and Palmer was fixed in snow on the *crête* in front of the former, who had some difficulty in liberating it.

O'Connor and my daughter fell among the terrible slabs of the north-west face. The red marks which their bodies left on the snowy slope down which they slid leave no hope.

Hurst and my son Francis joined us almost immediately on the *col*. We descended by the north-east face. We arrived on the Arolla glacier, which is nearly flat, at about 5 o'clock, and my two sons and Miss Palmer returned to Arolla by the Col de la Vuignette.

With Palmer and Hurst I turned to the left on the precipice of l'Evêque to seek traces of my daughter and O'Connor. It was clear what had happened from the moment we arrived on the summit. There were traces of blood on the wall of the crevasse, which at this spot formed a deep hole going straight down to the glacier. On the snowy slope above we had seen the tracks made by the bounding and rolling of the bodies. The depth of the precipice is here about 1,600ft. Not only were the bodies absolutely invisible, but I am sure that the nature of the hole in which they are buried, plunging straight down to the Mont Collon glacier, would render extremely difficult any attempt to find them.

WRECK OF THE ISLANDER

JURY'S CRITICISM OF COAST-WATCHING SERVICE

The question whether the Cornish coast was sufficiently watched during the gale on Wednesday evening, when the cutter yacht Islander was wrecked off Fowey and six lives were lost, was raised on Saturday at the inquest on the two bodies which have been recovered—those of Commodore H. D. King, M.P., and Commander S. Searle, R.N.V.R.

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, who lives at Fowey, expressed dissatisfaction with the present system of coast watching and patrolling; and after hearing the evidence of witnesses from the Looe and Fowey coastguard stations the Coroner (Mr. E. S. Toogood) said it seemed to him that the lookout was not all that it should be. The jury added to their verdict of "Accidental death" the following rider:

The jury considers that on this particular evening there was a laxity in the placing of the watches. Without doubt there should have been a watch set earlier in the evening at Lantivet, and also a constant watch should be kept on the hill at Polruan.

The proceedings are reported on p. 7.

A FLIGHT TO TANGIER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FOLKESTONE, Aug. 24

Captain C. B. Barnard proposes to set out at dawn to-morrow in a Puss Moth on a flight to Tangier, a distance of about 1,200 miles. He hopes to reach Tangier before evening and to make the return flight on Tuesday. The conditions for the flight were said to-night to be perfect.

R 101'S FLIGHT TO INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Aug. 23

Mr. W. Coote, Air Service Clerk, Grade 1, of the Air Ministry, Works and Buildings Section, London, arrived here from Iraq on Thursday in connexion with the coming flight of the airship R 101 to India.

THE COTTON TRADE

ATTITUDE OF THE BANKS

REORGANIZATION AT STAKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Aug. 24

Surprise and disappointment were expressed in representative and influential quarters in the cotton industry on the disclosure of the attitude of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company towards schemes of rationalization and amalgamation in the industry.

The cotton trade has been waiting for months for the financial help for schemes of this order promised by both Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. J. R. Clynes, members of the Government, in public speeches to leaders of the cotton industry in Manchester, and still more explicitly in the terms of the report of the Government committee of inquiry into the cotton trade, which was issued on July 4. It now appears that the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, which is the organ for such assistance, itself imposes such conditions for its assistance as will, in the opinion of members of the cotton trade, "render any practicable scheme of amalgamation impossible where the concerns it is proposed to amalgamate are not actually on the point of bankruptcy."

A scheme, with which the name of Mr. W. H. Catterall is connected, proposed a merger of concerns in the Egyptian or fine cotton spinning section. Some 2,000,000 spindles were concerned, all belonging to well-equipped modern mills. In order to facilitate an amalgamation of these concerns certain cash adjustments were necessary. These cash adjustments, it now appears, are stumbling blocks in the way of the financial help which both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Clynes have stated in Manchester the banks would be ready to provide. This obstacle was wholly unforeseen by Lancashire cotton-spinning interests. It came out on Friday that the Bankers' Industrial Development Company had definitely refused to entertain an Egyptian cotton-spinning merger scheme because its establishment would involve financial adjustments of the kind indicated.

STRICT LIMITATION

The Bankers' Industrial Development Company limits its financial support strictly to expenditure for the purpose of reconditioning or re-equipping mills and to the provision of additional working capital in accordance with some approved scheme of development. The Company, that is to say, entirely rules out the provision of finance which would be used wholly or in part to form a cash payment to any existing interests, whether of creditors or of shareholders, in businesses in the cotton trade.

This clear line of demarcation between amalgamation schemes considered to qualify for the promised financial support and those not so qualifying has taken the cotton industry by surprise. The facts have only come out through the action of Mr. S. S. Hammersley, M.P., member for Stockport. Mr. Hammersley has been working for many months upon his merger scheme for the Egyptian spinning section, and only in an interview with Mr. Bruce Gardner, of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, and Mr. Bischoff, of the Bank of England, on August 1, was he made aware of the inflexible conditions set up by the company.

Representative opinion in the trade is much disturbed by the disclosure, and people are now asking what chance there is of obtaining any fresh capital for the much needed reorganization of manufacturing and merchanting branches of the industry if Messrs. Gardner and Bischoff correctly express the policy of the Bank of England towards amalgamation in the fine spinning section. Mr. Fred Mills, a vice-president of the Master Cotton-Spinners' Federation, says Lancashire has now only a very hazy idea of what the Government means by its assurance that the City is ready to finance approved schemes of industrial organization. After Mr. Hammersley's experience with his scheme there is obviously need for giving the industry some more explicit information. Otherwise, in Mr. Hammersley's words, "The pretence that helpful finance will be forthcoming through the Bank of England for the cotton trade is a hollow farce, and the sooner the industry realizes this the better it will be for all concerned."

NEED OF ACTION

The measuring rod which the Bankers' Industrial Development Company wishes to apply appears to be that which has been applied by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation to many moribund concerns in the American spinning section, and naturally self-respecting concerns that are not in any danger of bankruptcy are not likely to submit to such a method of assessment of their value. If the Government's words, the i's and t's of which are dotted and crossed in the language of their own committee's report, are to mean anything at all, there is, it is now felt in the cotton industry, urgent need for action to overcome the discouraging effect of the attitude taken up by the bankers.

Mr. Fred Holroyd, president of the Master Cotton-Spinners' Federation, agreed yesterday that the banks, so far, had done nothing to carry out the promises made by Mr. Thomas. Mr. Holroyd said he had heard of several contemplated amalgamations put forward on the strength of Mr. Thomas's statements, and those interested would certainly be grievously disappointed at finding from Mr. Hammersley's experience that the hoped for financial assistance would not, after all, be forthcoming. He did not think that the reasons alleged in the interview with Mr. Hammersley were sufficient.

A Labour opinion on the disclosure of the bank's attitude is that of Mr. F. W. Birchenough, president of the Weavers' Amalgamation. He too was under the impression that the banks would be ready to back such a scheme as that on which Mr. Hammersley has been engaged. "I did not understand," he said, "that they were simply confining their assistance to new equipment. The stand the banks have taken will certainly come as a disappointment to the cotton industry."

REPORT OF WARING AND GILLOW

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The report is now published of Waring and Gillow, Limited, for the year ended January 31 last. The figures and a statement on behalf of the board are given in our City columns, together with a letter from Lord Waring explanatory of the circumstances in which an announcement was issued on June 4.

The directors state that they deemed it necessary to postpone payment of the interim Preference dividend for the half-year to July 31, 1930, due on August 1 last, but add that "the dividend is, however, cumulative, and will therefore be paid immediately the temporary financial difficulties under which the company is labouring have been overcome." They also state that the board are negotiating for the provision of further cash working capital, and hope that satisfactory arrangements will shortly be concluded.

For the previous year a dividend of 15 per cent. had been paid on the Ordinary shares.

ROYAL VISIT TO BALMORAL

A CIVIC WELCOME

The King and Queen, accompanied by Prince George, arrived at Balmoral Castle from Sandringham on Saturday morning. The Royal train reached Aberdeen at 8.20. There Lord Provost Rust and the City Magistrates extended a civic welcome. Ballater was reached at 10 o'clock in brilliant sunshine, and there the King and Queen and Prince George were welcomed by Lord Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and others.

The King, who was in Highland dress, inspected the guard of honour of the 2nd Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). The Scottish Women's Hockey Association, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, and Cubs were also lined up in the station square. All work in the neighbourhood ceased for an hour, and, as the journey was resumed by car to Balmoral, people waved greetings all along the route.

Their Majesties attended Divine Service at Crathie yesterday morning.

THE DUCHESS OF YORK

NORMAL CONVALESCENCE

The following bulletin, signed by Sir Henry Simson, was issued at Glamis yesterday morning:—

Glamis Castle, Aug. 24, 10.45 a.m.

The Duchess of York continues to make a normal convalescence. Her Royal Highness has had another excellent night's sleep and so has the infant Princess.

No further bulletin will be issued until towards the end of the week.

HENRY SIMSON.

The following statement by Sir Henry Simson was attached to the bulletin:—

"My attention has been drawn to certain statements in the Press with regard to the confinement of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, particularly one in which it is stated that "twilight sleep" was induced. This statement is without any foundation, and I desire to emphasize the fact, which has been noted in all the bulletins, namely, that everything was and continues to be absolutely normal.

"HENRY SIMSON."

The bulletin issued on Saturday morning was as follows:—

Glamis Castle, Aug. 23, 10.30 a.m.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York and the infant Princess are both very well.

HENRY SIMSON.

It was officially stated last night at Glamis Castle that the weight of the infant Princess at birth was 6lb. 11oz.

In many churches all over Scotland yesterday special prayers were offered for the Duchess and her infant daughter. During the week-end messages of congratulation and good wishes have continued to arrive at the Castle from all parts of the world. An Exchange message from Melbourne says that Lord Stonehaven, the Governor-General, has telegraphed to the Duke of York that the Government and people of Australia rejoice in the birth of his daughter, and trust that the Duchess and the Princess are well.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Army Council and the Duke of York:—

The Army Council offer their respectful congratulations to their Royal Highnesses and their best wishes for the health of her Royal Highness and the infant Princess.

The Duchess of York and I cordially thank the Army Council for their kind congratulations.—ALBERT.

The Duke of York went yesterday to Balmoral Castle.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LE TOUQUET, Aug. 24

The Prince of Wales was present on Saturday night at a gala at the Casino de la Forêt in aid of the Hertford British Hospital. The gala was under the patronage of Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador to France. The Prince entertained a large party, which included Brigadier-General Trotter and the brothers Sheftel, with whom he plays golf at Le Touquet. Over 200 were present at the gala, among them being Sir Louis Baron and Princess Henry of Reuss.

TOURIST TROPHY RACE

AN ITALIAN VICTORY

The R.A.C. Tourist Trophy motor race, which was run over the Ards Circuit, Belfast, on Saturday, resulted in a sweeping victory for the Italian Alfa Romeo cars, which occupied the first three places. The race was won by T. Nuvolari at a speed of 70.88 miles an hour. Only three seconds separated the first and third cars. C. Paul, driving a front-wheel drive Alvis, took fourth place, his speed being 69.61 miles an hour.

A full report of the race will be found on page 4.

AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS

MISS NUTHALL'S VICTORY

FOREST HILLS, CALIFORNIA, Aug. 24.—Miss Betty Nuthall won the Women's Lawn Tennis Singles Championship of the United States here this afternoon, when she beat Mrs. L. A. Harper, of Oakland, California, by two sets to none (6—1, 6—4).

Miss Nuthall and Miss Palfrey won the Women's Doubles championship, beating Mrs. Harper and Miss Edith Cross (U.S.) (3—6, 6—3, 7—5).—*Reuter.*

THE EMPIRE GAMES

The first Empire Games meeting was concluded at Hamilton on Saturday. Rain and a heavy track rather spoiled the last day's programme, but the games as a whole were a great success and some very good times were returned in the track events.

A full report of the last day's proceedings, and the team selected to represent the British Empire in their match against the United States at Chicago on Wednesday, are given on page 6.

INVALIDS

The following official statement about Lord Birkenhead was issued on Saturday:—"As Lord Birkenhead is now out of any immediate danger, further bulletins will not for the moment be issued. After a very severe attack of bronchial pneumonia his heart is in an exhausted condition, which will necessitate complete rest and quiet for many weeks."

Mr. H. Gosling, M.P., was stated yesterday to have had a very bad night, but last evening was more comfortable.

A decided improvement was reported yesterday in the condition of Mr. W. Mackinder, M.P.

FRENCH STRIKES

WORKERS' DECISION TO-DAY

SETTLEMENT EXPECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 24

M. Laval, the Minister of Labour, returned to Paris from Lille yesterday. He is said to be optimistic as to the results of his efforts at arbitration between owners and workmen in the textile industry, but the full measure of his success cannot be judged until the delegates of the workmen's unions in the Roubaix-Tourcoing area have communicated their views on the proposed terms to the general strike committees to-morrow.

In the meantime there is an elaborate show of discretion as to the tenor of M. Laval's conversation with the owners on Friday and the communication he later made to the delegates of the unions. It seems, indeed, that such silence is necessary if any eventual agreement is to preserve the appearance of a just settlement of the dispute. The only certain information so far available is that the owners have agreed that the term *prime de fidélité* be changed into *prime de stabilité*, and that this award shall be made automatically to the workman with a regular attendance sheet and not only upon his application.

The casual utterances of M. Desiré Ley and some of his colleagues do not encourage the supposition that the other concessions proposed by the Consortium are more substantial. It was certainly apparent at the conclusion of the meeting of the delegates of the unions this morning that if the strike committee decide to-morrow to abandon the struggle their decision will be due rather to lack of funds and a realization that a strike in the present condition of the industry is an ineffective weapon than to satisfaction with the owners' terms.

In the town of Lille itself work should be normal in both the textile and engineering trades to-morrow morning, as even the Communist unions there have now agreed to return. Two charabancs transporting Belgian workers were attacked by strikers at the frontier last night, and several men were injured.

NORTH CHINA WAR

SUCCESSES CLAIMED BY NANKING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24

It is officially claimed that only one-third of the Shansi forces remain effective as the result of the Government offensive in Shantung. It is stated that Yen Hsi-shan is preparing to evacuate Tientsin and Peking and will retire into Shansi.

On the Lunghai Railway and the Peking-Hankow Railway fronts it is stated that the Government forces have

repulsed numerous attacks by the Kuominchun and that Feng Yu-hsiang is preparing to withdraw into Shansi. One million dollars [£100,000] have been offered as a reward to the first Government unit which enters Loyang or Chengchow.

These encouraging reports of the situation, which are probably not unconnected with the attempt to float the new loan in Shanghai, are not confirmed from independent sources, and, though the Shansi forces lost heavily during their retreat owing to lack of cooperation and possibly to treachery, Feng's position on the Lunghai Railway is believed to be unchanged.

The main Communist forces are stated now to be centred in west Kiangsi and it is reported that considerable numbers of Government troops are taking the field against them. The middle Yangtze area is reported to be quiet, except for a raid last week on Wusieh [in Hupeh], which has since been cleared by Government troops.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

THEATRES

Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	THE BOND	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS OF GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	MARIGOLD	8.15
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	PAUL ROBESON	8.45
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Mankletyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA 8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	2.15 to 11
Capitol	WILD COMPANY	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	THE STORM	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	GOOD NEWS	12 to 12
Kensington	GENERAL CRACK	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE DEVIL'S HOLIDAY	2 to 11
New Gallery	LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY	2 to 11
Plaza	SAFETY IN NUMBERS	11.45 to 11
Regal	LADY OF THE ROSE	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	GENERAL CRACK	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	RAFFLES	12 to 11

THE TIMES

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light or moderate southerly wind, freshening later; fair; warmer.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled; perhaps local thunderstorms. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Surprise and disappointment were expressed on Saturday in representative quarters in the cotton industry at the attitude of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company towards schemes of rationalization and amalgamation in the industry. (p. 10)

The jury at the inquest on the bodies of Commodore King, M.P., and Commander Searle, who lost their lives in the wreck of the cutter yacht Islander off Fowey in the gale on Wednesday night, expressed the opinion that on that evening there was laxity in the placing of the coast watches. (p. 7)

Speaking at Swindon on Saturday, Dr. Addison, Minister of Agriculture, discussed the Government's agricultural proposals. (p. 12)

The Dean of Manchester contributed to the closing session of the Modern Churchmen's Conference at Oxford a paper on "The Claims of Beauty in Modern Life." (p. 7)

The Covent Garden Opera Company announce that another tour of opera in English has been arranged for the autumn. (p. 8)

The third report of the Pig Industry Council to the Minister of Agriculture emphasizes the difficulties caused to the industry by imports of foreign bacon. (p. 16)

POLITICS

Speaking at Selkirk on Saturday, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister discussed unemployment and protection. The road to cheapness, he said, lay through protection. (p. 12)

The question of voters who are absent on holidays is troubling party organizers in the Bromley by-election. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Maharajah of Patiala left Bombay for England on Saturday. A demonstration hostile to him which had been arranged to take place at Ballard Pier, from which the mail boats start, was evaded by the Maharajah, who joined the mail boat in midstream. The arrests at Poona were attended with some disturbance. (p. 10)

Mr. Vincent O'Connor, an Eton Master, and his betrothed, Miss Mary Irving, lost their lives on Thursday in an accident on l'Evêque above Arolla in Switzerland. (p. 10)

Captain Otto Sverdrup, who was at Spitsbergen and had a conversation with Andrée the day before he made his ascent, says that Andrée did not believe that his venture would be successful. It is generally agreed that the discovery of the body of Andrée and that of one of his companions is due to the warm summer which melted the snow and ice covering them. (p. 10)

Sir Otto Niemeyer arrived at Adelaide on Saturday for a four days' visit. He attended a special Cabinet meeting, and Mr. Hill said that Sir Otto's advice concerning the present difficulties of South Australia was most valuable. (p. 10)

Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, was too ill to attend a civic reception in his honour at Kalgoorlie yesterday, and it is stated that there may be some delay in his departure for England. (p. 10)

The workmen's unions in the Roubaix-Tourcoing area will to-day communicate to the general strike committee their views on the Minister of Labour's proposals for the settlement of the textile dispute. (p. 10)

The Turkish Government has proposed to Persia that the Persian part of Mount Ararat should be ceded to Turkey in exchange for territory elsewhere. The new Turkish Ambassador is starting to-day for Teheran. (p. 10)

The Polish Government resigned on Saturday, and Marshal Pilsudski has been asked to form a Ministry. (p. 10)

The new United States Consul at Geneva will act as "Observer" of the activities of the League of Nations. (p. 9)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen, with Prince George, arrived at Balmoral Castle on Saturday morning from Sandringham. (p. 10)

A bulletin issued yesterday morning at Glamis Castle states that the Duchess of York continues to make a normal convalescence. No further bulletin will be issued for several days. (p. 10)

SPORT

Mr. W. M. G. Singer's Rameses the Second won the Richemount Stakes at Hurst Park on Saturday by a head from the favourite, Silver Flare. (p. 4)

The Australians dismissed Gloucestershire at Bristol on Saturday for 72; in their match with Yorkshire at the Oval Surrey scored 202 for the loss of four wickets. (p. 5)

E. D. Andrews beat J. C. Gregory in the final of the North of England Lawn Tennis Singles Championship at Scarborough on Saturday. (p. 4)

The Empire Games were concluded at Hamilton (Ontario) on Saturday. (p. 6)

Middlesex won the Inter-County Athletic Championship at Stamford Bridge. (p. 5)

The British Rugby team in Australia beat New South Wales on Saturday by 29 points to 10. (p. 4)

The R.A.C. International Tourist Trophy race was won on Saturday by the Italian Alfa-Romeo team. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Past Account; Profits of Singer and Co.; Commercial Motor Exports; Conversion Loan Assurance Scheme; Short-Lived Flotations of 1928; and Earnings of Tea Plantations. (p. 18)

In the Money Market on Saturday loans were offered at 1½ to 1 per cent. and three months bills weakened to 2 3-32-2¼ per cent. The New York exchange was steady, but sterling on France weakened slightly. Silver fell ½d. to 16 3-16d. per oz. (p. 18)

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

In spite of the victory of MARSHAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S troops over the forces of the MODEL TUCHUN and the recapture by the Nanking Government of Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung, there is no indication that the Northern armies consider themselves defeated, or that their leaders are yet disposed to sue for peace. FENG YU-HSIANG, indeed, recently proclaimed that he had made important gains in a counter-offensive against the centre of the Nanking armies. Nanking retorts that his attacks have been repulsed with the "heavy losses" recorded as a matter of course in military bulletins, and that he is preparing to retire to the north-west; but this encouraging view of the situation may be coloured by the desire to raise a new loan at Shanghai. The peculiar conditions in which civil war is waged in China rather suggest that fighting will continue indecisively till winter makes campaigning impossible. The consequent pause in hostilities may be utilized by the moderate elements in the North and South to urge the necessity of peace—or, at least, of a truce—on the jealous Tuchuns. The Governor-General of Manchuria, CHANG HSUEH-LIANG, though invited by delegates of the contending parties to join them, has declined till now to take any part in this senseless conflict. His refusal to take sides is creditable, alike to his patriotism and to his prudence. He remembers that his father, MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN, intervened unwillingly in the political strife of China south of the Great Wall, found no ally there whom he could trust, and fell a victim on his retreat from Peking to Communist conspirators. But the growth of Communism in China has alarmed Mukden, and there are indications that the extension of Communist terrorism and rebellion may yet lead to the intervention of the Manchurians with the object of imposing peace on both combatants. Fear of some such development may have inspired the recent publication in Moscow of tales of "White Russian" attacks on the jointly owned Chinese Eastern Railway, and may explain the failure of the Russian and Chinese delegates who are discussing the future of the railway at Moscow to arrive until now at any agreement.

The Communist sack of Changsha, which is described in our columns to-day, has evidently startled the Manchurians, and has alarmed multitudes of peaceful Chinese by its revelation of the ferocity of the insurgents and of the incompetence of the local military commanders. Its effect on HIS MAJESTY'S Government has been equally impressive. The British Consul at Changsha and the British river gunboat which has been stationed there throughout the year are to be withdrawn during the low water winter season. This decision has not unnaturally excited feelings of dismay among the British commercial community at Shanghai. Consuls, as our Correspondent in China recently remarked, are still "an almost indispensable adjunct to foreign "commerce in the interior," and the sack of Changsha was one of the occasions on which gunboats provide the foreign community with their only means of escape from massacre. The decision to close the Consulate during the winter and to withdraw the river gunboat is regarded in Shanghai as a serious blow to British commercial interests, and it is suggested that it will compel the two British steamship companies which maintain regular communication between Hankow and Changsha throughout the year to lay up their ships until the White Ensign returns to the city. But there is another side to the question which the British mercantile community at Shanghai does not seem to have taken into account. Shallow-draught gunboats manned by tiny crews cannot defend foreign communities even against the tumultuary armies of the Chinese "Reds" if they are exposed to the danger of being stranded and if the insurgents possess machine-guns. Their withdrawal from Changsha may involve a loss of prestige, but the loss of a KING'S ship in such circumstances would involve more; and it is clear from the reports of refugees that the gunboats, British, American, and Japanese, which rescued the foreign residents could not intervene to protect their property and were compelled to drop five miles down the river Siang as soon as they had taken refugees aboard. It is to be presumed that the decision to withdraw the British river-gunboat has been taken after consultation with the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the CHINA SQUADRON, and is not in any sense a concession to Chinese official susceptibilities.

These susceptibilities are easily ruffled. On receiving the news of the sack of Changsha even HU HAN-MIN, who passes for one of the ablest members of the Nanking Government and is President of its Administrative Board, could express the hope that foreign Powers would trust Nanking and refrain "from taking "independent action." Comments marked by the same lack of realism may be found in the propaganda of the Kuomintang, and in some, though by no means all, of the Chinese newspapers and reviews that are published in English at the Treaty Ports. Changsha certainly seems to have been recaptured—though it is doubtful whether the Communists who had looted it awaited the arrival of the Government troops; strong forces have been sent against the main Communist army in Western Kiangsi. But there is no evidence that the Central Government is yet in a position either to lay hands on the threads of the Revolutionary organization which lead to Soviet Russia through the Treaty Ports or to allay the furious discontent of the peasantry by timely reforms. Its energies and its finances are absorbed in the maintenance of a large army and the conduct of a civil war: it belatedly bestirs itself when Changsha is sacked or Hankow threatened, but it has been unable to prevent the rebels from overrunning wide regions even in the metropolitan provinces of Anhwei, Hunan and Kiangsi, and is all but powerless in Fukien and the greater part of Southern China. In all these provinces foreigners risk being killed or kidnapped and held to ransom, not only when they are travelling from place to place on their lawful occasions but also when they are residing in country towns under the nominal protection of the authorities. Yet if foreign gunboats intervene to protect them Nanking is apparently shocked by this breach of etiquette. Its "face" must be saved; but observers of Chinese affairs are tempted to wonder whether "face-saving" is not as much an obsession with the Chinese Nationalists as it was in the days of the Manchu dynasty, and whether the negotiations now on foot for the modification—which means the diminution—of the extra-territorial rights of foreigners in China serve any practical purpose at present. Agreements, and especially agreements "in principle," are, no doubt, attainable and may conceivably enable the Nanking Government to pacify some of its domestic critics. But such agreements will not make the Chinese authorities in the interior one whit more capable of giving constant and trustworthy protection to foreigners, who will hope that their operation may be deferred as long as they are in contradiction with the cruel facts of widespread insecurity and endemic civil war.

After Thirty-Three Years

Few stories more dramatic have come from the Arctic than the account of the finding of the body of the Swedish aeronaut SALOMON AUGUST ANDRÉE, who with two companions—FRÄNKEL and STRINDBERG—set out from Spitsbergen thirty-three years ago in a balloon for the North Pole. That these pioneers of exploration by air had perished was certain, but where in the wide wastes of the Arctic they had found their last resting place no man knew. But it happened that last month there was a spell of unusually mild weather in Franz Josef Land, and that a Norwegian expedition under DR. GUNNAR HORN was then examining the archipelago. The melting of the snow and ice disclosed to the Norwegians the remains of a camp, and this led to the finding of the bodies of ANDRÉE and one of his companions. As the messages from our Scandinavian Correspondents which we print to-day make clear, ANDRÉE'S balloon, which he claimed was to a slight extent steerable, must have come down safely and have been abandoned. Afterwards the three men made their way over the ice to White Island and evidently they put up a very gallant fight for life. With good fortune they might have been rescued, for every season fishing vessels are in the waters of Franz Josef Land. It was an almost incredible daring which led these Swedes to trust to a balloon, but the expedition was well found, with provisions for six months, a canvas boat and sledges, and all other necessary equipment. The journey of NANSEN and JOHANSEN in 1895-96 after leaving the Fram was hardly less perilous than that which faced ANDRÉE and his companions in 1897. Both parties won through to Franz Josef Land; but there was no Jackson-Harmsworth expedition at hand to welcome ANDRÉE, though NANSEN, no one doubts, could have finished his journey unaided.

For long years after ANDRÉE'S venture no one attempted exploration by air, and most of the work that since 1924 has been done from the air to survey Polar regions—by AMUNDSEN, BYRD, and WILKINS—has been accomplished in aeroplanes. Twice only since ANDRÉE'S time have vessels lighter than air braved the Arctic. In 1926 AMUNDSEN and NOBILE in the Italian-built airship Norge flew from Spitsbergen to Alaska. In 1928 NOBILE took the sister airship Italia to the North Pole, but disaster overtook her on her return voyage to Spitsbergen. That tragic story is still vivid in many men's minds. The six men who were carried away in the balloon part of the Italia are still missing. They were last seen being blown eastward in the direction of Franz Josef Land, and, if the wreck of the balloon reached land, the bodies of these men too may some day be found. Meanwhile, the discovery of ANDRÉE'S body will turn the minds of many to another far distant region where two gallant young Englishmen lie dead in the eternal snows. And the hope arises that another and more successful Everest expedition will find the bodies of MALLORY and IRVINE, whose gallant spirits surely keep unceasing vigil on the world's highest summit.

Empire Games

After a week of strenuous running, leaping, swimming, and rowing, with such sedate pastimes as bowls thrown in to show that an athlete need not be too old at thirty, the Empire Games at Hamilton came to an end on Saturday. There can be no doubt, as our Special Correspondent's messages have represented daily, that they have been a great success. To this many causes have contributed, among them in particular the hospitality of the people of Hamilton, and the invaluable work done by MR. "BOBBY" ROBINSON, the founder and organizer of the Games, who won the thanks which he truly deserved at Saturday's banquet, and by MR. E. W. BEATTY, chairman of the Games Committee. Seldom in fact can a meeting of athletes have wound up in greater harmony or with more enthusiasm. Everything, our Correspondent pronounces, has passed off without a hitch. Even the one "incident" that might have made for a certain soreness actually serves to enhance the pleasantness of the atmosphere in which the Games were conducted. After two false starts in a heat of the 100 yards, a New Zealand athlete was ordered off the track by the starter; but the Canadian crowd would have none of it, and he took his place again, to be eliminated by the less irritating method of finishing third. When muscles are taut and nerves strained, it is difficult to distinguish between excess of zeal and culpable anticipation; and four false starts in a recent 880 yards match between England and France make the New Zealand sprinter's fault negligible by comparison.

It has been decided that the Games so happily begun shall be continued in future years. South Africa has been allotted the 1934 meeting, and New Zealand is already anxious to accommodate those athletes, now mostly in their schools, who will compete in 1938. It is fully in the spirit of the Hamilton meeting that this should be so. It has now been proved that there is room for a meeting confined to Empire athletes. The one difficulty that can possibly arise is financial, for the cost of arranging the meeting is admittedly high. If that cost can be met—and world conditions can hardly be worse in the future than they are at present—then the Empire may look forward regularly to its Games to promote the best spirit of friendship among its component parts. It is fitting, and indeed necessary, that such a meeting should consist chiefly of athletic events. For while cricket and football play a larger part in England, and the Dominions have their own national games, athletics is the greatest common factor among the sports of the world. Running is at once the oldest, the most natural, and the most widely spread of games; and to see a fine athlete in action, as we have been of late years privileged to see LOWE, BUTLER, STALLARD, and LONDON, is to experience something of what that great trainer MUSSABINI used to call "the "poetry of motion." No aggregate of the points amassed by the competing countries was officially kept, and the Games did not degenerate into a scramble for marks; but nothing can prevent unofficial compilers from calculating that the Mother Country was quite properly first, with Canada, also quite properly, second. The absence of official team scoring did not militate against an Olympic quality in the performances. The English runners, especially LORD BURGHLEY, HAMPSON, and THOMAS, will return crowned with glory. England won because her performances on the field were not so noticeably inferior in Empire as in world competition. Englishmen will probably never be convinced that hurling missiles of various designs, however great the skill required, is equivalent to running once, or twice, or four times round a track. But since a system of differential scoring is not likely to be adopted within two years, they would do well to cultivate throwing disci, putting shot, and hopping, stepping, and jumping before they go to Los Angeles for the next Olympic Games.

A New Foot Rule

Great things are afoot in the boot and shoe trade, which, as we announced on Saturday, has taken the first step in a statistical survey of foot measurement. Already a thorough-paced investigation has been made of 2,500 Northampton feet, each of which has been measured twice, once with and once without the weight of the body on it. On the heels of this stride forward in footlore will follow, it is hoped, a similar examination of the feet of other towns, until there is compiled a complete statistical record of the boot and shoe measurements of Britain. It is a grandiose conception. By no rough-and-ready foot rule, but by means of a delicate instrument newly invented, the feet not only of Britain but of all the world will be measured and classified (but, unless there is found to be need of a special class for policemen, there will be some dismay among funny fellows). The increase of knowledge will be great. Anthropology, for instance, will have a new store of particulars to draw upon. "Show me "a man's foot, and I'll tell you that man's "heart," said Mr. Spinks in "Under the Green-"wood Tree"; but there is no need to stop at the heart. In future, the skull of a newly discovered pithecanthropus or his like may be "jowled to the ground," as if by the First Gravedigger, while the scientist falls hungrily upon the remains of tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges. But the promise of results more generally interesting than mere knowledge should put the world on tiptoe with expectation of the new enterprise: nothing other than the comfortable shoeing, by groups, of all the human race. Custom and fashion must once more compress the human spirit and the human toes with a tyranny which even China threw off; the old-fashioned boot-maker must put his foot down on new-fangled notions about using trigonometry and Euclid in his trade with an obstinacy more than mulish, or men and women must be incredibly vain or careless if within, say, twenty years a single pinched foot can be found in the habitable globe.

When the world is delivered from that sort of foot rule, or foot mis-rule, it may begin to realize that, like toothache and stomach-ache, it was a greater power and a greater influence in the affairs of men than was suspected even by those who in the War learned for the first time what it was to wear ready-made boots—ready-made, it seemed, for somebody else. Before long, perhaps, it will be hard to believe that the common run was content with the sliding rule which took a single measurement and left the rest to guesswork or to fortune. Nevertheless, the advance in the science of foot measurement, inevitably followed by an advance in the art and in the trade of bootmaking, must have, like all advances, its peculiar drawbacks—effects, at any rate, which to the sentimentalist and the individualist may seem drawbacks. It will encourage, for instance, the wearing of boots and shoes by the barefoot peoples of foreign countries, who have already a growing taste for patent leather and snake-skin, but look ever so much better and more romantic without them. Like all the developments of modern production in the mass, this discovery of the standard, this revelation of the groups into which all human beings can be divided, must affront a little each man's sense of his individuality. The exquisite few will still, no doubt, bespeak their shoes and have them made from their own private lasts; but the rest of men must be content to be herded in this group or in that. The shoemaker will gain in learning, but he will lose his character as a thinker and a philosopher. See Mr. Penny brooding over the feet of the Day family, so different, yet so alike: the last that had been Geoffrey Day's father's and now with "a little doctoring" did quite well for Geoffrey, and the "small, light, prettily "shaped" boot which tells HARDY'S readers so much about Fancy Day's foot and so much about Fancy Day. There will be no philosophizing over shoes of this group number or of that; and we must fall back upon the cobblers and the botchers for the wisdom that knows more of men and women than of trigonometry.

B.B.C. PRONUNCIATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My old friend and neighbour, Sir Joseph Bradney, might point his argument by quoting Monmouth (Mun.), from which he dates his letter, and London, to which he posted it. The u sound would seem to be the rule before m and n in place-names—Somerset, Honiton, Compton, Tonbridge, Pomfret (Pontefract), Sonning, Sompting, Lombardy; and in personal names—Ponsonby, Monson, Monckton, Cholmondeley. There are, of course, exceptions—Doncaster, Coniston. And in ordinary words the analogies are so numerous as to be surely irresistible—one, none, some, come, done, son, ton, won, honey, money, sponge, front, month, monger, comfort, company, compass, combat, bombardier.

Questions of right pronunciation are *not* trivial. The sounds in words are determined by their history: to falsify the sound is to belie the history. The B.B.C. will be in future the decisive factor in English pronunciation. They will, I am sure, keep an open mind and be ready to reconsider their rulings.

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL JAMES.

Moyses, Five Ashes, Sussex.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF KEATS

TRUTH AS BEAUTY

THE URN AND THE POET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Would you permit me to say a few words touching the contest referred to in your notice of Mr. Murry's book "Studies in Keats"—although I should venture to question his opinion that, after the Grecian Urn has declared "Beauty is truth, truth beauty," the succeeding words of the poem are to be understood as the final, and personal, pronouncement of the poet himself?

It is to be observed that Keats addresses the Urn thus:—

Thou shalt remain in midst of other woe
Than ours, a friend to man to whom *thou* says't
Beauty is truth, truth beauty.

Clearly, the last five words of those lines are stated to be spoken to man by the Grecian Urn itself—and then follow immediately these:—

. . . that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.

Words, as it seems to me natural, and almost necessary, to complete what the Urn had to say.

Now it appears to be agreed that in the MSS. there are no indications—as by turned commas—as to when the words supposed to be addressed to man by the Urn should begin or end. But it seems to me that the locution alone is sufficient to show that Keats does not intend, or affect, to add a homily of his own to the Urn's statement that "Beauty is truth, truth beauty." Moreover, I cannot think that, had Keats desired to add to the Urn's summing-up something further of his own, he would have taken upon himself to address mankind *ex cathedra*; but would, more modestly, have concluded with "that is all *we* know on earth, and all *we* need to know."

Again, the Urn—which could merely speak by means of the pagan rites and pastimes it displayed—might well be content to aspire to no knowledge beyond those, and authoritatively to say so. But can we imagine Keats—a man of the restless, unsatisfied nineteenth century—pronouncing such a judgment? The words *une jolie laide* are widely accepted as expressive of an indubitable fact; but dare any one, therefore, lay it down that beauty consists in ugliness, and that ugliness is truth?

Assuredly the text of Keats does not compel to the conclusion at which Mr. Murry seems to have arrived—a conclusion, Sir, with which I rejoice to find *The Times* does not agree.

Keats must have been well aware of Pilate's terrible question—although the maker of the Grecian Urn was not—and I cannot think so ill of his philosophy as to conceive that he would have us take the words "Beauty is truth, truth beauty" as manifestly concluding the whole matter, and then proceed to deprecate or forbid further speculation.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
DARLING.

Caen, Aug. 21.

LESSON OF BLACK CURRANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one who has for the last 25 years spent time, trouble, and money in the cause of agricultural cooperation, and was for some years chairman of the Agricultural Organization Society, will you allow me a say on the question which has arisen over the glut in certain sorts of fruit this year?

It is very easy to blame Continental importation for all our difficulties. It is done quite regularly over wheat and potatoes and other crops, as well as over fruit. I do not, however, believe that in a year of glut the total prohibition of imports would appreciably affect prices. And I am quite certain that growers cannot reasonably expect Parliament to check or stop imports until they have done everything they can to help themselves. And this they have hardly yet begun.

Growers ought surely to organize machinery for use whenever a glut is foreseen, as it must be weeks, and often months, ahead. What one ought, for instance, to see are notices in the ironmongers' shops such as:—"Plum fortnight, August—to September—: Plums will be plentiful and cheap this year. Get ready for bottling and canning. We offer bottles at special rates. Come in and inspect our household canning outfits. British plum-growers' pamphlet, 'Twenty ways of using and preserving best British plums,' free on application within." The grocers should similarly offer sugar. And the greengrocers ought to advertise similarly the fact that at certain dates they will be selling British fruit at certain rates, and to urge their customers to get ready for the abundant supply by buying bottles and sugar and canning outfits. What stands in the way? (1) The difficulty of combination: granted, but it is not insuperable. (2) Finance: granted, but the Empire Marketing Board would help any good scheme. (3) The fact that greengrocers prefer a largish margin on a smallish turnover to a small margin on a large turnover. But greengrocers are not really so unwilling to help the grower if the grower will meet their requirements as regards quality, packing, and mode of delivery, as is sometimes thought. And if the retailers would not join in to help reasonable schemes, it would not be beyond the wit of man for the producers to sell from stalls or lorries.

It cannot reasonably be objected to schemes of this kind that it would be impossible to stimulate domestic demand by this sort of special advertising and organization. Bottling is, of course, quite easy and perfectly satisfactory, though not very cheap. A home canning outfit is cheap and fool-proof. It answers quite splendidly with peas and quite well enough with raspberries and logans. Plums I have not yet tried, but I anticipate no difficulty.

One thing I can say also from personal experience: there is great good will among consumers towards home-grown stuff if it is offered in the right way. My gardener recently started putting up strawberries in very attractive containers, into which they are picked direct, every fruit guaranteed over ½oz. But they would not sell, because customers at the shop which handles our fruit said they were so well packed and graded that they must be foreign! A label guaranteeing them home-grown within six miles of the market put things right.

May I end by repeating my main point? The British public, which ultimately influences Parliament, will not agree to help the growers by checking imports until it is convinced that by some such schemes as that which I have suggested they have done everything possible to help themselves.

Yours &c.,
FRANCIS D. ACLAND.

Killerton, Exeter.

"L'AIGLON"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read the letter from Sir David Hunter Blair in *The Times* of yesterday with great interest, but I think that the dates mentioned to him by General Wilmot Bradford cannot have been accurate. My grandmother, Lady Burghersh, afterwards Lady Westmorland, was, as he said, the niece of the Duke of Wellington, but she died in February, 1879, at the age of 85, and *L'Aiglon* was not acted in London, with Sarah Bernhardt in the title-role, until June, 1901.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ETHEL DESBOROUGH.

Taplow Court, Taplow, Bucks, Aug. 23.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS

PARTIES IN THE CAMPAIGN

ALTERNATIVES TO A COALITION

(From Our Berlin Correspondent)

The coming election in Germany is the first Republican one to be held without the invisible influence of an occupation. The regrouping of the parties and the appearance of new figures in the election campaign lend special significance to the result.

The Reichstag recently dissolved was elected in May, 1928, and the party grouping is shown in the following diagram:—

The grouping of the Press was:—*Rote Fahne* (Communist); *Vorwärts* (Socialist); *Berliner Tageblatt*, *Vossische Zeitung* and *Börsen Courier* (Democratic); *Germania* and *Kölnische Volkszeitung* (Centre); *Kölnische Zeitung* (People's Party); *Lokal Anzeiger*, *Tag*, *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, *Kreuz Zeitung*, *Deutsche Zeitung*, *Börsen Zeitung* (Nationalist); *Angriff* (Fascist). The *Frankfurter Zeitung* was approximately Democratic, and the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* hovered between People's Party and Nationalists.

The main tasks ahead were to effect a final reparations settlement and to end the occupation. No majority was available for constructive work in these directions without the Socialists. They, therefore, came into the "Grand Coalition" with the Democrats; the Centre, which had served in every Republican coalition, and its Bavarian associates; and the People's Party, which Herr Stresemann had committed to a foreign policy of negotiation and understanding. The Socialists and People's Party were instinctively antagonistic, and the coalition dissolved when the foreign aims were achieved. It was reformed without the Socialists, with the small Economic Party, and with a few moderate Nationalists.

The Session saw the disintegration of the Nationalists, and efforts to form new Conservative and Liberal parties. Election losses led the Nationalists to replace Count Westarp, who embodied Conservative tradition, by Herr Hugenberg, who controls the *Lokal Anzeiger*, the *Tag*, the Telunion news agency, the Ufa film company, and other undertakings. His policy of purposeless opposition to the State allied him with the Hitler "Nazis" (sometimes called Fascists) in a futile agitation against the Young Plan. His party began to collapse, and when the present Government was formed a secessionist, Lieutenant-Commander Treviranus, and Herr Schiele, then still a Nationalist, joined it. The party split over its attitude to this Government, and after the dissolution Herr Hugenberg retained about 35 supporters.

NEW CONSERVATIVES

The secessionists included many younger Nationalists who claimed to be ready for constructive work in the Republic, and they founded the "People's Conservative Party." Lieutenant-Commander Treviranus, Herr von Lindeiner Wildau (a Rhodes Scholar), General von Lettow Vorbeck (the defender of German East Africa), Herr Lambach, who represents the Conservative working man, are prominent in it. Count Westarp is closely associated. Thus the word Conservative returns to German politics, and the party co-founded by Bismarck may see a revival after 12 years. Its nearest newspapers are the traditionally Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung*, with its legend "Forward with God for King and Fatherland," and the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which represents the younger element. For these Conservatives the monarchical idea is, to quote Lieutenant-Commander Treviranus, "temporarily in reserve." It may well show whether they differ from the Nationalists in aims or merely in methods.

The Land Unionists, formerly indistinguishable in Parliament from the Nationalist Party, formed an agrarian Landvolk Party under Herr Schiele, the Minister for Agriculture, and the Christian National Peasants, a Conservative small-holders' group, are working in close touch with them; the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* speaks for these interests. The Christian Social or Evangelical trade unionist group is another small secessionist party.

The Nationalist Party thus split into its component parts—town, country, and Conservative and working-class groups. Herr Hugenberg goes his way; he has money, the party machine, and a local success in East Prussia in the return to politics as a Nationalist candidate of the 75-year-old Chamberlain von Oldenburg auf Januschau, who is widely quoted as the ideal type of bluff, forthright Conservative landowner. He is esteemed in high places, and expressed the traditional feeling of his class in 1910 when he told the Reichstag, "The Kaiser must at any time be able to tell any lieutenant to take 10 men and close the Reichstag."

HUGENBERG AND "NAZIS"

Herr Hugenberg's policy drives him ever closer to the "Nazis" of Herr Adolf Hitler, Austrian subject and German officer. The "National Socialist German Workers' Party" is fanatically national, claims with doubtful cause to be Socialist, is pan-German rather than German, and poses as the champion of the workers. It has developed from the Monarchist, anti-Republican, and Nationalist elements which were rife in Bavaria after the Communist rising of 1920. It has lived down the fiasco of 1923, when Hitler and his patron, General Ludendorff, tried to occupy Munich. The party is well organized, its "Storm Detachments" in their now forbidden uniforms are well drilled, and they stand close to the goose-stepping Nationalist Stahlhelmers, in their regulation field-grey tunics. State successes suggest that the "Nazis" will gain seats. They despise the State, would denounce the peace treaties, and are violently anti-Semitic. They seek the working man's vote, and therefore do not ostentatiously set a throne at the head of the "Third Reich," which they dangle before him, but they are often accused of receiving monarchist subsidies. The party revives an idea fostered by Bismarck and expressed by the Anti-Semitic Party which won 16 seats in 1890 and took so many working-class votes that the Conservatives hastily adopted their programme.

While the representation of class, interest, revolution, and reaction increases Liberalism is struggling for its place. German Liberalism split at the Frankfurt Parliament into a Liberal and a Democratic movement. The Liberals wanted a constitutional monarchy, the Democrats a German Republic, and similar fundamental differences have always divided them. In the last Reichstag the two groups survived as the People's

Party and the Democratic Party. The Democrats were always the smaller, save during a pre-Bismarckian decade and the revolutionary period. They had the strongest Press of any, supplied many capable Ministers, and steadily declined until their extinction at this election became probable.

The Liberal movement, in which industrial interests have always been strongly represented, stood solidly at Bismarck's elbow in his empire-making days as the National Liberal Party. Its policy was often more national than liberal. Herr Stresemann led it as the People's Party from 1917 until his death. Its position lately has not improved and State election results do not augur well. It has a strong recruit in General von Seeckt, who is often quoted as a potential dictator because of his undeniable prestige with the Reichswehr he created. He has had opportunities to indulge such ambitions and admits that he was often urged to grasp them, but he dislikes "radical solutions."

There have been many unsuccessful attempts to amalgamate the two Liberal movements. Herr Stresemann, as his son records, contemplated another attempt. He proposed to combine his own followers, the Democrats, and the Young German Order in a "State Party." The People's Party, however, stood aloof, and the State Party, a stool with only two legs, has not the best of prospects. History had repeated itself: when faced with the choice the Liberal movement moves right rather than Left. The People's Party, if it makes any electoral alliance at all, seems likely now to march with the Conservatives.

A strong State Party would have offered the best prospect of stable conditions. It could probably have counted on enough seats to ensure a majority with the Socialists and Centre which would have formed a sure shield for democracy for a generation. In Prussia a similar combination, of Socialists, Centre, and Democrats—the authors of the Republican Constitution—have ruled for 10 years with the slightest of majorities, while 18 Reich coalitions have come and gone. The history of the Republic might have been one of less consistent progress if law and order had been less firmly preserved in Prussia, which is two-thirds of Germany. Yet the Nationalists, who are loudest in attacking the Parliamentary inefficiency in the Reich, are equally loud in urging the Centre to break with the Socialists in Prussia.

PRUSSIA IN THE REICH

At Coblenz recently, after President von Hindenburg had praised the Rhinelanders for their staunchness during the occupation, the Socialist Premier of Prussia, Herr Otto Braun, quietly remarked that "the existence of the Prussian State" had been a decisive factor in preserving the unity of the Reich in those troubled times. It was comprehensible that he should add, with reference to the various schemes now afoot for the remoulding of the Reich and the removal of "dualism in Berlin," that "the structure of the Prussian State must not be loosened until there is something fully equivalent to put in its place." The Prussian State, as it has been governed, has indeed played a leading part in the making of German history since the War.

The State Party has attracted some Conservative trade union support, but its prospects now mainly depend on the votes which Herr Artur Mahraun's Young German Order brings. Herr Mahraun, laying aside his captain's helmet after the War, kept the cockade with its black-red-gold and black-white-red rosettes. The post-War political battle raged over these colours, and his cockade came to symbolize to him the union of men of opposed political views in the service of the Fatherland. This idea is expressed in the State Party's manifesto, and may make the desired appeal to youth. The order founded by Herr Mahraun was at first used as a semi-military organization in Silesia, the Ruhr, and elsewhere. It has gradually moved from the political Right to the Centre. It is idealist, almost romantic, and, like many other movements, is animated by an ill-defined but ardent longing to create a "reinvigorated State." It accepts the Republic, though Herr Mahraun's own conception of the best form of government for Germany seems to be that of an elected, as distinct from an hereditary, ruler.

The Socialists seem unlikely to forfeit much of their gains. The party has grown steadily stronger in the half-century since Bismarck vainly tried to suppress it. It is rooted in a powerful trade union and cooperative organization, is well led, and was tactically wise enough to be out of the Government when the latest taxes were imposed. Responsible politicians, however much they dislike coalescing with the Socialists, admit that the country cannot long be governed against them.

MODERATE GROUPS

There seems no reason to expect heavy Communist losses. The Roman Catholic Centre, which also grew to strength under the religious oppression of the seventies, has remained stable for 10 years, except that the political Catholicism of Bavaria, which joined it in the sixties, returned to its particularist fold (the Bavarian People's Party) in 1919. The Economic Party is represented, for the first time, in the Government by Dr. Bredt, a former Prussian Conservative badly wounded in the War. This "Middle Class Party" arose at a time when small fixed incomes were melting in the inflation, while a heavy Government control weighed on small house property. The German Peasants carry on the tradition of a pre-War self-defence movement of small farmers against the oppression of big landowners. These are both moderate groups.

The parties supporting the present Government (Democrats, Centre, Economic Party, People's Party, Bavarian People's Party, Christian National Peasants) hold 180 seats out of 491, and 25 or 30 Nationalists usually voted with them. The Government parties and the new Conservative Party will have to gain more seats than they seem likely to if this minority is to become a majority. If it does not the Government will have the choice between continued minority rule, with the implied threat of further dissolutions, and an extension of the coalition. The Socialists offer the logical basis for this, but the reluctance of parties farther to the Right than the Centre to work with them complicates the matter.

The other alternative would be to extend the coalition to the Right until it obtained a majority. This would mean the inclusion of Herr Hugenberg's Nationalists, possibly even of Herr Hitler's "Nazis." The Thuringian example shows that nominally Republican parties sometimes work with the avowed enemies of the State. An experiment which is possible in a State, however, is not lightly to be undertaken in the Reich, and the outer world would look askance at the presence in the Government of so many inveterate enemies of all international understanding so soon after the arrangements concluded at The Hague. This seems to be realized by the parties which will have to bear the responsibility for decisions after the poll.

DR. ADDISON AND AGRICULTURE

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS

Speaking at Swindon on Saturday, Dr. Addison, Minister of Agriculture, discussed the Government agricultural proposals which were outlined by Mr. Snowden in the House of Commons on August 1.

DR. ADDISON said producers of some agricultural commodities were holding their own even in the present times, and some were doing well. Smallholders on the whole were holding their own very well indeed. Figures for various small-holding schemes showing the increase in the number of persons on the land and the head of stock carried after development into small-holdings afforded most encouraging evidence of the possibility of settling more people on the land and so contributing to the mitigation of the unemployment problem. It had to be recognized, however, that a progressive and disastrous decline had been going on which affected the industry of agriculture taken as a whole, and overwhelmingly counterbalanced these favourable considerations.

The process had been going on steadily for the past 50 years, with a progressive withdrawal of land from the plough and a decline in the number of agricultural workers, and, instead of slowing down, the pace was being continued. If pre-War industrial development and the spurt of the War itself were ignored, it could be said that during the past 10 years another million acres had gone out of arable cultivation and 100,000 less workers were employed on the land. Even during the past year the arable acreage had decreased by 114,000 acres, and the number of workers by 28,500. Those people who contended that we should reconcile ourselves to a change over from arable to grass ignored the fact that the changes in recent years had not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of livestock. There had been a real loss. We were not concerned to compete with the prairie. What we were concerned with was to make the best use of our own native land, which, properly treated, was undeniably of wonderful productiveness. To grow and feed the best cattle, produce the most milk, feed the most pigs and so on, it was necessary that much of our land must be cultivated, and in its turn a corn crop had to be produced. But if it could not be profitably grown and was omitted, then the whole process got out of gear. In the opinion of the Government no agricultural policy worth the name could be complete without measures for dealing with this part of the problem.

Within motor or rail distance of nearly every village in England there was a part of the finest industrial market in the world for food products, and yet we spent scores of millions of pounds every year in purchasing the things this countryside could produce in enormously greater quantities than it did—bacon, butter, eggs, meat, and fruit. On the other hand we had 2,000,000 unemployed; less land being cultivated; fewer people employed upon it, with towns and cities nearby drawing supplies which that land could produce from other places where they had laid themselves out to cater for the British market.

Proposals of fundamental importance would be placed before Parliament in the new Session, and if the result of the discussions at the Imperial Conference was what he hoped it would be, they would be added to by proposals designed to give effect to the Government's definite pledge to take whatever steps were practicable to place cereal growing in this country on an economic foundation.

FOUR GROUPS

The Government's proposals could be divided into four groups:—

(1) Assistance and encouragement with a view to increased employment on the land, with easier access to it, especially for the small cultivator and with fair security of tenure.

(2) The provision of every possible assistance to ensure that the producer got all the advantage that he could obtain from modern knowledge and from improvements in the methods of production and the marketing of his goods.

(3) Help to enable the producer to obtain such a security of price as would enable the good cultivator to get a decent living.

(4) The improvement of the prospects of country industry so that the worker got his fair share of the benefits both in his wages and in the conditions of his life, special attention being paid to his housing accommodation.

Dr. Addison explained the proposals of the Government with regard to assisting the provision of small-holdings for suitable applicants and emphasized the point that the scheme was to supplement and not to supplant, or in any way to retard, the efforts of the County Councils where they were active.

Referring to the special scheme for providing holdings for selected unemployed workers, he said it was perfectly evident that among the multitude of those who had been unemployed for a long time in our depressed areas there were many men who would welcome the opportunity of cultivating a bit of land, of market gardening, going in for poultry and egg production if they could be given the chance, helped in the doing of it and instructed as to how best to do the work. The splendid experiments that had been carried on in South Wales by the Society of Friends and, with the aid of different municipalities and voluntary organizations, in Sheffield and other centres, showed that there was a great opportunity for real and self-respecting help in this direction. The Government proposed to take powers in the Bill that would be presented at the opening of Parliament to make a courageous attempt to help the unemployed in this way.

With regard to the second purpose, an examination of those branches of agriculture that were holding their own showed quite clearly that the man who specialized, who used up-to-date methods, who laid himself out to produce the kind of thing the market required, was the man who often was not only holding his own but was even prospering. There was a real need for the provision of a number of demonstration farms up and down the country—on stock production, pig-raising, fruit production, egg and poultry production, and so forth, which would give an opportunity of putting their knowledge into practice to many of those who had had the benefit of training at farm institutes and colleges. The farms would be designed to be run on a strictly business basis, and it was planned to make them centres of instruction to those who were interested in these branches of production.

Dr. Addison then explained the scheme of large-scale farms for training in management and for the trial of modern methods on a big enough scale to make them commercially successful, and outlined the plan of the Agricultural Corporation that would be in charge of these operations. He also explained the reason for the establishment of the Agricultural Research Council and the need for it, especially in view of the losses incurred by such diseases as tuberculosis in cattle, swine fever, contagious abortion, &c.

MARKETING

The Marketing Bill that had already been printed, in order to evoke helpful criticism, was designed as one of the most important agencies in promoting this second group of purposes. At present the good producer in this country was one of the most helpless of persons in the marketing of what he laboured to produce. He found that most of the things he had to buy he had to purchase from efficiently organized producers often trading under comprehensive price agreements—and when he sold his produce it was often dealt with in a market similarly organized. Dr. Addison emphasized the need for large-scale organization in the interest first of promoting proper grading, collection, transport, and supplying the needs of the market, and, secondly, of being able to deal with the disposition, control, and utilization of surpluses, particularly in milk and potatoes.

Dealing with security of price, he said that the improvements in quality and in marketing that the Marketing Bill was designed to secure, would be valuable and convenient to the consumer and the distributive trader, but they were not enough unless at the same time the grower obtained the benefit of a fair price. Last year thousands of tons of the best potatoes that the people needed and used had to be sold by the growers at less than it had cost to produce them. This summer we had heard of acres of first-rate black currants going unpicked and allowed to drop and rot on the ground because at the price obtainable it did not pay to pick them. The same applied at to-day's prices to most of our wheat crop.

This confronted us with a vital issue. Should a good cultivator producing the crop in the proper way, in the right ground at the right time, be reasonably assured of being able to get a fair return for his labour—be he farmer or ploughman? He said, without hesitation, that he thought he ought. Trade unionists for a generation had asserted this principle. It was embodied in the Coal Bill of last Session, and he, for one, was prepared to defend it before any body of coal consumers in the country. In the same way he did not want to buy potatoes so cheap that the man who grew them had either to become bankrupt or live on the starvation line. While, however, we claimed a just return for the grower we claimed that the consumer should not be called upon to pay a price higher than a well-ordered marketing system that gave a living to those who operated it ought to require.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION

How did this issue affect the questions of free trade and protection? He very much hoped we might never go back to the protectionist system of the "hungry forties." At the same time the free trade system as it applied 50 years ago was as dead as Queen Anne. It was not now a matter of a producer selling in a free and open market or of buying in one either. The Federal Farm Board, the wheat pools, the meat importers' organizations, the nitrate agreement, and hosts of others determined to a great extent the price we all had to pay for things, and the number of articles of daily use and consumption that were regulated as to price by national or international trade agreements increased in number every month. Why should the State be prohibited from coming to the help of the lonely farmer? But they did not agree that in order to do so they should go out of their way to raise the price of the produce obtained from abroad. At present four bread loaves out of five were made from imported wheat or flour. What sense was there in artificially raising the price of the four loaves in order that the grower represented by the fifth should be decently paid? The worst of this protectionist system was that it was so clumsy and, incidentally, placed a premium on inefficiency. He respected Lord Beaverbrook's sincerity and zeal, but he could never carry his Empire free trade scheme for two reasons. First, the Dominions would not abate their duties on our manufactures sufficiently to let them cease to be protective; and, secondly, this country would never agree to this unnecessary tax on our imported food supplies.

We had got to find a system that would give the home grower a secure living and yet retain the advantage of tax-free food imports. At the same time no system would endure that failed to put a premium on efficiency. There were some products, like potatoes and milk, of which we produced our full requirements; there were others in which good quality home produce commanded a remunerative price. In these cases the price agreements would fall to be dealt with by the Commodity Marketing Board set up under the Marketing Bill. In other cases prices were determined by the world prices of imported supplies and sometimes, as we knew, the uncertainty had a paralysing effect upon the home producer, and sometimes, as now in the case of wheat, the world price did not afford him a living. In these cases, therefore, home marketing arrangements needed to be supplemented by others. What were we to do with the home grower, whom it was in the national interest to keep at work, when he was threatened with ruin owing either to an anticipated glut of overseas supplies and a collapse in prices or by the operation of bear speculators? Our freedom of action was, as a matter of fact, limited by a group of foreign treaties, negotiated in the first instance by the last Government, but we had no desire to tax food imports, and there were other possible ways of dealing with the situation. They had explored them with great care, especially in the case of wheat.

So far as they were concerned also they ruled out any blind system of bounties. It could not endure, and the experience of the Corn Production Act ought to convince them of the futility of expedients of that kind. So far as he could see there were only two ways in which they could proceed. They could either create a secure market for home-produced supplies of the proper quality by an internal arrangement where the supplies permitted of it, or achieve the same result through the operations of a board dealing with imported supplies as well as the home contribution. If this kind of thing could be done by private interests for their own advantage, why should not the State undertake it for the benefit of the home producer? It could be done if it were prepared to undertake it, and he was satisfied that it could be done by agreement with those experienced in the trade operations, once the Government were authorized to proceed.

In the case of wheat it would be possible to afford a secure home market by the compulsory absorption of the home product of good quality through the quota system. He had examined this scheme in great detail with experienced traders, and he felt sure that it could be worked. This system, however, could not be applied generally, and the present position was that the whole question of import boards and bulk purchase would be gone into with the Dominion representatives at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. The Government had given a most explicit pledge on this subject—namely, that:—

> As soon as the conclusions of the Imperial Conference are known, the Government will undertake whatever practicable steps can be devised to put cereal growing in this country on an economic foundation.

He himself was satisfied that where the home producer was endangered by the variation or insufficiency of the price of imported food supplies, we should be compelled to make use of the import board system of the Labour Party in the interests of the producer and the consumer alike. In conclusion he asked for disinterested and non-party consideration of the Government's proposals as the details were made available.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER ON PROTECTION

"THE ROAD TO CHEAPNESS"

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, M.P., addressed an open-air Unionist demonstration at Sunderland Hall, Selkirk, on Saturday afternoon. LORD DALKEITH, M.P. for Roxburgh and Selkirk, presided.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER opened with a reference to the tragic death of Commodore King, one of the most promising members of the Unionist Party, whom he described as a man of will and understanding sympathy and of a calibre England could ill spare.

Continuing, he asked how many constituencies which on specious promises returned Socialist members at the last election were regretting that they did so. Many investment stocks had depreciated to-day, but he knew of no stock that had depreciated so much in a year as the stock of the Socialist Government. The Socialists got their votes on an ungrateful pledge to deal immediately and practically with unemployment. That great and good man Mr. Snowden—(laughter)—said they would not disappoint those who had put their trust in them. "I don't know," said Sir Philip, "how much the people of this country are prepared to stand, but they must be very patient or very unsophisticated if they are not disappointed with the record of the Socialist Government."

It had been reserved for the Socialist Government to put unemployment above the two million mark, and Mr. Thomas, the Minister appointed to deal with this problem, having been relieved of his duty, thought it a fitting subject for a jest at a meeting to welcome a gallant airwoman.

What the Government promised was work or maintenance. If they had the Socialist Government in much longer there would be neither work nor maintenance. They had not only doubled unemployment, but they had bankrupted the insurance fund. Referring to the plea that the increased unemployment was due to world causes, he said it was the business of a Government to grapple with world causes, but the present Government had aggravated those causes and had destroyed that confidence which was the basis on which everything else must be built.

POPULARITY OF SAFEGUARDING

He declared that if they took a plebiscite in the mills and factories of the Scottish Border towns to-day there would be a 10 to one majority in favour of safeguarding or protection. The President of the Board of Trade ran to Geneva to sign a tariff truce in order to get foreign countries to keep their tariffs where they were and to say that no matter how grave was unemployment, never should this country use the one weapon that everybody else used. Was it not plain that the policy which the country needed was the policy which the Unionist Party was offering?

They could win, he believed, by the faults of their opponents, but the situation was far too serious for that. "We are going to win on one positive policy," he said, "because we can lead the country out of this Slough of Despond and restore trade to this country. Whether at home, abroad, or in the Empire, exactly the same policy is needed—a policy which means the free use of duties. It is in the interest of everyone that we should protect our own industries.

It was a profound misfortune, he said, that at the coming Imperial Conference the Dominions delegates would be faced by men whose minds were absolutely closed to any fiscal change in this country to-day. The country was faced with depression greater than had ever faced it before, and was saddled with a Government which was incompetent.

The solution was there in the complete and comprehensive policy which Unionists put before the country, a policy that protected the home market, linked industry and agriculture, and bound the whole Empire together in one common partnership. Let them therefore close their ranks not for party only but for country and Empire.

THE RIOTS IN NIGERIA

A REVOLT OF WOMEN

The Commission appointed last February by the Governor of Nigeria to investigate what is known in Nigeria as the "Aba Rising" has issued its report. A summary of the findings is given on another page. The following article from a Correspondent in Nigeria tells the story of the rising.

(FROM A NIGERIAN CORRESPONDENT)

The trouble began with an incident in the small village of Oloko, in the Bende division of the Owerri Province (Eastern Nigeria), on November 23 last. The disorder attained serious proportions when, on December 11, rioting broke out in the important town of Aba, the Government offices there being attacked, the premises of the European merchants looted, and the local branch of Barclays Bank wrecked. It reached its climax on December 16 at Opobo, when 31 women were killed and 29 wounded.

The trouble was of a nature and extent unprecedented in Nigeria. In a country where the women throughout the centuries have remained in subjection to the men, this was essentially a women's movement, organized, developed, and carried out by the women of the country, without either the help or permission of their menfolk, though probably with their tacit sympathy. The casualties resulting from the conflicts with the armed forces of the Crown were almost entirely women. Fifty-four were killed or died of wounds, and 57 were wounded. One man was accidentally killed and another wounded. The area involved was practically the whole of two provinces, in extent larger than the six northernmost counties of England, containing a population of 2,750,000; and apart from the large numbers of armed police, nine companies of infantry had to be drafted into the area from other parts of Nigeria to complete the pacification of the disturbed area.

At the root of the trouble was a fear by the women that they were about to be taxed, and contributory causes were the latent discontent with the existing taxation of the men, recently introduced into the affected provinces; widespread discontent at the extortion and corruption practised in the Native Courts; and dissatisfaction with the low prices which they obtained for their palm produce in consequence of the depression of all markets.

FEAR OF TAXATION

The Government had no intention of introducing direct taxation of women into those provinces, but a series of incidents led the women to believe such a measure to be imminent. Taxation of men had worked without any real difficulty for two years, but indirectly the women of the country bore some of the burden of that tax, and the burden had become increasingly heavy owing to the greatly diminished return received for the commodity with which they concern themselves, palm produce. The real fear of direct taxation of themselves accordingly exasperated them, and within three weeks of what they believed to be the first overt action by Government agents in the taxation of women numerous meetings had been held, the women's organizations were fully operative, and tens of thousands of women were demonstrating throughout the two provinces.

It was most unfortunate that the political officers were not ably quickly enough to realize the nature and extent of the trouble. As the Report of the Commission states:—

> Twenty years ago an administrative officer would travel on foot from village to village, going in and out among the people, and listening to their complaints. He was seldom troubled with a written petition, and he had sufficient time not merely to deal with matters of pressing importance, but to cultivate direct personal contact with the people, getting to understand them, and enabling them to honour and trust him. To-day for the most part he travels by motor-car or motor-bicycle . . . because he must economize time if he is to review the numerous cases awaiting him at the Native Courts, deal with the ever-growing number of petitions that daily besiege his office, and perform his other multifarious duties, including probably the patient hearing of difficult cases in the Provincial Court.

The increasing calls upon the time of the political officers have had their inevitable result of a loss of direct personal contact with the people, and, therefore, a certain loss of mutual understanding and confidence.

NATIVE COURTS

Once the trouble had blazed up in the two provinces, other grievances came to light, especially the widespread discontent with the Native Courts. Before the War the political officers themselves sat in the Courts and heard cases. The practice was discontinued in accordance with the policy of encouraging the native to develop within limits along his own lines, and European superintendence of the operation of the Courts has become a matter of reviewing the written records of judgments. It is one of the special recommendations of the Commission that another Commission should be appointed charged with investigating thoroughly and reporting upon the Native Court system in the disturbed provinces.

The Native Court system obtains generally throughout Nigeria, and in most of the provinces works smoothly and to the satisfaction of the people. But between the highly organized Courts of the *Alkalai* of the Northern emirates, or the Native Courts of the Alafin of Oyo and the Alake of Abeokuta, and those of the primitive, pure democracies of the Ibo and Ibibio tribes there is a great gulf, and it is at least questionable whether it is wise to attempt to force into the same mould peoples so widely differing in social organization, racial tradition, and general advancement. The splendid structure of native administration erected by Lord Lugard in Northern Nigeria was admirably adapted to the great Moslem States, with their centuries of organization and tradition, their racial pride, common speech, and indigenous culture. It was adapted easily and successfully to those Southern provinces owing allegiance to potentates such as the Alafin, the Alake, or the Oba of Benin.

But in these affected provinces, where, before the coming of the white man, the social structure had never got beyond the limit marked by the village meeting; where such an institution as a paramount chief is unknown; and where there exists, alongside the lowest forms of paganism and medicine-craft, to which the older natives are addicted, great mission activity, with its resultant spread of English as the spoken tongue, the effort to secure uniformity with the systems in successful operation in the great native autocracies of the North is one of doubtful practicability and wisdom.

TWO WOMEN INJURED IN FIRE

Two women were injured early yesterday morning when fire broke out at a gramophone and cycle dealer's shop in High-street, West Norwood. The owner of the shop, Mr. Greaves, and his wife, daughter, and two sons were asleep when the fire occurred at 5.45 a.m. The three men escaped by a front bedroom window on the first floor and climbed down a sunblind into the street. The two women, who were sleeping in a back bedroom, climbed through the window on to a skylight, and Mrs. Greaves fell through it. With her daughter she was taken to Southwark Hospital suffering from extensive burns. The daughter was suffering from shock.

THE SINKING OF THE TAHITI

EYE-WITNESSES' STORIES

SUVA, FIJI, Aug. 23. The Norwegian steamer Penybryn, the first vessel to reach the sinking liner Tahiti, arrived at Suva this morning with only five tons of coal left in her bunkers.

Captain Salvesen reports that on receipt of the wireless messages stating that the Tahiti was in difficulties, he sat in the cross-trees of his ship all day, until, at 7.30 in the evening, he sighted the rockets. The Penybryn reached the Tahiti at 10.30, and went close up to her and offered to take off the people on board. The situation was not urgent enough for that, however.

On the arrival of the Ventura the next morning, the Penybryn lowered her boats under the command of the mate and assisted in transferring the passengers and light luggage to the Ventura. There was no confusion in the Tahiti and the winches were going to the last.

Mr. John Menzies, a passenger in the Ventura, telegraphs from Apia, Samoa, to the *Fiji Times* that the Ventura was 60 miles west of Pago Pago when she turned in response to the messages from the Tahiti. She found the Tahiti low astern and throwing out dense black smoke from the funnel. After the passengers and crew were taken off, Captain Toten, of the Tahiti, took the boat's crew and smashed in all the Tahiti's ports, and, on returning to the Ventura, drew the plugs of the Tahiti's lifeboats and turned them adrift. As the bows of the Tahiti disappeared below the surface of the sea the Ventura blew two whistles as a signal of farewell and crew and passengers cheered.

All the passengers speak in glowing terms of the efficiency of the officers and crew of the Tahiti, and express great gratitude for the comforts afforded them in the Ventura.

Mr. Menzies says it was supposed that when the tail shaft of the Tahiti broke it knocked holes in the shaft tunnel, and in all probability carried away the plates. The doors at the closed end of the shaft tunnel did not prevent the water from getting through to the engine room. It was fortunate that the shaft broke during fine weather, otherwise great loss of life might have occurred.—*Reuter.*

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

CENSUS FIGURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 24

The Bureau of Census has again drawn a heavy fire of criticism by an official announcement of the unemployment figures collected during April, on the basis of which it estimates unemployment in the principal category of those questioned by the enumerators at a little over 2,500,000 throughout the whole of the United States at the date the census was taken.

The Bureau has shown commendable zeal in its desire to publish the figures as soon as possible. But it is generally agreed that the figures as they stand are apt to be somewhat misleading. They expressly exclude all those workers who, at the date when the census was taken, had been laid off without pay—they exclude, that is to say, the whole class of workers chiefly affected by the sudden business depression. They may, however, be taken as a fair estimate of long term unemployment more or less independent of the business slump. It is, of course, not to be assumed that the majority of those laid off without pay since the peak of employment was reached last September, and who are not included in the Bureau's preliminary figures, will regain their employment at an early date. When their number and the number laid off since April have been taken into account and added to the preliminary figure of 2,500,000, it seems that the basis provided by the Census figures tends to confirm the other estimates of about 5,000,000 as the most probable total at the present time.

Mr. Joseph McKee, President of the Board of Aldermen, New York City, yesterday wrote to the Mayor urging a special appropriation of $550,000 [about £110,000] for the purpose of relieving unemployment by employing workers in improving the city's parklands during the winter. It is evident, says Mr. McKee, that the present unemployment in New York is becoming more acute each day and that, unless some steps are taken now, widespread suffering and distress will be felt in the winter. "The conditions are growing worse (he says), and there appears to be no prospect of to-day's deplorable conditions improving in the immediate future."

MALTESE PILGRIMS AT THE VATICAN

THE POPE'S WARNING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 24

Mgr. Gonzi, Bishop of Gozo, together with 200 Maltese pilgrims who are on their way to Lourdes, was received yesterday by the Pope.

In welcoming the pilgrims the Holy Father referred to the pleasure their visit gave him. This expression of their devotion was the greater in that it came "in the midst of difficulties, sufferings, disputes, and of well-endured struggles, which gave assurances of a future of happy promise."

They should remember that, even more important than the health of the body, was the health of the soul. This was to be found by being always with the Saviour, which meant being always with the Pope and, in order to be with the Pope, it was necessary also to be with his Bishops. There were some people, the Pope proceeded, who thought this was a novelty, whereas in fact, it was an old truth.

The Pope then warned the pilgrims against false prophets who might be classified as those "by words," and those "by writing." Of these the more dangerous were the latter, because they arrived where they were not wanted, as well as where they were wanted. The chief way to combat these false writings, many of which were occasioned by need or fear, was not to read them. In conclusion, the Pope exhorted the pilgrims to pray that they might always be with the Saviour, with the Pope, His Vicar, and with the Bishops.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Aug. 24

According to the Department of Immigration, arrivals of immigrants during the autumn and winter will be confined to the wives and children of persons already established.

It is estimated that the total number of immigrants next year will not exceed 50,000, which is 60 per cent. fewer than this year's figures. The permit system, which admitted thousands of European Jews, has been abolished, and no distinction is now made between Northern and Southern Europe. Immigration from the Continent is to be restricted to settlers with ample capital.

SECRETARY FOR MINES AND THE COAL INDUSTRY

Mr. E. SHINWELL, Secretary for Mines, speaking at Bo'ness, West Lothian, on Saturday night, said that he proposed to negotiate an international agreement for the restoration of the coal industry to its old position in this country. He also hinted at the possibility of a delegation from the Mining Department to the Scandinavian countries to discuss an agreement with a view to improving our export trade.

THE WEATHER

FAIR: WARMER

Meteorological Office, Aug. 24

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—An anticyclone centred over France and the English Channel is moving north-east, while a depression north of the Azores is moving quickly east-north-east and becoming deeper. Weather will be fair in eastern and central districts, but will become unsettled again in the West. Temperature will rise generally.

Forecast for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, SCOTLAND, S.E., MID, N.E., ORKNEYS and SHETLANDS.—Light or moderate southerly wind, freshening later; fair; warmer.

ENGLAND, S.W., WALES, IRELAND, N.E., S.E.—Moderate to fresh southerly wind, becoming strong locally; mainly cloudy, probably rain later; some what warmer.

SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., ISLE OF MAN.—Wind south to south-east, light or moderate, freshening later; fair at first, perhaps rain before night; warmer.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled. Perhaps local thunderstorms.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light or moderate southerly breeze; fair; visibility good; sea slight.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate southerly wind, freshening; fair at first, perhaps rain later; visibility good; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind south-west to west, 10-15 m.p.h. at surface, 15-25 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather mainly fine. Visibility improving to 6-12 miles, but 1,000 yards locally early on the Continent.

Sun rises, 6.2 a.m.; sets, 8.2 p.m.
Moon rises, 7.30 a.m.; sets, 8.51 p.m.
First quarter, August 31.
Lighting-up time, 9.2 p.m.
High water at London, Bridge, 3.29 a.m. and 3.44 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, AUG. 24, 7 P.M.

From an anticyclone over France a wedge of high pressure spread northwards over the British Isles. A depression south of Iceland remained stationary, and another depression was indicated north of the Azores.

Small amounts of rain occurred locally during Saturday night, mainly in northern districts, but to-day was rainless except in Eastern and Northern Scotland. Wick reported 9mm. (0.35in.), Stonehaven and Aberdeen 5mm. (0.20in.). The day was bright in all districts, sunshine returns varying mainly between 9 and 11 hours, Dovercourt 11.6 hours.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, AUG. 23, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1011.7mb. (29.88in.), rising slowly; temperature, 65deg.; humidity, 67 per cent.; wind, N.W., light; weather, fair.

Friday, 7 p.m., to Saturday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 56deg.; rainfall, 2.9mm.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 70deg.; rainfall, 0.5mm.

Sunshine at Kew, 2.4 hours.

AUGUST 24, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1,022.5mb. (30.19in.), steady; temp., 65deg.; humidity, 73 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, fair.

Saturday, 7 p.m., to Sunday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 52deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 69deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 9.4hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m., yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 12; Lowestoft, 12; Southport, 2; Torquay, 4; Ventnor, 6.

Saturday's figures were:—Clacton, 2; Margate, 6; Southport, 1; Torquay, 4½; Ventnor, 3.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST COAST					
Berwick-n-T	9·6	2	49	64	Bright.
Scarborough	11·6	—	52	63	Bright.
Bridlington	11·4	—	51	66	Bright.
Cleethorpes	11·5	—	50	70	Bright.
Mablethorpe	11·3	—	51	69	Bright.
Skegness	11·2	—	51	71	Bright.
Yarmouth	11·0	—	53	69	Bright.
Lowestoft	11·4	—	52	68	Bright.
Felixstowe	11·5	—	54	68	Bright.
Dovercourt	11·6	—	52	69	Bright.
Walton-on-N	10·6	—	52	70	Bright.
Clacton	11·2	—	53	69	Bright.
Maldon	10·7	—	53	70	Bright.
Southend	10·1	—	52	72	Bright.
Margate	11·0	—	53	68	Bright.
Ramsgate	10·4	—	53	70	Bright.
Deal	9·7	1	55	70	Bright.
Dover	9·1	—	55	66	Bright.
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	9·4	—	53	69	Bright.
Hastings	10·4	—	52	67	Bright.
Bexhill	9·5	—	54	67	Bright.
Eastbourne	10·0	—	56	65	Bright.
Brighton	7·3	—	55	65	Fair.
Worthing	9·3	—	53	65	Bright.
Littlehmtn.	9·5	—	52	64	Bright.
Southsea	9·0	—	56	67	Bright.
Sandown	9·5	—	53	67	Bright.
Ventnor	9·5	—	54	63	Bright.
Bournemth.	9·5	—	52	66	Bright.
Weymouth	9·4	—	55	67	Bright.
Torquay	9·5	—	54	66	Bright.
Falmouth	9·3	—	54	67	Bright.
Jersey	3·7	—	59	65	Bright intervals.
Guernsey	6·3	1	56	66	Fair.
Plymouth	8·3	—	55	64	Fine.
Falmouth	9·6	—	53	63	Bright.
Penzance	8·6	—	53	65	Fine.
WEST COAST					
Douglas	9·9	1	51	62	Bright.
Morecambe	8·5	—	55	63	Fine.
Blackpool	9·0	0·2	55	64	Mainly bright.
Southport	10·2	0·3	55	65	Bright.
Wallasey	9·8	—	55	66	Bright.
Prestatyn	10·0	0·8	51	67	Bright.
Rhyl	11·3	0·3	50	64	Bright.
Colwyn Bay	10·4	1	52	66	Bright.
Llandudno	11·4	1	54	65	Bright.
Aberystwyth	9·9	—	56	62	Bright.
Weston-s.-M.	8·2	6	55	65	Fine.
Ilfracombe	8·1	1	57	64	Fine.
Bude	9·0	—	56	63	Bright.
Newquay	9·0	1	54	64	Bright.
St. Ives	7·4	—	54	64	Fair.
Scilly Isles	9·2	—	55	65	Fine.
INLAND					
Harrogate	9·5	2	51	64	Bright.
Ilkley	10·1	2	51	66	Bright.
Buxton	9·8	1	48	62	Bright.
Shrewsbury	10·4	1	50	67	Bright.
Leamington	11·3	—	48	67	Bright.
Ross-o'-Wye	10·5	—	48	67	Bright.
Cheltenham	10·5	—	47	67	Bright.
Bath	7·4	1	53	67	Fair.
Tunbridge W	9·5	—	49	67	Bright.
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	3·6	—	53	54	Cloudy.
Stonehaven	6·9	5	55	64	M

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Court Circular

BALMORAL CASTLE, AUG. 23

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince George and attended by the Lady Bertha Dawkins, Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, arrived at the Castle this morning from Sandringham.

Their Majesties travelled by special train on the London and North Eastern Railway from Wolferton to Ballater.

The Lord Provost of Aberdeen, the Magistrates and the Chief Constable of the City were in attendance at Aberdeen Railway Station.

The King's Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), under the command of Major R. D. Hunter, was mounted at Ballater Railway Station.

The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair (Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire), the Marquess of Huntly, Colonel Sir Victor Mackenzie, Bt., of Glenmuick, Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld, Dr. Alexander Hendry, and Mr. Charles A. Adam (Provost of Ballater) were present at the station.

On Their Majesties' arrival at Balmoral Castle The King and Queen were received by The Royal Highlanders, under the command of Major Alexander Mackenzie (His Majesty's Commissioner), the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Steward), Lieut.-Colonel the Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary), the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (Master of the Household), and the tenants and servants of the Royal Estate.

Brigadier-General Sir Hill Child, Bt. (Deputy Master of the Household), has arrived at the Castle.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Bannerman (Gentleman Usher) represented The King at the Funeral Service of Sir Farnham Burke (Garter King of Arms), which was held at the Brompton Oratory, London, to-day.

AUGUST 24

The King and Queen, the Prince George, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance were present at Divine Service in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Revd. John Stirton, D.D. (Domestic Chaplain to The King), officiated and preached the sermon.

Their Majesties, accompanied by the Prince George, visited the Princess Royal at Mar Lodge this afternoon.

The Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester have arrived at the Castle.

The Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey are spending the recess at Llandrindod Wells.

The Hungarian Minister left London yesterday for Scotland, where he will remain for 10 days.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry have arrived in London from Santander.

The Countess Castle Stewart gave birth to a son at Old Lodge, Nutley, Sussex, on Friday, August 22.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will return to London on Friday from Gullane. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress and Mr. W. J. Waterlow will leave London on Saturday on an official visit to Sweden and Denmark, and will return to London on September 10.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby will return to 24, Wetherby-gardens at the end of this week from Switzerland.

Viscountess Suirdale gave birth to a daughter on Friday, August 22, at 1, Chesham-street.

Lord and Lady Greville will return to Weston Manor, Weston-on-the-Green, to-day from France.

The Dowager Lady Hillingdon has purchased Chancellor House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, which is now her permanent address.

Lady Burghclere has left 30, Green-street for Tetton House, Taunton, where she will spend the month of September.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Edward Coke will return to 8, Park-street early next month from Marienbad.

The Hon. Lady Egerton returned to 9, Chantry House, Eccleston-street, on Friday from Brogyntyn, Oswestry, where she was staying with Lord and Lady Harlech.

The Hon. Claud Yorke will return to 38, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, early next month from Marienbad.

Lieutenant-General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston and Lady Hunter-Weston have left London for Hunterston, West Kilbride, Ayrshire, where they will remain until November.

Lady Hanbury-Williams and Lady Lucas have arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Sir Lionel and Lady Alexander, Helen Lady Darell, and Miss Violet Darell are staying at the Royal Albion Hotel, Brighton.

Colonel Sir Charles Wright returned to 46, Cadogan-place on Saturday from Australia.

The funeral service for Commodore H. D. King, M.P., will be held at St. James's, Sussex-gardens, at 11.30 to-morrow morning. It is requested that no flowers shall be sent. A memorial service will be held at the same time at All Saints, Upper Sheringham, Norfolk. Cremation will take place at Golders Green.

The funeral service for Miss Marion Terry will be held at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, to-morrow morning at 11. The interment will take place at St. Albans at 1.30.

The ashes of Geoffrey Scott will be deposited in the Cloisters of New College, Oxford, on Tuesday, October 7, 1930, at noon. Any of his friends who may wish to be present will be welcome.

HOUSE PARTY

MRS. LANGDALE

Colonel and Mrs. Langdale are entertaining the following guests at Houghton Hall for the York Meeting:—

Viscountess St. Davids, Captain the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Fitzalan-Howard, the Earl of Kilmorey, Miss Lowther, Miss Williams Wynn, Miss Langdale, Captain Edward Brook, Mr. Henry Tufnell, and Mr. Owen Williams Wynn.

GORDON CASTLE GATHERING

Among those who attended the Gordon Castle Gathering at Fochabers on Saturday were the Prime Minister with his three daughters and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., General Hertzog, the Earl and Countess of Moray, Captain the Hon. James Stuart, M.P., Sir John and Lady Marnoch, Sir David Masson, Colonel Ian Forbes, Colonel W. J. Steuart-Menzies, Colonel and Mrs. J. E. Tennant, Colonel W. J. Johnston, Mrs. Laming, and Mrs. Franklyn.

Owing to the death of his brother-in-law, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon was unable to officiate as chieftain. The house party from the Castle included:—

The Earl and Countess of March, Lord Esmé Gordon-Lennox, Mr. S. Gordon-Lennox, and Sir Terence Falkiner.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. G. A. MURRAY AND THE HON. ANGELA PEARSON

The marriage arranged between Mr. George Anthony Murray and the Hon. Angela Pearson will take place at 2.15 p.m. to-day at St. Mary's Church, Easebourne, Sussex.

LIEUTENANT C. A. R. GIBB, R.N., AND MISS E. M. COLLINGWOOD

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant C. A. R. Gibb, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Suffolk, and Miss E. M. Collingwood will take place at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, on September 22 at 2.15 p.m.

MAJOR S. G. B. MARSH AND MISS I. MARSDEN

The engagement is announced between Major S. G. B. Marsh, M.C. (late Royal Artillery), of Springmount, Mountrath, Queen's County, and Ina, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. R. T. Marsden, Killeaney, Mountrath, Queen's County.

DR. E. C. WARNER AND MISS ALLSOP

The engagement is announced between Edwin C. Warner, M.D., M.R.C.P., of 28, Devonshire-place, W.1, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Watkin Warner, of Ewell, and Mary Dorothea (Dora) Allsop, eldest daughter of James Allsop, Esq, J.P., of Putney.

MR. R. L. ROSSITER AND MISS MARKS

The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Rossiter, of St. Swithin's, Hendon, N.W.4, and Barbara, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Julian S. Marks, of 12A, Buckingham-mansions, N.W.6.

MR. C. J. EASTWOOD AND MISS R. H. TREVOR

The marriage between Mr. Charles J. Eastwood and Miss Ruth H. Trevor will take place on Saturday, August 30, at St. Mary's Church, Crown-lane, Chislehurst, Kent, at 2.30 p.m.

MARRIAGES

DR. O. D. BALLINGER AND MISS BOMFORD

The marriage took place at St. James's, Harvington, Evesham, on Saturday of Dr. Owen David Ballinger, elder son of Sir John and Lady Ballinger, of Oakfield, Hawarden, Flint, and Miss Mary Kathleen Leighton Bomford, only daughter of the late Mr. A. W. Bomford and of Mrs. A. H. Cutler, of Cedar Lodge, Harvington. The Rev. H. Boultbee officiated, assisted by the Rev. Harcourt Fowler.

The bride, who was given away by her step-father, Mr. A. H. Cutler, wore an ankle-length gown of gold lamé, with gold lace sleeves. Her train of gold lamé and lace was draped from the shoulder, and was carried by Miss Iris Tweedale. Her veil of fine gold net was held in place by a jewelled headdress with a cluster of orange-blossom at the side, and she carried a bouquet of apricot-tinted roses. The trainbearer wore a gold lamé dress, with a wreath of gold leaves in her hair. The grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Marie Seaman, Miss Noël Ballinger (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Muriel Grice, and Miss Betty Swinstead, wore ankle-length gowns of pale yellow and flame-coloured ninon and black crinoline picture hats, and carried bouquets of flame-coloured gladioli. Dr. F. E. Chester-Williams was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Cedar Lodge, and among those present were:—

Sir John and Lady Ballinger, Miss Noël Ballinger, Mr. B. C. Bomford, Mr. J. E. L. Bomford, Dr. and Mrs. Ward-Smith, Miss E. A. Fewings, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Tweedale, Miss Millar, Miss E. Millar, Miss A. M. Millar, Miss F. K. Millar, and Miss E. F. Millar.

The honeymoon is being spent touring in Devonshire, and the bride travelled in a brown dress with a fur-trimmed coat to match, and a brown and rose velour hat.

MR. W. R. LE FANU AND MISS E. V. MACONCHY

The marriage took place at Santry Parish Church, Co. Dublin, on Saturday, of Mr. William Richard Le Fanu, only son of Mr. T. P. Le Fanu, of Bray, Co. Wicklow, and Miss Elizabeth Violet Maconchy, second daughter of the late Mr. G. E. C. Maconchy and Mrs. Maconchy, of Layer de la Haye, Essex. The Archbishop of Perth (uncle of the bridegroom) officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Ruby.

The bride, who was given away by her grandfather, Captain G. L. Poë, R.N., wore an ankle-length gown of flowered cream silk poplin, and a veil of old Honiton lace, which was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom. Her train of old Honiton lace was carried by Miss Pamela Barclay, and she carried a sheaf of lilies. The other child attendants were Miss Susan Colville and Miss Jean Barclay. The grown-up bridesmaids were Miss Sheila Maconchy (sister of the bride), Miss Lucie Le Fanu (sister of the bridegroom), and Miss Biddy Bowen Colthurst. They wore ankle-length gowns of pale yellow chiffon, with amber-coloured wreaths in their hair, and carried bouquets of amber-coloured chrysanthemums. Mr. Christopher Eastwood was best man.

A reception was held at Santry Court (lent by Captain G. L. Poë, R.N.). The honeymoon is being spent in Connemara, and the bride travelled in a two-piece suit of powder-blue crêpe de Chine, with a hat to match.

FUNERALS

SIR FARNHAM BURKE

The King was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Bannerman at a Low Mass of Requiem held for Sir Henry Farnham Burke, Garter King of Arms, at Brompton Oratory on Saturday morning.

Father Bevan officiated, and the family mourners were Lady Burke (the widow), Captain and Mrs. Edward Bellew (son-in-law and daughter), Captain E. Burke (nephew), Mr. Anthony Burke (grandson), and Lady Drummond. Among others present were:—

The Hon. Richard Bellew, Mr. George Bellew (Somerset Herald), Mr. and Mrs. J. Butler Burke, Miss Hughes, Mr. M. Stonor, Mr. Pierce Synnot, Mrs. James Dwyer, Mrs. Alfred Power, Mr. A. E. Butler (Portreath), Mr. Eric N. Geijer, Mr. and Mrs. Makins, Mr. D. Norman McNaughten, Mr. A. G. B. Russell (Lancaster Herald), Mrs. Beauclerk, Mr. Heaton-Armstrong (Chester Herald) and Mrs. Heaton-Armstrong, Mrs. Francis Foley, the Hon. Georgina O'Brien, Mr. P. W. Kerr (Rouge Croix), Mr. H. R. C. Martin (Richmond Herald), Miss Fenwick, Miss E. Fenwick, Mrs. H. Cripps-Day, the Hon. Philip Cary (York Herald), Major Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig, Colonel Sir St. John Gore (representing his Majesty's Body Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms), Mr. Perceval F. Ridout, Mr. F. T. Welman, Lady Edwards, Mr. R. Harvey, Lady (Talbot) Power, Miss Martin, Miss Ricardo, Mr. A. W. S. Cochrane (Clarenceux King of Arms), Mr. C. G. Paget (representing the British Record Society), Mr. G. Woods Wollaston (Norroy King of Arms), and Mr. A. J. Toppin (Bluemantle). The Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), who was prevented from attending by a recent accident, was represented by Major Algar Howard.

The burial took place at St. Mary Magdalen's, Mortlake.

LEONORA LADY ASHBURTON

The funeral of Leonora Lady Ashburton took place at Northington Church, Hants, on Saturday. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. T. Jenkins, assisted by the Rev. E. P. Gough. Those present included:—

Lord and Lady Ashburton, Mrs. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Baring, Mr. A. H. Baring, Mr. Caryll Baring, Mr. Alex. Baring, Mr. A. F. Baring, Miss Bernicia Baring, Miss Angela Baring, Mrs. Guy Baring, Mrs. C. J. Balfour, Mr. D. Baring, Miss L. Baring, Lord Northbrook, Lord Digby, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blount, Miss Claire Blount, Miss M. Blount, Lady Loch, Lady Sybil Smith, the Countess of Antrim, and Mary Countess of Minto.

DR. G. J. BENNETT

The funeral service for Dr. G. J. Bennett was held in Lincoln Cathedral on Saturday. The clergy present included the Dean of Lincoln, the Bishop of Grantham (the Right Rev. E. M. Blackie), Bishop Hine (assistant Bishop), Canon G. W. Jeudwine (sub-Dean), and Chancellor Srawley. Psalm XC was sung to Dr. Bennett's setting. The interment took place in St. Peter-in-Eastgate Cemetery.

The family mourners were:—Mrs. Bennett (widow), Mr. R. R. Bennett and Miss Laura Bennett (son and daughter), Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bennett (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs. H. Riggall (daughter), Mrs. MacLeod and Mrs. Lloyd (sisters-in-law), Dr. W. H. B. Brook and Nurse Theobald. Others present included the Deputy Mayor of Lincoln and the Sheriff and a number of city Aldermen and Councillors.

MR. G. G. SIM

The funeral of Mr. G. G. Sim took place at Springbank Cemetery, Aberdeen, on Friday, August 22. Only members of the family were present, Mr. G. Duncan Collie, Advocate, Aberdeen, and Sir Samuel and Lady O'Donnell. The Rev. George Walker, D.D., read the service.

A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Hatton-garden, for the repose of the souls of the victims of the late earthquake in Italy. The Rev. Joseph Campana was the celebrant.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

OVER £50,000 FOR CHARITY

Mr. WILLIAM FREDERICK COLLINS, of Vellore, West Overcliff-drive, Bournemouth, who died on June 22, left £63,392, with net personalty £61,605. He gives:—

£500 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and Mullers Orphanage, Bristol; £300 each to the Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth; the Cripple Home for Children, Bournemouth; and the Royal United Hospital, Bath; £200 to Florence A. Houlder, and her sister, Alice Maud Coates, to enable them to buy votes in the Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association.

After other legacies, the residue as to one half in trust for his wife during widowhood, and subject thereto the whole for the Hospital Saturday Fund.

Mr. JOHN SKIRROW, of Grange View, Leeds, master plumber, who died on April 16, aged 81, left £19,228 gross, with net personalty £13,847. He left:—

£100 to Mary Elizabeth Hill, if in his service at his death, "as a token of my high appreciation of her ability and kindness to me at all times"; £250 to Ephraim Pratt, if in his service at his death, "in acknowledgment of long and faithful service"; £250 each to Fanny Topham, Emma Broughton, and Mary Ann Sharp.

£5,000 to Leeds General Infirmary, £1,000 part thereof to be used to endow a bed in his name; £2,000 to Leeds Public Dispensary, £500 part thereof to be used to endow a bed in his name; £250 each to the Leeds Tradesmen's Benevolent Society; the Unmarried Women's Benevolent Society; and the Leeds Invalid Children's Aid Society; £100 each to the Marguerite Home, Thorparch, Yorks; and Leeds Poor Children's Holiday Camp Association.

£100 to Roundhay-road United Methodist Church, desiring (but creating no trust) that the income may be applied for the upkeep of the memorial window placed by him in the said church in memory of his mother and sisters, any surplus to be used for general purposes of the church.

The residue of the property in trust for such local charities in such sums and in such manner as the executors may determine.

Miss HELEN JANE MURE, of Perceton, Irvine, Ayrshire, who died on March 27, left personal estate of the value of £117,804.

Mr. WILLIAM JAMES STYLES, of Bide-a-bit, Shiplake-on-Thames, and of Messrs. Styles and Son, builders and contractors, Market-street, Jermyn-street, St. James's, S.W., who died on July 1, aged 71, left estate of the gross value of £65,786, with net personalty £61,020. He left:—

The following legacies to employees:—£50 to T. H. Torode; £30 each to C. Grimes, W. Lee, and Morris Regis; and £5 to each of his other men of 20 years' service.

CANON WILLIAM ISAAC CARR-SMITH, of Forty Hill Vicarage, Enfield, who died on July 3, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £11,195, with net personalty £11,151. He left:—

£250 each to the Lichfield Theological College; the New Guinea (Anglican) Mission; and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Mrs. LIZZIE WILSON, of Putney-hill, Putney, S.W., who died on April 29, widow of J. Wilson, left £24,945, with net personalty £21,102. She gives:—

£300 to her maid, Margaret Purcell, and £100 to her cook, Mary O'Reilly.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDGAR ALAN LAMBART, C.B., late Royal Artillery, of Mulberry-walk, Chelsea, S.W., who died on June 30, left estate of the gross value of £5,887, with net personalty £5,631.

Mr. CHARLES JAMES TAIT, F.R.I.B.A., of Hampstead-way, Golders Green, N.W., who died on June 27, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £17,193, with net personalty £15,041. He left:—

£100 to Annie Bertha Coomber, housekeeper for many years.

The Rev. FREDERICK ARTHUR ELLIOTT, of Belleville-avenue, Rathgar, County Dublin, who died on July 10, left personal estate in England valued at £1,337. He left:—

His shares in the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company to his wife during widowhood and then for the British and Foreign Bible Society; his shares in Lever Brothers, Limited, and 5 per Cent. War Loan to his sisters, Harriett and Mary Ellen Elliott, during their lives and then the 5 per Cent. War Loan in equal shares to the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society for mission work in China and the Lord's Day Observance Society, and one half of his shares in Lever Brothers, Limited, to the Religious Tract Society, and one half to his cousin, Lizzie Glendinning, for life and then for the Colonial and Continental Church Society; his 4 per Cent. Funding Loan to the Mission to Adult Deaf and Dumb of Ireland (Dublin and Cork district), provided the said Mission shall be under the control of the Protestant Church of Ireland, this legacy to be acknowledged in the report as "the Rev. Frederick A. Elliott Legacy," and if the said Mission is not under the control of the Protestant Church in Ireland then he left the said stock to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; and his moneys in 5 per Cent. Irish Free State Second National Loan to Miss Smyly's Homes for Little Children, provided they are under the control and management of the Comedian Mission conducted by the Protestant Church of Ireland, or, if not, then he left the said moneys to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Mrs. JESSIE LOW, of Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells, who died on June 20, left estate of the gross value of £8,892, with net personalty £7,300. She left:—

£100 to Mrs. Dickin for the Dispensary for Sick Animals of the Poor; £50 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; the residue of the property in equal shares to her cousin, Edgar Barnes Austin; the Waifs and Strays Society; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; and the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead.

Mr. HERBERT WILLIAM JEANS, of Kenilworth-court, Putney, S.W., chief editor of Reuters since 1923, died on July 4, aged 55, leaving £2,620, with net personalty £2,271.

Mr. THEODORE WYNFORD SMITH, of Woodlands, South-road, Newton Abbot, died on April 23, leaving £5,851, with net personalty £3,730. The will reads:—"I give and bequeath all my estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever unto my country, England."

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
AVERILL, Miss Hilda Frances, of Lansdowne-road, Worcester (net personalty £4,663) ..	£4,722
BONAR, the Rev. Horatius Ninian (70), of Cumin-place, Edinburgh (personal estate)..	12,683
CARLING, Mr. Walter (67), of Greenways, Bedford-road, Hitchin, editor and part proprietor of the *Herts Express* (net personalty £3,828)	5,445
COOPER, Mr. Thomas Hawkeswell, of Kirby-moorside, Yorks, retired draper (net personalty £8,868)	11,091
COWEN, Mrs. Frances Maria (70), of The Knoll, St. Helens Park, Hastings, widow of Major J. Cowen (net personalty £10,850)	12,379
CROZIER, Mr. Henry Montgomery, of Greengates, Middleton, Sussex (net personalty £4,557)	7,086
FOSTER, Mr. George William, of Myrtle View, Bradford-road, Bingley, Yorks, merchant and manufacturers' agent (net personalty £9,216)	9,505
GATHERCOLE, Captain Arnold (35), late The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, of Emperor's-gate, S.W.7, assistant secretary of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation (net personalty £556)	2,681
HENDERSON, Mr. Laurence (74), of The Elms, Ayr-road, Prestwick, Ayrshire, iron and steel merchant (personal estate)	31,585
LESLIE, Mr. Alexander James, of Maysmore, Lynton, Devon (net personalty £8,650) ..	9,698
MALAN, Mr. Charles Huntingford, O.B.E. (46), of Madras, India, Postmaster-General, Madras Presidency	3,707
MARCH, Mr. Vernon, of Goddondene, Farnborough, Kent, the sculptor of Canada's National War Memorial (net personalty £1,440)	1,772
MASON, Mr. Henry James (90), of Rosemont-road, Richmond, Surrey, formerly a grocer and provision dealer (net personalty £2,110)	6,637
MOORE, Mr. Walter (82), of Burleighfield, Loudwater, Bucks (net personalty £5,718) ..	7,639
NIALL, Dr. Eugene Michael (53), of Arlington-street, Piccadilly, S.W. (net personalty £29,080)	35,945
SAVILL, Miss Emily (81), of Ivydene, Chalkhill, Oxbey, Watford (net personalty £5,156)	5,214
SCHOFIELD, Mr. Benjamin (72), of Albert-gate-court, Knightsbridge, London, S.W., and of Greenroyd, Rochdale, head of Messrs. Robert Schofield and Sons, wool manufacturers, Rochdale (net personalty £63,591)	75,046
SMITH, Miss Isabella, of University-avenue, Glasgow (personal estate)	5,594
SMITH, Mr. Sam Lister (69), of The Dene, Low Fell, Gateshead, formerly managing director of Dixon and Corbitt and R. S. Newall and Co., Limited, wire and twine rope manufacturers (net personalty £16,379)	17,391
SMITH, Mr. William Waterman (74), of Hove Park-villas, Hove, for nearly 40 years with the firm of Smith and Lister, ladies' hat manufacturers, Cannon-street, E.C. (net personalty £4,956)	6,069
SPEARS, Mr. John Thomas, of Grove House, Vesper-road, Kirkstall, Leeds, commission agent (net personalty £4,342)	6,503
STEVENS, Mr. Arthur (67), of High-street, Ledbury, Hereford, chemist and druggist (net personalty £4,272)	4,483
STRONG, Lieutenant-Colonel Addington Dawsonne, D.S.O., late Hodson's Horse (Indian Army) (55), of White Lodge, Melton, Suffolk	9,808
SUCKLING, Mr. John Jerome, M.B., B.S., of Wolverene, Second-avenue, Margate (net personalty £5,106)	8,736
SUTTON, Mr. Alfred Edward (65), of Broadway-avenue, New Brighton, Wallasey, Cheshire, retired stationer (net personalty £2,812) ..	5,446
THOMAS, the Rev. Robert Curre (83), of Colwinston Vicarage, Cowbridge, Glam (unsettled)	346
WILLIAMS, Major Masterman Stanley, late R.H.A., (61), of Via Roma, San Remo, Italy (net personalty £17)	1,093
WILSON, Mr. John Henning, of Dykebar House, Paisley, engineer (personal estate)	15,863
YOUNG, the Rev. Percy Frederick, of St. Michael's Lodge, Inverness (personal estate)..	2,308

The Rev. A. C. Almack, details of whose will were published in *The Times* of August 16, was formerly vicar of Bowes Park, London, N., and afterwards rector of St. Mary's, Blandford, Dorset. His brother, the late Rev. William Almack, who died 10 years ago, was vicar of Ospringe, Faversham, Kent.

THE HISTORIAN ON HOLIDAY

II.—WHITBY BEFORE THE ABBEY

(BY S. E. WINBOLT)

The Goldsborough station (about 450ft.) looked south-east over Dunsley Bay and Esk Mouth at Whitby, possibly the Gabrantovicorum Sinus of the Romans. That Whitby was a Roman place cannot be proved by remains of masonry; but during the restoration of the Abbey enough third-century pottery was found to show that the East Cliff was occupied by the Romans. Dunsley Bay, with its fine sands, and Esk Mouth may have been important for Roman shipping and have served as headquarters of the coast-guards doing duty along the coast. From Whitby communications by road with the interior were by "Wade's Causeway" *via* High Burrows and Cawthorn camps to Malton and York, and *via* Lythe Bank, High Street, and Commondale to Guisborough and Catterick (Cataractonium). Guisborough was by road two-thirds of the journey to Tees Mouth, almost certainly the Dunum Sinus of Ptolemy (120 A.D.). The Romans probably first used the mouths of Esk and Tees as harbours when Agricola's Classis Britannica, usually confined in its operations against pirates to the Straits of Dover, escorted the legions up the East Coast to help in the subjugation of the Brigantes.

We must suppose that the remains of the Roman fort of Whitby lie under the Abbey: the line of a Roman road passes close by, and a paved ford, probably Roman, across the Esk above the bridge is recorded. In their settlement round the fort expert workers in jet were very busy getting the thin seams out of the Sandsend cliffs, working up the jet and sending their product to all parts of Britain, including London, Rochester, and Colchester. Whitby, in short, is potentially Roman. Not 10 miles south of it is Old Peak (Ravenscar), where there was a fort, the evidence for which is somewhat hazy, as its stone foundations were dug out so long ago as 1774, close to where the Ravenscar Hotel now stands. The foundations probably still exist under the hotel site. A fine piece of historical evidence produced by Ravenscar is to be seen in the museum on the quay at Whitby, certainly to be visited, but soon to be replaced by a handsome building in the gardens on the West Cliff. This is a stone with rough Roman inscription, more legible on a yellow cast which is shown. In spite of some uncertainties in its lettering its message is clear enough: "Justinianus, the commander, and Vindicianus, prefect of soldiers, built the fort." This Justinian was transferred from Britain to Gaul about 407 A.D.

Another place suspected of Roman origin since Camden's days is Dunsley, though no distinct locality has been noted or definite remains adduced. I have spent a fortnight there recently in a fruitless hunt for Roman traces. The suggestion seems to rise from two fallacious propositions: first, that the name Dunsley is connected with Dunum Sinus; and, secondly, that the Roman road across Pickering Moor crossed the Esk near Grosmont and where last identified was pointing to Dunsley. But a Roman road would naturally have made directly for the East Cliff at Whitby and have proceeded along the coast to Sandsend and Lythe. Even had it crossed the Esk near Grosmont its only practicable line to Dunsley Bay would have been along the ridge of Newholm, a mile east of Dunsley. Old Mulgrave Castle, a strong early-Norman fortress finely perched on a spur between two deep ravines, and now almost lost in the depths of some of the finest woodland in Yorkshire, seems to have been built there in relation to both the moorland road from Whitby to Guisborough and the coast road (probably Roman) *via* Sandsend and Lythe; it is about equidistant (a mile and a half either way) between the two. The gate-house, curtain wall, and other remains are well worth a visit; a permit can be had from the postmaster at Sandsend.

The probable Flamborough site of a fort was sought in vain by trenching in 1926 by Dr. J. L. Kirk; of course, erosion may have obliterated that story also. A word about Staithes and Seaton Carew, both of which have been brought into the Roman picture. The former, vaguely vouched for by Canon Atkinson and Mr. Stanton, but not excavated, is at present unproven; its road connexion with Roman Guisborough would have been by "Back Street" *via* Boulby. The latter, our farthest north, has provided Roman pottery, but it is before our period. If there was a fort here it was exceptional in being placed on low ground. Only the site at Carr House is to be seen.

The North Riding forts visited are probably, as Mr. Simpson thinks, but part of a much larger system, which extended from the eastern extremity of Hadrian's Wall to the northern end of the Saxon Shore. The likely sites in Northumberland and Durham have not yet been investigated, while those in East Yorkshire and Lincolnshire have disappeared owing to coast erosion. The North-East Coast therefore offers a good field for the archaeologist.

In this ramble we are constantly musing on happenings which brought Roman civilization to an end and made England of Britain, and unceasing vigils for the long boats of the dreaded Saxons. The visible remains have this pathos, that, as Mr. Frank Elgee says, "possibly they were the last military works that the Romans constructed in these islands"; and this interest, that only in the last 20 years by patient patching together of details have students been able to place them in a system. Anywhere along this coast or on the inland lines suggested an observant person may strike evidence the following of which may lead to fresh knowledge.

(Concluded)

The first article in this series appeared in *The Times* of August 23.

From The Times of 1830

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1830. Price 7d.

Talleyrand (says *Le Voleur*) exclaimed, on taking the oath,—"This is the thirteenth! Pray God it be the last!"

* * * *

A few days ago some of the light-fingered gentry, who pay occasional visits at Worship-street office, embraced a favourable opportunity and stole a valuable Hebrew Bible from off the clerk's desk; it contained many excellent plates, and was kept for the purpose of swearing persons of the Jewish persuasion. It cost eight guineas. About the same time *The Times* newspaper was stolen from the magistrate's private room. Hats and umbrellas are frequently missing. The inconvenience of the office, and the indiscriminate manner in which all sorts are permitted to crowd nearly upon the bench, affords great facility to the petty depredators, who are generally upon the look out.

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3 per Cent. Cons. 91¼ to ½.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £4 conscience money on account of income-tax.

PARIS FASHIONS

CALLOT AND WORTH

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In the autumn and winter fashions shown by Callot Sœurs are variety, careful and elaborate workmanship, rich colours, and good materials. Their dresses have an air about them which sets them apart from ordinary fashions; they look, so to speak, as if they had been presented at Court.

Coats and skirts are cleanly cut and tailored; the blouses are of delicate cream crêpe or satin with a kid finish. Some are trimmed with fine drawn thread edging; others fall over the skirt in uneven lines. Thick, soft white lamb fur goes with black coats and skirts, and makes waistcoats, short coats, scarves, and collars; it looks much better than ermine or shaved lamb. There are speckled tweeds in all colours and materials with a small surface pattern of the same colour. Black dresses are trimmed with narrow belts, neck edgings, and wrist ends. The skirts are reasonably short, and often have wide box pleats in front and at the back, or all round. There are tweed and jersey coats and dresses and coarse diagonal serge coats, skirts, and long coats, while others are of black broadcloth. There are a few velvet coats and skirts; one is in green with grey fur. Brown woollen materials are heavily trimmed with brown astrakan; on coats a broad astrakan band is set at a slanting line from the waist to dip low behind.

The silk crêpe, satin, and fine woollen crêpe afternoon dresses are simple in line; the hips are slender and the bodices easy, and the lower parts of the skirts flow round about or above the ankles. The draperies are flounces or pointed handkerchief points. Simple as these dresses look, there is much fine needlework about them. The surface may be covered with pin tucks in patterns; or embroidered or gathered; much can be done with fine needlework. All the evening dresses have an air of grandeur, whether they are made of fine black lace, soft brocade, silk chiffon velvet, brown georgette, or apple-green tulle with white ermine. With a black lace or a white satin dress is worn a geranium-red velvet evening coat of three-quarter length, dipping towards the back, almost fitting in the bodice and with long, tight sleeves. On black, white, and brown dresses coloured flowers are worn at a natural waistline. The teagowns are of flowing chiffon over brocade and lamé, with long jewelled belts and sleeves of medieval length reaching to the feet.

Worth's well-made tailored *ensembles* and short-sleeved blouses also show a natural waistline. Navy-blue, red, green, black, white, and combinations of these colours occur frequently, but black and white predominate. Heavy crêpes and soft satin in black, with white georgette, fur, and lace, are slenderly shaped into afternoon town dresses; small black hats go with them. Coats have a slight flare at the hem, or are straight, since the flowing line about ankles and feet has been much modified. For the evening there are long trailing velvet dresses, black or coloured. There are also tulle, lace, and chiffon dresses. Flounced, draped, or pleated, the skirts fall long from slender hips. Neck lines are not conspicuously low at the back and are reasonably high in front. Velvet evening wraps, long or of three-quarter length, are trimmed with fur. The sideway draping, which falls from the hips to the hem, is frequent. Long scarves are worn with evening dresses, and flowers are set on the shoulder and at the waist. Black lace is shown with red roses. There is less dress jewelry; soft laces, flowers, and a few real jewels are preferred. All evening skirts are long, but more lightly draped about the ankles and feet than they were. The uneven hem is as usual as the straight. The easy-fitting bodice is marked by a narrow, inconspicuous belt, and there are some short Victorian sleeves.

Worth has made a muff to slip up the sleeve conveniently. Hats match dresses or coats. With high collars and capes, the beret and the toque or Russian cap are the only possible shapes.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

THE CHURCH IN WALES

The Rev. THOMAS JONES, vicar of Llawhaden with Bletherston, Pembrokeshire, has been appointed by the St. David's Diocesan Board of Patronage to be vicar of Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire.

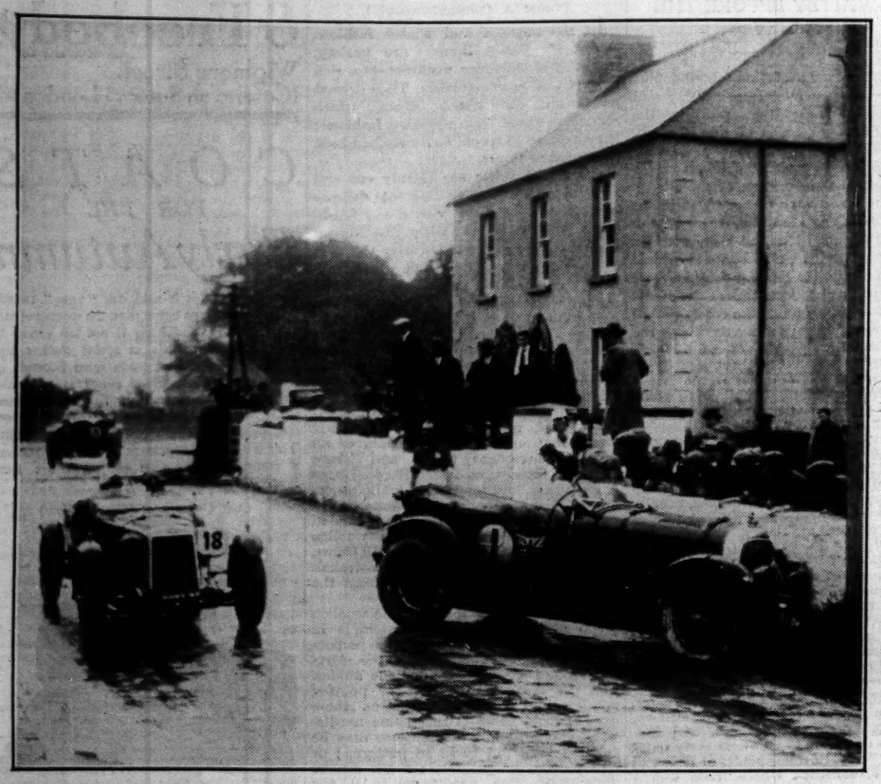
The Rev. JOHN ROBERT JONES, vicar of Cenarth, in the diocese of St. David's, has been appointed rural dean of Emlyn, in succession to the late Rev. Gruffydd Evans.

A memorial to the late Dr. John Owen, formerly Bishop of St. David's, in the Lady Chapel at St. David's Cathedral, was unveiled by the Archbishop of Wales on Friday. The memorial is a recumbent effigy of the Bishop.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS

The Bishop of Monmouth, president of the Church Congress, which will meet at Newport from October 7 to 10, says in a letter:—"It is no matter of surprise that there should be a close correspondence between the topics handled in the Lambeth Conference reports and resolutions and the subjects on which papers will be read at the Church Congress. However difficult it may be to discover the correct solutions, the problems themselves are both pressing and patent. The self-revelation of God in its relation to modern discoveries; the scope of spiritual healing; the law of Christian purity; the ministry of women; youth and education; the reunion of Christendom—these are matters about which the

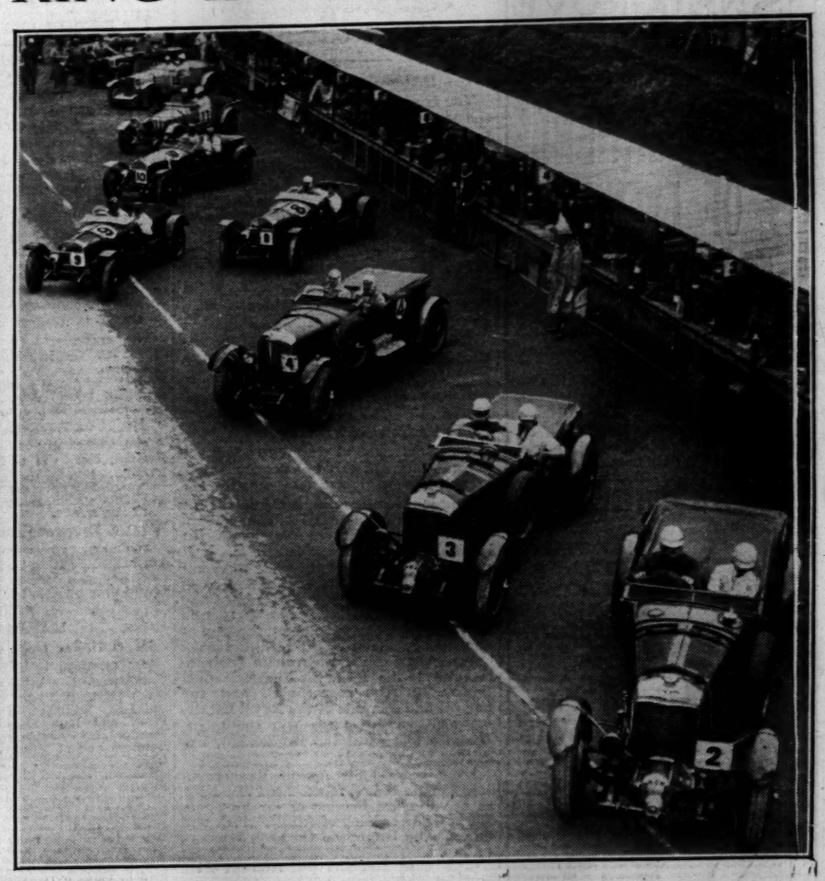
THE TOURIST TROPHY RACE



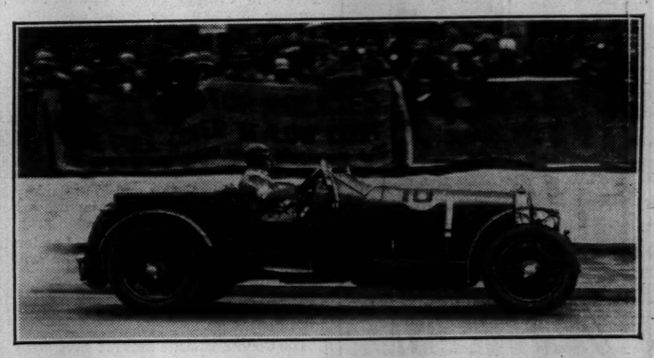
CAPTAIN BIRKIN'S CRASH.—The Tourist Trophy Race at Belfast on Saturday resulted in a triumph for the Italian team, the first three places being won by Alfa Romeos. The fourth place was occupied by Mr. Cyril Paul, in an Alvis, and the fifth by Mr. G. Poppe, in an Austin. Captain Birkin, who was driving magnificently in a Bentley, crashed into a wall in his twenty-third lap. He is seen in the first picture behind his damaged car. On the right, Signor Nuvolari, the winner, after the race.

MR. KAYE DON, in an Alfa Romeo, had a narrow escape. His car overturned at high speed and caught fire, and he had to be dragged from beneath. A photograph of the burnt-out car.

THE KING IN SCOTLAND

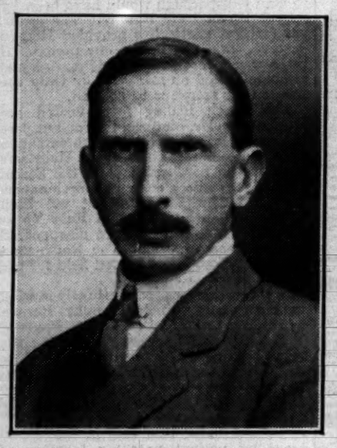


THE START OF THE RACE, with the Bentley team in the foreground and the three winning Alfa Romeos immediately behind. Signor G. Campari (No. 9) finished second, and Signor A. Varzi (No. 8) third.



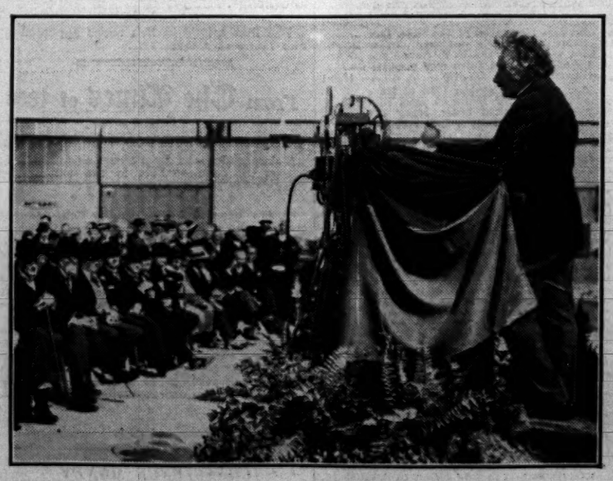
THE WINNER rounding Quarry Corner. His average speed over the course was 70.88 miles an hour. Conditions were good at the start, but heavy rain fell towards the end of the race.

THE KING'S VISIT TO BALMORAL.—The King and Queen, accompanied by Prince George, arrived at Balmoral Castle from Sandringham on Saturday. At Ballater station, where our photograph was taken, the King inspected a Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Prince George is seen on the right.



THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, whose death at the age of 50 occurred on Saturday at his London house.

FOR H.M.S. EAGLE.—This bronze plaque has been presented by the Spanish community in Argentina to H.M.S. Eagle as a token of gratitude for the rescue of the Spanish airmen who were trying to fly to America after they came down in mid-Atlantic last year.



PROFESSOR EINSTEIN, the eminent German scientist, opened on Friday a radio exhibition at Berlin. He is seen delivering his address at the opening ceremony.

MR. V. M. O'CONNOR, a junior classical master at Eton, who, with his fiancée, Miss Mary Irving, has been killed while climbing in the Alps.

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Edward P

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Letters to the Editor

SCHOONERS

A TALLY OF OLD FRIENDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To at least one jaded Bishop your article on Schooners brought much-needed refreshment after the long sessions of the Lambeth Conference. It set me on the search for a quaint little note-book in which in the seventies had been inscribed the names of much-loved schooners, brigs, and brigantines which had been found, during annual visits, along the quays of Budmouth. There stand the familiar names: the Polka and the Zoophyte, the Waterford and William and Mary, the Geraldine and Zoe, the Ravensworth and Marnhull. The last named disappeared in the North Sea many years afterwards, bearing with her the captain and his fine son, who had enlivened many evenings in the boys' club in my curate days in that same place.

There, too, is recorded the Cock of the Walk, around whose title hangs a tale. She (or should it be he?) was a barge which carried stone from Portland to London Town. She displayed a magnificent flag in flamboyant colours, depicting a most aggressive cock, defying all comers. Who would have thought, in those peaceful days, that the old barge was destined to play a part in world warfare and earn the distinction of an obituary notice in *The Times*? Yet so it came to be, for in the course of the Great War your columns recorded that the barge Cock of the Walk had been sunk by a German submarine, and no longer, alas! would crow defiance on the seas. It was the same old friend of my youth, which had survived the storms and fogs of 50 years. I would that the exact spot had been recorded that I might have cast a wreath upon the waters where a last gurgling "crow" must surely have been heard.

Though, so far as I know, every one of these old comrades of youth has long since ceased to sail the seas, yet there still seem to be some ships which, like old soldiers, never die. There sails forth each day still from a nameless harbour the fine saloon paddle steamer Excelsior (her modesty withholds the actual name), and for 60 years to my personal knowledge she has emerged on all summer days from that same harbour, carrying joyous (at least when the voyage began) crowds of inland trippers. Indeed, I have heard it whispered that she began her career at a period which now entitles her to octogenarian rank. Let it never be thought that her antiquity marks the failure of her owners to move with the times. It is due to the skill of the many captains who have stood upon her bridge in fogs and sudden storms, to the fond care with which her engineers attended upon their charges, and to the alertness of the generations of seamen who have formed her crew that the old Excelsior is still A1 at Lloyd's. For those to whom holidays are nothing worth unless they bring constant thrills, the speedboats are always available, while powerful modern steamers carry the more adventurous to distant coast towns. There are still, however, some who find that the holiday most restful to brain and body can be best enjoyed as they sit on the deck of the good ship Excelsior and her like, with a book as the good companion, and pass in leisurely fashion along the coast.

It is not the old ships alone which are passing. The charming old houses which stand upon the quays where the old schooners moored are apt to be neglected in favour of the big hotels and multitude of boarding houses along "the front." I called upon the landlady in her retirement, in whose house, with delightful outlook upon the harbour and the ships, many happy days of boyhood had been spent. "Ah, Master Edward," she exclaimed (time and changes count for nothing with these old people), "things are very different in Walpole-buildings to the days when your dear mother brought you all to stay with me: in those days it was 'Oo could get there!'"

Here is one at all events who can still find no more refreshing holiday atmosphere than that which these ancient quays supply.

Your obedient servant,
E. L. SWANSEA AND BRECON.

Ely Tower, Brecon.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

AMERICA AND INDIA

SOURCES OF ERROR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The undersigned is one of the many thousands of Americans who will have read with interest and sympathy Mr. Edward Thompson's plea in your columns for accuracy in the discussion of India by Americans.

There is much to justify the sense of outrage in the face of current misstatement and sensation in certain quarters. It were a pity, however, if this series of articles should convey to British readers the belief that the more serious and influential American opinion is guided by passing bursts of journalistic fervour or by ignorant and superficial books such as Mr. Thompson mentions, and to which I think he ascribes undue importance.

I have discussed India with many Americans and, in the great majority of cases, have found a recognition of the complexity of the problem and—whatever their views as to the question of so-called "self-government" by backward peoples—a great respect for Britain's work in India and spirit of fair play. Unfortunately, such quiet sentiments have little "news value," and, the world over, the uncritical reader enjoys his literary food and political fodder somewhat highly seasoned.

Regarding the more general comments which Mr. Thompson makes, a frequent source of misunderstanding is, I believe, that the public which reads serious and semi-serious books and reviews is proportionately much larger in the United States than across the Atlantic. It is obviously unfair to compare, as is usually done, the average of this large audience with the select group devoted to serious literature in, for example, England. The comparison should rather be made between the equivalent superior groups in each country, who wield by far the greater measure of influence and are those best qualified for the difficult task of distinguishing truth from misstatement.

I fancy that I hear the "poet and novelist" speak when Mr. Thompson says: "It is still true that the exposition of a serious problem that gives us a mind thinking behind every sentence and anxious for truth and caring nothing for sensation has no chance in the United States beside the outpouring of one that screams." For the sake of an indictment so spicy and well expressed one can forgive a little rage and departure from the ideal which it proclaims. Some go even further and demand a mind behind each word, and, if that is not asking too much, I would like to know just what is meant by "chance." Is it chance for evanescent circulation among the multitude; or is it chance to gain currency among the select audience through whom it will have lasting and more widespread influence? However one may estimate the former chance—and one could cite endless examples of such serious expositions reaching wide circulation—I submit that the latter and essential chance is well assured. Let Mr. Thompson inquire, for instance, what type of books and information forms the basis of study for the hundreds of thousands of students in our American colleges.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped that a goodly supply of the Simon Report will be made available to American libraries and readers; its extensive and authoritative information—hitherto not easy to obtain—will be widely welcome in America.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT VAN V. ANDERSON.

Algiers.

VAGRANT CHILDREN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Report of the Departmental Committee on the Relief of the Casual Poor is rather disappointing in the summary and rather complaisant manner in which it disposes of the problem of child vagrancy.

In common with many Poor Law reformers, I had hoped for a drastic and an unqualified recommendation, making it a punishable offence for persons to drag children from casual ward to casual ward, whatever be the ostensible reason advanced in its justification. That the evidence laid before the Committee showed that such "children are seldom ill-nourished, badly clothed, or ill-treated" is surely beside the issue. The fact remains that their very mode of life places them beyond the reach and influence of all those social, moral, and material agencies that cradle other children throughout the several stages of adolescence. I can only say that, if the children figuring in the report were well fed and clothed, they are certainly of a different order from any I have met in the flesh in an experience of over 30 years.

The vagaries of our fitful climate alone should be sufficient to bring home to the average mind the inevitable hardships these children must ordinarily endure in following the aimless itinerary of their parents, and let us hope their future destiny is not going to rest where pious optimism is prepared to leave it.

I venture to assert that only a very few of the children who enter our casual wards ever belong to parents of settled habits or those genuinely in search of work. More frequently will it be found that they constitute the chief means whereby the parent is enabled to live without it, and thus continue a career of subsidized vagabondage.

This view is clearly implied in the Committee's own report where they observe:—"The removal of the child may deprive the parent of one of his last incentives to an amendment of life." What is going to happen to the child meanwhile, as an unconscious agent in promoting the moral redemption of its parent, does not appear to have troubled the Committee.

Yours truly,
J. G. B. STONE.

Canterbury.

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LAMBETH AND REUNION

EXAMPLE FROM MALTESE ORDER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No true Catholic, however anxious for reunion, can join any organized movement in that direction which is not expressly authorized by the Vatican. The Encyclical *Ad Beatissimi*, which had special reference to reunion with the Eastern Churches, calls for more attention than the Malines Conversations. Some time may elapse before the order to "mark time" is altered either eastwards or westwards.

Nevertheless, one desirable gesture may be mentioned which is in a direction that is more administrative than religious. It was put before extremists on both sides in the lobbies when I was in the House of Commons, and consideration was given to an incident created in Malta consequent on there being two organizations under the world-wide fame of the Order of St. John.

The Order that has its headquarters at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, includes, together with Royal Princes and renowned representatives of all classes, members of well-known Catholic families, and is non-sectarian. References thereto as the "Protestant" branch should cease, as well as suggestions of illegitimacy, which partisans of the two branches have directed in both directions.

It cannot be denied that the re-establishment of the Order in England by Queen Mary, after the confiscation of Henry VIII., was not repealed by Queen Elizabeth, nor can it be denied that the interval of the Maltese Order, under a schismatic Russian Grand Master, created difficulties as to "continuity" from the ultramontane point of view.

The Knights Hospitallers were evolved from a parallel in the twelfth century of what is now known as the Red Cross movement; to-day that is a principal object of both the above bodies under the name of the Order of St. John.

If the union of the branches could be achieved, much should be learned in the process by extremists on both sides, and a continuation of the conversations initiated at Malines might again be on the horizon.

Your obedient servant,
STRICKLAND.

Sizergh Castle, Westmorland, Aug. 23.

A FREE-TRADER'S CONVERSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I need only deal with two points in Mr. Cadbury's letter of August 15.

First—I have never contemplated as either possible or desirable "the almost complete abolition of social services." I have not the slightest doubt that great economies can and ought to be effected, especially in regard to unemployment relief, which, as at present administered, is by common consent, both at home and abroad, sapping the moral of the entire nation, but it is because I do not believe that sufficient economies can at present be effected to enable us to compete with foreign production that I advocate a measure of protection.

Secondly—I have never contemplated "the loss of our unprotectable export market," and I find great difficulty in understanding how Mr. Cadbury could have drawn any such inference from anything that I have said.

The direct contrary is my case. One of the main objects of a tariff is to protect our home market, and, by thereby increasing the ratio of our production to capacity, and by saving in unemployment relief, so to reduce costs as to enable us to meet foreign competition on more level terms. It is largely because our principal competitors have had their home markets assured to them that they have been able either to dump their surplus production upon us or to sell it in foreign markets at prices with which we cannot compete.

There are too many causes of our present ills to admit of belief that there is any one panacea for them, but I do believe that, in our present circumstances, a change of our fiscal policy is one of the essentials towards re-establishing confidence and our position in world trade.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. W. PAINE.

Le Grand Hotel, Montreux-Territet. Aug. 19.

MONUMENTAL ART

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It may interest your correspondents who write about the importation of graveyard memorials to know that the question of monumental art is one to which the British Institute of Industrial Art has devoted rather special attention.

A few years ago a committee of the Institute made a study of the condition of the monumental mason's craft. In its report ("The Art of Graveyard Monuments," 1925, price 6d.) the committee discussed the state of the craft, both in its economic and in its aesthetic aspects, and made constructive suggestions which attracted considerable attention. As a result, a joint committee of the Institute and the National Association of Master Monumental Masons was set up to make a special study of the whole question of the use of national, and especially local, stones of suitable quality. In view of the committee's composition, their report ("Report on British Stones Suitable for Use in Graveyard Monuments," 1927, price 9d.) may fairly claim to be authoritative.

In connexion with these reports, a series of designs for graveyard monuments was published in the *Stone Trades Journal*; and a number of samples of suitable British stones was deposited in the Institute's permanent collection in the North Court Annexe, Victoria and Albert Museum, where they may still be seen. The question of suitable forms of lettering for headstones and inscriptions generally is at present engaging the attention of another committee.

Copies of the publications referred to may be obtained from the Institute.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR LLEWELLYN SMITH, Secretary, British Institute of Industrial Art.

104, Newgate-street, London, E.C.1.

STOCK EXCHANGE COMMISSIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is difficult to appreciate the reason for the attacks on the well-known custom of stockbrokers allowing half their commission to solicitors who place business with them. Who is injured by the practice?

Certainly not the vendor or purchaser of the stock, as he could not obtain it from the broker; and why are solicitors singled out when the same custom prevails between brokers and bankers? It is a matter purely between the broker and the solicitor, and the latter can either give his client the benefit, as my firm does, or can keep or refuse it, and no one is injured except the broker, who pays it voluntarily. There is nothing secret about it, as the fact of division is disclosed on the contract note.

Your obedient servant,
ANOTHER SOLICITOR.

GOOD ENGLISH

Surely one of the strangest expressions in common use nowadays is "Thanks very much," which seems likely to pass unchallenged into the language. Why not, one wonders, "Thanks very many" or "Thank very much," either of which forms would seem to be more intelligible.—Mr. ERNEST BLAIKLEY, 31, Stanley-gardens, N.W.3.

Points from Letters

THE RETURN OF EROS

Is H.M. Office of Works about to make a ghastly mistake and reinstate the fountain in its old position? The correct place for it is in the middle of the circus, and the traffic should be arranged to go round it. If this were done there would be no cross-traffic and circulation would be facilitated. Some members of the Office of Works might go to Rome and glean a few hints as to the proper and artistic method of placing fountains.—DR. T. VINCENT DICKINSON, 2, Cadogan-mansions, S.W.1.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS

From the latest figures of the number of unemployed it appears that the aggregate number of girls unemployed is far below that of any other unit. It is hard to assume too much, but I suggest that the low figure might be explained by the rationalization going on in business houses. The army of clerks who hitherto have been working eight hours a day in the firm I represent, keeping the accounts in order, are being supplanted by up-to-date machinery in the shape of accounting, ledger posting, adding and calculating machines. Young girls, more competent to deal with this complex machinery, take their position. I know that this is becoming more and more common in all branches of trade, particularly in London, and that the £250-a-year clerk is becoming a thing of the past.—Mr. E. THOMAS COOK, 9, Queen-street, Mayfair, W.1.

REMOVAL OF HEDGES

Our public highways originated from the necessary dedication by the landowner of strips of his land as ways of passage for his own use and purposes and for the purposes of all others lawfully passing to and fro through the kingdom. This dedication includes and implies an obligation on the landowner not to obstruct the convenient passage of vehicles on such highway. In past years, owing to the slow rates of speed of vehicles, high hedges or fences at corners and junctions of roads were not usually material obstructions. Now, owing to the exceedingly useful higher rates of speed, they become very material obstructions to the absolutely necessary free view of other traffic by the drivers of vehicles. The time has come when, in the interest of all landowners and users themselves and of all others, each owner and user of land has the duty imposed on him to remove the obstructions unnecessarily caused by the height or type of his hedges and fences.—Mr. BRYAN E. JOHNSON, Field House, Limpsfield, Surrey.

A SCULPTOR'S REVENGE

Mr. A. C. Wyatt is, I think, mistaken in attributing the face of Faisehood on the pedestal of the Wellington monument in St. Paul's to the devil or the late Viscount Goschen. It is more generally supposed to commemorate the features of a Mr. Ayrton, First Commissioner of Works in one of Mr. Gladstone's later Ministries, a person long forgotten, of sterling honesty and unfortunate manners, whose qualifications for office as assessed by a Conservative editor of the day were "a thick hide, a vicious temper, and an unscrupulous tongue." The poor fellow fell foul of so many men of genius—Sir Joseph Hooker, of Kew, and Alfred Stevens among others—that the latter pilloried him for all time in act of losing his "unruly member" at the hands of Truth. What member of the Cabinet sat for the Cowardice whom Valour is subduing on the opposite face of the same cenotaph I am not prepared to say, but the features speak for themselves.—Mr. H. M. WALLIS, Reading.

TRADE BALANCES

Mr. Cox again illustrates the necessity for adopting his own warning; neglecting the example which I gave, he talks about trade balances with the Argentine, using only time element, but there is the element of circumstance which "orthodox" free-traders will refuse to take into account. Let me again call Mr. Cox's attention to another example of our trade with the United States. Before the War we used to receive about £100,000,000 a year from the United States in precisely the same way as we may be now receiving payment in goods from the Argentine, but the War altered all that. The Government commandeered American securities, which were returned to the United States in exchange for goods, cancelling out the capital debt of the United States to us and the obligation to supply any further goods. Circumstances alter cases for everybody but orthodox free-traders.—Mr. MARCUS SAMUEL, Hotel Majestic, Harrogate.

TEST MATCHES

As an alternative to playing a Test Match to a finish without a time limit, may I put forward a suggestion which may or may not have been considered? A definite number of hours play to be allotted, equivalent, say, to four full days' play. The players would then always know the time at their disposal, as interruptions by the weather would be made good; at the same time a reasonable limit would be set to the duration of the match.—COLONEL P. L. GROVE, Rolyenden, Kent.

ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES

Generally speaking the B.B.C. pronunciation will prevail if it is suggested by the present spelling except where a place likes another pronunciation so much better that it alters the spelling accordingly and the change is accepted by the Post Office, and, especially, the Press. A change of name is not difficult where nobody objects, although taximen were recently to be found not knowing that Burton-crescent had become Cartwright-gardens; and Forfar is not yet Angus to many of us, while Holyhead not having yet made up its own mind has little chance of becoming Caergybi.—Mr. RADCLIFFE CARTER, 64, Torrington-square, Bloomsbury.

SNUFF AND SNUFF-BOXES

A well-known West End firm informed me recently that to-day they sell more snuff than tobacco. It follows that there is a ready demand for snuff-boxes, but these must be quite diminutive and secretive affairs, and the need has been supplied by the antique vinaigrette, which has become quite scarce in consequence. Antique snuff-boxes are now reserved for cigarettes.—Mr. MAX JUDGE, 3, Loudoun-road, N.W.8.

"TOUCH WOOD"

There is no mystery about the origin of this expression. It is derived from a children's game, in which all the players but one (called the "he," irrespective of sex) have to run from tree to tree, or post, without being touched. If the "he" succeeds in touching before safety is reached the victim takes his place in the centre. The transition to the modern use of the term is simple, wood signifying safety.—Mr. LLEWELLYN HUTCHINSON, The Library, Inval, Haslemere, Surrey.

MUNICIPAL AERODROMES

Is it too much to ask that all towns of over 5,000 inhabitants should be urged to set aside at least 400 square yards adjoining the town for landing grounds? No elaborate outlay or upkeep should be needed. A large white circle is easily painted in the centre of the ground. A small revenue to the town would be assured by the collection of half-a-crown landing fees, and the renting of light portable garages to owners living nearby; also a light job provided for a couple of disabled ex-Service men. A petrol pump and oil supply would greatly add to the financial resources.—ELIZABETH S. F. WOLFE, Tile House, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

B.B.C. TIME SIGNAL

May I suggest that the B.B.C. dissociate the time signal from the morning service by a distinct interval? It is most disconcerting to a religious person to hear prayers and blessings in the midst of the conversation, bustle, and noise of a morning's work because the commercially useful time signal comes immediately afterwards. Or could the time signal be given on a different wave-length?—The REV. KENNETH MUMFORD, The Lee Vicarage, Great Missenden, Bucks.

A SETTLEMENT IN INDIA

Persons well acquainted with the results that have followed the transfer in India of local self-government, particularly in districts in which, say, the chairman of the district board and most of the members are ardent Congressmen, and who also have first-hand knowledge of rural India and know how narrow is the division there between order and anarchy, even under a strong administration, would be extremely chary of saying that a Nationalist Government would at present be able to maintain peace and security and advance the welfare of the people as efficiently as Britain has done. Nor is it, correct, as Mr. Brock infers, that the people of India as a whole have ceased to cooperate with the Government. The vast majority of the people are well-wishers of the Government.—Miss MARY M. ELLAM, M.B., Ch.B., late Medical Superintendent, Azamgarh Mission Hospital for Women, U.P., India, 16, Ashfield-road, Aigburth, Liverpool.

PAYMENT FOR IMPORTS

Does Admiral Lumsden really desire this country to return to the primitive days when it did no foreign trade? Would he even exclude imports which we receive as interest on the foreign investments made by our thrifty forefathers, largely as a result of our profitable export trade? This country can only live by exporting its manufactures, and as we shall want paying for them, we must receive imports.—Mr. W. OLIVANT, Bradford.

Obituary

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

A FIGHTING POLITICIAN

The Duke of Northumberland, whose death at the age of 50 we announce on another page, was a man of many and varied activities, appearing before the public in that character no less from his own energetic sense of duty than from his inherited position. He was at once an ardent patriot, a keen party man, a patron of art and education, and a ready champion of that order of industry and society of which it was his lot to be so typical a representative.

Alan Ian Percy was born on April 17, 1880, a younger son, to the Earl Percy who succeeded in 1899 as seventh Duke, by his marriage to Lady Edith Campbell, daughter of the eighth Duke of Argyll, statesman and author of "The Reign of Law." In 1899, therefore, he became Lord Alan Percy; two of his elder brothers had died prematurely, and in 1909 his eldest brother, Earl Percy, M.P., a young man of brilliant promise who had been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Balfour's Government, died suddenly, and he became Earl Percy until his succession to the dukedom in May, 1918. In January, 1900, Lord Alan Percy joined the Grenadier Guards, and served in the South African War, 1901-2, being promoted to brevet lieutenant-colonel and receiving four clasps to his medal. He served also in the Sudan in 1908, when he received the Egyptian medal and clasp.

In 1910 he accompanied Earl Grey to Canada as A.D.C., and while there he made many friends among the Canadians, who liked him for his complete lack of affectation and admired him for his physical competence. In particular, a walk which he made in remarkable time from Montreal to Ottawa, along the railway track, through the bitter cold of a Canadian winter, for a day and a night in a temperature below zero, was regarded as a remarkable feat. The walk was supposed to be strictly private, the result of a bet, Lord Percy having engaged to reach Ottawa in time to receive the guests arriving at Government House for the annual Paardeberg dinner (a wager which he won by minutes only), but accounts leaked out and made a great impression on the sport-loving Canadian public.

This vigour, both physical and mental, was perhaps the Duke's most conspicuous characteristic. It made him a forceful and combative fighter on behalf of any cause which enlisted his sympathies. In politics he was a strong Tory, militant and uncompromising, and, as such, he had no patience with the doctrines either of the advanced Liberals or of the Labour Party, while his position as a great landowner—and especially the owner of great coalfields—inevitably made him an object of attack to Socialists and the advocates of nationalization. His first conspicuous public appearance, however, was as a champion of a larger Army and an opponent of the Haldane reforms, in which he held the provision of an Expeditionary Force of only six divisions to be ridiculously inadequate. In articles which he wrote on the subject early in 1913—18 months before the outbreak of the War—he showed a clear appreciation of the direction in which events were travelling. We have, he said, certain obligations on the Continent of Europe:—

> We are one of the signatory Powers to the Treaty of 1839 guaranteeing the independence of Belgium, and we have an entente with France and Russia. Germany and Russia have been within an ace of war at least four times in the last eight years, and since 1904 Germany has made no secret of her intention to violate the neutrality of Belgium, and she has built railways purely for strategic purposes along the frontier. It is certain that that country will become the seat of war in any future campaign. . . . France can dispose of an Army of some three millions. . . . Germany considers herself strong enough to fight both France and Russia at the same time, and . . . we are prepared to gamble on the bare possibility of being able to send an Expeditionary Force of six divisions. Six divisions to reinforce an army of three millions!

He threw himself with enthusiasm into the campaign in favour of universal military service. He served himself in France from 1914 to 1916, and was mentioned in dispatches and created C.B.E.

When in the last year of the War he succeeded to the dukedom, one of the legacies which he inherited was some unfinished litigation, in which, on an intricate point of law under the new Finance Act, his father had claimed against the Inland Revenue a reduction in the amount of excess profits tax payable on certain mining leases in respect of income-tax paid. The referee decided in favour of the Duke, and this decision was later upheld by Mr. Justice Sankey (afterwards Lord Chancellor) in the Court of King's Bench.

The Duke thoroughly disagreed with what he thought the weakness of the Coalition Government in its dealing with Ireland and its concessions to labour, and in October, 1921, in an address to the council of the Northumberland and Newcastle Conservative Association, he declared his own inability any longer to support the Government, and called on the Conservative Party to secede from the Coalition; but he failed to carry the meeting with him. He continued, however, at Primrose League meetings and elsewhere, to attack the Government, and when at last the Conservatives, under Mr. Baldwin, came into power, he rejoiced that the country had at last got "an honest Prime Minister."

The Duke was never a friend of the League of Nations, and in various speeches he put on the League the blame for the divergence of French and British policies since the War, and, early in 1924, he presided over a meeting of the Friends of France at the residence of Lord Blyth. The same year saw him engaged in active controversy with Mr. J. H. Thomas as a result of some criticisms which he made of the aims of the Socialist Party. In the following year his evidence furnished one of the liveliest incidents in the inquiry of the Coal Commission, when he spoke as a witness on behalf of the royalty owners of England and Wales. At various times he spoke with severity of Mr. Lloyd George's "fund," and urged that the people should insist on an inquiry into its origin and the uses to which it was put. Early in the present year, it will be remembered, he showed characteristic determination in opposing the proposal that the Middlesex County Council should acquire Syon Park as a site for a sewage farm.

No record of a life so full of activity could be other than imperfect, but the foregoing outline will suffice to give an idea both of his fighting qualities and of the conscientiousness with which he stood up for and pursued, against any opposition, whatever he believed to be right. His enemies accused him often of a lack of breadth of view. Whether or not this was just, he had, at least, in full measure the quality which so often goes with and atones for that defect, the power of intense concentration and stubborn determination in following an end.

The Duke of Northumberland had many honours. In 1925 he was created a Knight of the Garter. He was interested in scientific research, and was president of the Royal Institution. He was also LL.D. of Cambridge and D.C.L. and Chancellor of Durham University, Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland, and a county alderman. He possessed the historic Alnwick Castle, as well as Syon House and Albury Park. On the reorganization of the *Morning Post* after the general strike he became chairman of the board of directors.

In October, 1911, Lord Percy (as he then was) married Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox, the youngest daughter of the late Duke of Richmond and Gordon. He leaves three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Henry George Alan Earl Percy, who succeeds him, a godson of the King, was born in 1912, and educated at Eton.

MR. LUCIEN WOLF

WORK FOR JEWISH COMMUNITIES

In Mr. Lucien Wolf, whose death at the age of 73 is announced, the Jewish world loses an author, a publicist, and an international representative of distinction. Indefatigable as a writer, as an exponent of Anglo-Jewish history and Jewish achievement, he performed his most important service as a negotiator on behalf of the Jews with foreign Governments. In this capacity he obtained at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919, at which he represented the Anglo-Jewish community, minority treaties with Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, and other countries. He had been since 1917 secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, and, in spite of failing health, remained hard at work until the end. He had hoped to leave on Friday last to attend various conferences at Geneva.

Lucien Wolf was born in London on January 20, 1857, the eldest son of the late Edward Wolf, of Canonbury, and Céline, daughter of Ludwig Redlich, banker, of Vienna. After education at private schools, at the Athenée Royale, Brussels, and in Paris, he joined the staff of the *Jewish World* at the age of 17, as a sub-editor and leader writer. For the next 30 or 40 years he was an active journalist, holding at various times the post of assistant editor of the *Public Leader*, foreign editor of the *Daily Graphic*, editor of the *Jewish World*, and London correspondent of *Le Journal*. He was a Fellow of the Institute of Journalists, president of the Jewish Historical Society of England, and a Past Worshipful Master of the Authors' Lodge of Freemasons.

A long list of books, as careful in scholarship as they are sane and wide in interest, stand as a mark of Wolf's industry from early years, and the latest, a history of the Jews in Elizabethan England, was published only in 1929. It seemed, though, that all else was but preparation for his work in the international field, which occupied him increasingly up to the time of his death, and in which he found he could employ his abilities most usefully. He was untiring in his frequent journeys abroad to investigate the conditions of the Jews in Eastern Europe. In 1925, at the special request of the Polish Government, he visited Warsaw, and his efforts contributed in no small degree to the formulation of an agreement between the Polish Government and the Jewish community with a view to the amelioration of the position of the Jews in that country. In the following year he visited Portugal, to inquire into the condition of the Marranos, the descendants of the crypto-Jews of the time of the Inquisition, and was instrumental in setting on foot measures for their full restoration to Judaism.

As an authority on questions relating to the minorities treaties, Wolf acquired an especial reputation. Besides playing an influential part in the formulation of the treaties at the Peace Conference, he prepared in 1929 a memorandum on the schemes put forward in the previous year by Germany and Canada for amending the procedure with regard to minorities' petitions. The memorandum was deemed to be of sufficient importance to be sponsored by the British Government, and was circulated among the members of the British delegation to the League Assembly last September for their guidance.

In March last, on the death of Dr. Nansen, Mr. Wolf was called upon to preside over the Advisory Committee of the High Commission for Refugees of the League of Nations, and he had been appointed a delegate-expert to the inter-Governmental conference charged with the preparation of an international convention on transit cards. His opinions were at all times regarded as especially authoritative by his colleagues of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Wolf married first, in 1880, Frances, daughter of Moses Moses, of Maida Vale, London, and had four sons and three daughters by her. She dying in 1912, he married, in 1923, Margaret Kavanagh.

MR. W. R. B. BRISCOE

Mr. W. R. B. Briscoe, a former Crown Prosecutor in Egypt and judge of the Mixed Tribunal of Tangier, died at Farnham, Surrey, on Saturday in his 76th year.

William Richard Brunskill Briscoe was born on January 14, 1855, son of the late Rev. J. C. Briscoe, rector of Outwell, Norfolk, and was educated at Christ's Hospital and Trinity College, Cambridge. For some years he was a schoolmaster, being called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1885. He practised in Egypt from 1897 to 1906. During the War he was first assistant and later director of the Intelligence Branch of H.M. Procurator General's Department. In 1904 and 1905 he was a member of the Council and treasurer of the Order of Advocates of the Mixed Tribunals. He served on the Mixed Tribunal of Tangier in 1924 and 1925.

He married in 1897 Janet, third daughter of the late Rev. Charles Soames, rector of Mildenhall, Marlborough, and leaves one son and two daughters. He was a C.B.E.

MR. V. M. O'CONNOR AND MISS IRVING

Mr. Vincent Mansfield O'Connor, B.A., whose death, at the age of 25, while climbing in the Alps is reported, was appointed a junior classical master at Eton College from the beginning of the Lent term in 1928, soon after coming down from New College, Oxford. He occupied, with another junior master, "St. Christopher" House, near Barnes Pool Bridge. He was a good oarsman, and was frequently out on the river during the Summer Half. He rowed in the Masters' Eight, and also coached. Of sturdy build and some physical strength, he was popular with the boys, and as a master had a promising career before him. The news of his tragic death was received with much regret at Eton on Saturday.

Miss Irving, who was killed with Mr. O'Connor, was the daughter of Mr. R. L. G. Irving, of Winchester, a house-master at Winchester College and a member of the Winchester Town Council. She was captain of her school, St. Swithun's (one time the Winchester High School for Girls), and had just won a classical scholarship at Oxford, which she had proposed to take up in October.

MR. AUGUSTINE FITZ GERALD

"M.D." writes:—

The death of Mr. Augustine FitzGerald, which was recently announced in *The Times*, will be deplored in France and in America as much as in London. The son of a Canadian barrister and his American wife, Augustine FitzGerald was born in New York in 1862, was educated at Yale, and studied art in Paris. Early in the century he composed for the Pasteur Institute of Paris two large mural paintings, "Aesculapius and his Disciples" and "The Fountain of Youth." In 1910 the death of his gifted sister, Signora Caroline dei Filippi, reawakened in him the taste for those Greek studies which, in their youth, the two had shared with enthusiasm, and, though painting remained a treasured relaxation, henceforth Mr. FitzGerald's life was the life of a scholar, deep in Greek, in constant communication with other Hellenists—Dr. Crawford, Professor Souter of Aberdeen, and Professor Bracke-Desrousseaux of Paris. He was a Platonist, heart and soul; his philosophy sustained him in many trials. Soon after the War he lost his only son. His health, which had always been excellent, appeared at first scarcely at all affected by a radium-burn; but year by year it ate deeper and deeper into his system, and, for the last decade of his life, part of every spring was spent in hospital. It was in these conditions, aggravated of late by cruel pain, that he undertook to edit and translate the works of Synesius, Bishop of Cyrene, Christian and Neo-platonist, the friend of Hypatia. The Letters of Synesius appeared in 1926. The two volumes of Essays and Hymns published this spring were the last effort of a dying man. His devoted wife, born Sybil Wyndham, and a daughter, Countess de Wrede, remain to mourn his loss.

LORD HATHERTON

SERVICE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Lord Hatherton, of Teddesley Park, near Penkridge, Staffordshire, who died at his residence yesterday at the age of 88, was one of the best type of the English country gentlemen who devote their lives to public service without desire for reward other than the appreciation of those for whose well-being they labour and the knowledge of work efficiently done. He was for 30 years chairman of the Staffordshire County Council, but he made Poor Law administration his especial concern. In this, indeed, he followed a family tradition, for the first Lord Hatherton was chairman of the Cannock Board of Guardians for 23 years, and the second peer for 26 years. The late peer, however, easily passed both his grandfather's and father's records, for he was appointed in 1893 and held the office until 1925. In 1921-22, when 80 years old, he was present at all the 26 fortnightly meetings of the board and at 121 committee meetings, and was at the top of the list of attendances of the 40 members.

Edward George Percy Littleton, third Lord Hatherton, was born on August 15, 1842, the eldest son of the second baron by his marriage to Lady Margaret Percy, daughter of the fifth Duke of Northumberland. He was educated at Eton, where he was in the Rev. James Joynes's house, and joined the Grenadier Guards. He retired in 1883 with the rank of colonel. He was Military Secretary to two Governors-General of Canada—Lord Dufferin (1873-78) and Lord Lorne (1878-79). He received the C.M.G. in 1880, and succeeded his father in 1888. He was an honorary Commissioner in Lunacy from 1890 to 1898.

For over 50 years Lord Hatherton was a justice of the peace of the Penkridge Petty Sessional Division, and for a great part of that time chairman. Until the last few years he rarely missed presiding at the fortnightly courts. For much the same period he attended regularly the Staffordshire Quarter Sessions, serving as chairman from 1894 to 1924. He held the chairmanship of the Staffordshire County Council from 1901 to 1920, and only once in that long period was the vice-chairman called on to preside over the proceedings. He resigned, much against the wishes of the members, in his 78th year, believing that it would be for the benefit of the county business if a younger chairman was appointed. Before that, in 1913, his services to the county were recognized by the presentation to him, on behalf of the county magistrates and members and officials of the county council, of his portrait in oils painted by the Hon. John Collier. Lord Hatherton was also a member for many years of Cannock Rural District Council, and the little leisure he had from his public duties he spent chiefly in improving his estate at Teddesley, from which he was rarely absent, and then for short intervals. He had large coal interests, one of the most modern and biggest producing pits on the Chase—the Littleton Collieries—being within a few miles of Teddesley Hall and on his estate.

In 1867 Lord Hatherton married Charlotte, seventh daughter of Sir Charles Rowley, fourth baronet, and they celebrated their golden wedding in 1917. Lady Hatherton died in February, 1923. There were four sons and five daughters of the marriage.

The heir to the title is the Hon. Edward Charles Rowley Littleton, who was born in 1868 and was formerly in the service of the Rajah of Sarawak. He has resided at Hatherton Hall, near Cannock, for some years. In his early manhood he went to Australia, and there married in 1897 Hester Edith, a daughter of Dr. T. T. Hoskins, of Tasmania. There are three sons and five daughters of the union.

MR. G. M. TUKE

Mr. G. M. Tuke, who died last week at the age of 76, and was interred on Saturday at Sutton Valence, near Maidstone, was for 45 years Medical Officer of Health to the Hollingbourne Rural District Council, and for 61 seasons a rider to hounds, principally in the Mid-Kent, Tickham, and Ashford Valley districts. He was the son of the late Rev. F. E. Tuke, vicar of Borden, Kent, and an old Oxford Blue who stroked the eight against Cambridge in 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Mr. Tuke was a very fine horseman and a good judge of hounds. He continued hunting till four years ago, when he met with an accident in taking a fence, in consequence of which he lost a leg by amputation. Breezy and genial in manner, he was popular both as officer of health and private practitioner. He was appointed a magistrate for Kent in 1912. Those present at the funeral service at Sutton Valence Church included the Hon. W. S. Cornwallis, representing his father, Lord Cornwallis, who is Master of the Linton Beagles, and Captain E. S. Dawes, Master of the Mid-Kent Staghounds.

ALDERMAN TOWNSEND

Alderman William Townsend, who died at Exeter last week, was senior partner in James Townsend and Sons, printers, publishers, and stationers, a business which was founded by his father. His special interest was the Church Missionary Society, and he was for many years a member of its executive committee. Some years ago he visited the mission field in West Africa, and was permitted to preach to a native congregation in one of the largest churches there. He was a valued member of the Exeter Diocesan Conference, and was rector's warden of St. Leonard's parish for some years. He entered the city council in 1909, and was made an alderman two years ago. He was chairman of the Finance and the Rating Committees, and was sheriff of the city in 1918. Alderman Townsend filled many other public posts, and was active in philanthropic work. He was a former president of the Western District of the Master Printers' Federation.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Walton Sawbridge, Ward Clerk of Cripplegate Within, in the City of London, and Clerk to the Pewterers' Company since 1885. He was admitted a solicitor in 1884. He was 70 years

Agriculture

FARMING OLD AND NEW

'ANCIENT MAXIMS OF GOOD HUSBANDRY

IMPROVIDENT USE OF "ARTIFICIALS"

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The old farming term "good husbandry" conveyed to the agricultural mind all that was best and most enduring in the working of the land. It does not always receive the same respect now, nor, possibly, does it imply equal appreciation of the qualities it represented to the older school of skilled and enlightened farmers. But whatever may be thought of the old order and the phrase that so succinctly expressed all for which it stood, the fact remains that as the result of it the land of this country has continued fertile and fruitful for generations. The land on which the rules of "good husbandry" are most closely followed is still to be included among the most productive. No attempt will be made by any one conversant with the progress of scientific discovery to depreciate the true worth of modern teaching, but it would be equally futile and misleading to seek to disparage the value of the lessons that have descended to us from the experiences of generations that had to farm without the advantages of present-day resources and alternatives.

Reference to the old system of mixed farming is inspired by a remark made recently by a farmer who has taken over what was formerly an arable holding in an Eastern county. He has already put a large portion down to grass, and will continue to replace tillage by grass until only a fraction remains under the plough simply to give him "a little straw and a few roots" for the winter and spring. The holding in question is naturally fitted for arable production, but the disparity between present wages and prices compels readjustment of the old procedure, with the results indicated. But the putting of the land down to grass takes time, and to save expenditure in the interval the perplexed farmer said that he intends to sell his straw of this year's growth instead of treading it into manure and will use artificial fertilizers for the crops of 1931. The proposed selling of the straw breaks no agreement in the case in question—nor would it be contrary to law in any of the numerous instances of occupying ownership—but it does not follow that there is no departure from the rules of good husbandry, which can fairly be interpreted as having been formulated for the preservation of the fertility of the land, as well as to safeguard the reasonable rights of the owners. The owner, if he sees fit, is at liberty to disregard any fundamental principle in land management that does not affect his neighbours, and now that much of the land is owned by its occupiers the old rules are exposed to severe and unfortunate risks of neglect.

NECESSITY

In fairness to occupying owners, or others who may be manifesting scant respect for proved and effective procedure, it should be mentioned that the rules of good husbandry are disregarded only from necessity. In the case in point, the farmer, a man of wide experience and shrewd observation, is perfectly conscious of the risks he is taking. He holds firmly to the wisdom of the traditional system and recognizes no other as competent to replace it as a basis for successful and sustained crop production. But the changed circumstances of the time, combined with personal considerations, have induced him to adopt a policy which, he declares, or implies, may be suitable for "the rest of my life." He accordingly proposes to farm deliberately on the lines sometimes suspected, in the case of departing tenants, and take out of the land what a superficial and inexpensive system will make it produce.

It must be emphasized that the farmer in question proposes to farm as indicated only because procedure on the old principles is no longer practicable for anyone who has to make his living from his farm. When he and others state that "the wages kill them" they imply no reflection upon their workers. They only wish they could afford to pay a higher wage. The ground of their complaint, like the source of their trouble, lies in other countries. The lower wages paid and the longer hours worked abroad, especially on the Continent, are the cause of their financial difficulties. They have to compete in their own markets with the products of labour paid on an entirely different scale from theirs, and it is this injustice that compels this East Anglian farmer, and many like him, to "sell his straw and buy artificials."

ABSOLUTE NEED OF ANIMALS

The course of action suggested may be temporarily advantageous, since the labour of carting the farmyard manure on to the land will be saved, or greatly reduced, and the crops grown may, for a time, be even increased by the substitution of concentrated for vegetable manure. The system of farming without the fertilizing and balancing influences of manure from the farmyard, however, is not generally advised. There have been a few examples of remarkable achievements in farming without the aid of animals, but the weight of evidence is emphatically against the separation of arable and stock farming. There is a wide range of methods whereby the two can be united in one system, but the land that is denied contact with, or the presence of, livestock is liable, in the long run, to be reduced in fertility and productive capacity. The "gravel-pit" farming of the United States is an extreme example of the excessive draining of land; nothing of the kind is intended or would be tolerable here, but the principle remains and has to be guarded against.

Regard for "the rules of good husbandry," so long the basic principle of British farming, merits a continued place in the management of land. Sound teaching, and prudent adjustment of marketing circumstances, will ensure their observance for all time, but, as in this case in East Anglia, disorganization in the operation of governing conditions may disturb correct relationships and in this way lead to developments which, however suitable in a temporary sense, are destined to impoverish the land, to lower the standard of production, and ultimately, to make the nation more and more dependent upon oversea sources for the necessary food of the people.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

A DIFFICULT HARVEST

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The harvest makes slow progress in very difficult circumstances. The broken weather is hindering both cutting and carting, but work is also delayed by the havoc wrought to the crops last month. Corn beaten down in July seldom rises again, but this year there has been no chance of even partial recovery, with the result that fields of flattened and twisted cereals are a distressing spectacle in many districts. The farmer who has striven to grow good crops, and succeeded in his object, is in pitiable plight, for he is lucky if he can use the binder even "one way." I have heard farmers exchanging experiences of the harvest work, and those who can use the binder at all get no sympathy from their neighbours and seek none, for it is common knowledge that their lot is fortunate compared with that of the growers whose crops have to be cut by hand or by modified forms of the original reaper. It is heartless and hard work, progressing at less than a quarter of the normal speed, and costing proportionately more in wages, while the depreciation in grain and straw is correspondingly serious. A grower harassed in the way indicated puts his probable yield of wheat from a field that promised something quite different at three quarters an acre.

THE NORTHERN HARVEST

The Lothians and other parts of Scotland are having no happier experiences with the harvest than the chief arable districts of England. The crops are later, but the storms struck them at the corresponding stage of development, and the fine promises of a fortnight ago, when, as in many districts in England, there were indications of bountiful yields of prime quality, have been sadly blighted. Injury had been done in some localities at an earlier stage, but the deluges of two weeks ago and again last week completed the discomfiture of the cereal growers in the fertile areas south of Edinburgh and in the Forth area. The cereal crops may not be worth high prices, and at best incapable of yielding a profit to the producer, but serious damage by storms, of the nature recently inflicted over the greater part of Great Britain, makes the situation grave beyond economic endurance.

BRITISH ORCHARDS

The Minister of Agriculture will have the warmest support of home growers of fruit in his efforts to exclude the pests that afflict so many of our fruit plantations. Certain grades of American apples have been forbidden our markets because of infestation by the apple fruit fly. The Hull Chamber of Commerce dislikes the prohibition on account of the loss of traffic, and has appealed to have the order removed. Dr. Addison has stood firm, and his action will give to home growers a sense of security that they seldom experience. If the origin and development of many of the insect and fungoid diseases and pests that infest our crops were investigated, it would probably be found that they came principally from external sources. The freedom with which commodities are imported, and the lack of knowledge that marks inspection of new articles from new sources, together with the general leniency towards imported supplies, have much to answer for in respect of the health of crops of all kinds, as well as of animals.

STRANGLING THE FARMER

A Northern observer—a man in a responsible position—spoke wisely who argued that, while it was necessary to have a pure supply of milk, "it was possible to strangle the farmer with red tape." The tendency in this direction has been increasingly marked in recent years, not from intended influences but from the inequality of the conditions imposed upon milk producers. Milk production is not, at best, an attractive proposition, financially or otherwise, and the importance of an adequate milk supply to the health and well-being of the nation should induce wiser and better control of the whole supply. As a rule the restrictions upon home producers are rigid and severe; often difficult and costly to adopt; but there would be less complaint on this score if similar pains were taken with regard to the inferior grades of milk that are imported in increasing quantities, and upon which it would appear that compliance with no definite standard of value is enforced. The claims of the consumers are entitled to be respected, but excessive or needless embarrassment of producers, whose dairies and herds are open to systematic inspection, while those of their foreign opponents are beyond the range of supervision by the same authorities, is not only unfair but must lead to the gradual reduction of the output from home sources.

FARMING CONDITIONS

The Report for 1929 issued from Rothamsted (Harpenden, Herts) makes interesting reference to the different farming conditions and prospects in this and other countries. The writer, presumably Sir John Russell, says that circumstances in this country for years past have not stimulated the British farmer to increase his yields per acre. Overseas the question almost always asked by farmers is "Can you tell us how to get more produce out of our land?" The suggested indifference of the British farmer to increased production is inspired and justified by the knowledge that often there is no market for what is grown, so that producers are driven to aim primarily at saving expenditure as the most likely way to escape ruinous loss. The numerous onlookers, of course, will declare this procedure to be wholly wrong. In well-regulated conditions it would be wrong, but unfortunately in the strange circumstances obtaining now it is often the wiser, if not the only safe, course to pursue.

BONELESS MEAT

A correspondent in the Scottish agricultural papers writes a suggestive letter concerning the importation of boneless meat. He contrasts the exacting conditions imposed for regulating traffic in the carcasses of home-grown animals that have been injured in limb, or have shown the slightest defect in the neck glands, with the leniency observed where boneless meat from oversea sources is affected. The boneless imports, he says, are "a constant source of trouble to our local (Glasgow) health officers," and adds:—"Careful as the inspection may be, there is no guarantee that the meat, if free from unsoundness or decay, is free from disease." He quotes incidents from his own experiences in support of his contention that existing restrictions operate unfairly for the British farmer. The evidence adduced merits attention from the responsible authorities. The writer suggests that, in justice to both producers and consumers, "foreign meat should only be allowed in in whole carcass form, with all glands in their natural position, so that the carcass can be inspected on the same satisfactory basis as our own meat." The cheapness of the boneless meat, as the writer argues, can be no justification for excessive and possibly dangerous leniency in favour of the foreigner.

STOCK-BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

A new and enlarged edition of the "International Directory of Pedigree Stock-Breeders," edited by Mr. R. de Toll, and published by the Vernon Press, Limited, 23, Fleet-street, E.C.4, price 30s., has been issued. The earlier volumes had won favour in many countries, and the new volume has been extended and altered in the light of growing experience to meet fully the requirements of the widely scattered and important public to which it appeals. Mr. de Toll and his colleague Mr. Hugh Nickson have spared no trouble to make the directory complete in respecting all countries known to have devoted considerable attention to the breeding of registered strains of farm live stock. Among the new features is a complete list of breeders of thoroughbred horses in this and other countries, and this and other additions increase the volume to nearly 1,100 pages, every one of which is of interest to owners of pedigree stock in some part of the world. The directory indicates the marvellous extent to which pure-bred stock have found their way into all parts of the world. This country has had the distinction of providing a preponderance of the recorded breeds, and names familiar to British breeders crop up with gratifying frequency in the records of all countries. Not only are the majority of the breeds British, but often a proportion of the owners bear British names, and animal pedigrees suggest recent connexion with strains prominent in the Homeland. The volume contains also a number of articles on subjects relating to the management of live stock, and numerous illustrations add to the attractiveness of a remarkable book.

RISKS IN FELL SHEEP FARMING

Mountain and Fell flockmasters, it appears, are not yet completely immune against sheep stealing. The owners of sheep run on unenclosed land, as on the Fells and farther North, have long organized and branded their sheep in order to reduce the risk of animals being lost through straying from their respective areas. The system works well as a rule, and has resulted in many stray sheep being restored with little delay and none the worse for their wanderings into adjoining grazings. But it seems that even so prudent a precaution does not eliminate the danger of losing sheep on account of the activities of the dishonest intruder into the quiet of the vast mountain ranges. A Fell farmer of long experience has stated that the worst sheep-stealers were those who got hold of stray sheep and advertised that they would be restored to their owners on a description of the marks being given, or otherwise they would be sold within seven days. This system, it was added, resulted in considerable loss, and it was difficult to check it in cases where the sheep might be weeks at a time scattered on the hills and stray animals remain unmissed until long after the term for claiming them had expired. The culprits are outsiders, and it is feared they must continue to enjoy a measure of freedom to pursue their reprehensible practice.

"IT'S EXPENSIVE TO ECONOMIZE"

The author of the expression quoted spoke feelingly as well as truthfully. The subject of discussion was the letting of farms, some of which had been in the owners' hands and others undergoing a change of tenants. A change of tenant usually involves considerable expenditure of capital on the part of the owner, which comes back slowly and sparingly in the form of rent—not in a way that makes the transaction attractive as a financial proposition. But the letting of the "home farm" may also prove costly although the step is taken with a view to ultimate economy. Cases are known where adequate and expensive buildings, designed and erected for the then needs of the farm, have had to be drastically reconstructed before a new tenant could be obtained. A common cause of this form of outlay is the growing displacement of other classes of stock by dairy cows. Under existing conditions heavy expenditure in buildings is necessary to make the cowsheds comply with official requirements, and new tenants, naturally, insist upon the necessary alterations as a condition of contract. But the circumstances involve the owners in heavy immediate outlay, so that the meaning of the phrase quoted becomes readily apparent. It is only a fairly rich man who can afford to economize with his estate.

EGG-LAYING TRIALS

SCORING BY FIRST-GRADE EGGS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Attempts have been made from time to time to standardize scoring in laying trials by a formula which would provide means for comparison; and the absence of such an agreement some four years after the National Poultry Council adopted an equitable basis for the inclusion of individual scores in its Register of Laying suggests that there is still some difference of opinion among test promoters, and probably among competitors, about the ultimate practical purpose of laying trials. At the present time at least three different methods of scoring are employed by laying trials enjoying the recognition of the National Poultry Council, and the fact that all are well supported not only points to the open-mindedness of competitors but seems to indicate that many breeders are more concerned with the fame they hope to derive from success in a prominent laying test—whatever the system of scoring—than with any practical ideal for using these trials for the selection of a superior type of breeding stock. They may even be justified in claiming that they can do all the selecting that is necessary in their own yards, and that they prefer to employ the laying trials for publicity purposes, which raises the very point about which far-seeing test organizers are concerned.

The question is whether scoring in laying trials should be designed to indicate merit in a contest based on commercial production, or whether it should provide a searching test of productive and reproductive ability that would come to be universally recognized as a guide in the selection of breeding stock. Under present conditions the three most popular systems of scoring are based (1) on the market value of the eggs produced; (2) on points; and (3) on the number of first-grade eggs without regard to the time when they are produced and the value. The market value system appears to imply recognition of laying trials merely as tests of commercial production; the points system arrives at the same purpose by the more devious system of allotting points according to the size of the eggs; but in each case it is obvious that inferior-sized eggs are permitted to count towards market value or points, and breeders who recognize the importance of breeding for standard-sized eggs may well consider whether such tolerance is desirable in the present stage of commercial development.

On that question a significant answer has been made by the Lancashire Utility Poultry Society, whose laying test is regarded as one of the most influential factors in modern breeding. For some years past scoring in this test has been on the basis of market value; but for the 1930-31 test, which commences in October, the scoring will be based entirely upon the number of first-grade eggs produced. For the first four weeks of the test first-grade eggs will have to weigh 1½oz. apiece and for the second four weeks 1 15-16oz. apiece, after which only 2oz. eggs will count. In announcing the change the officials of the society declare that recent events have indicated the need for some effort towards agreement in scoring on a practical basis, and the Lancashire Society decided to give a lead. Although it must be stated that the system of scoring on the basis of first-grade eggs (allowing a tolerance for the first few eggs produced) has been in vogue for a number of years in the national laying test.

It is reasonable to assume that the Lancashire Society, which is the strongest organization of practical poultry breeders in this country, has been led to this decision by the fact that the National Poultry Council's register of laying records recognizes only first-grade eggs, and that the breeding scheme and stud book recently inaugurated by the Lancashire Society have been established upon the same principle as the register and are, indeed, intended to carry the selection of the best producers to a logical conclusion by submitting them to a breeding test. In these circumstances admission of second-grade eggs in the laying test would be contrary to the purpose of the register and the breeding scheme.

NATIONAL MARK EGGS

LEGISLATION ASKED FOR BY COMMITTEE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Some surprise and apprehension has been caused among egg producers by a resolution which was adopted recently by the National Mark Egg and Poultry Trade Committee. In this resolution the committee reviewed the effects of the National Mark egg scheme, which, it is asserted, has (1) raised the standard and quality of the British egg; (2) raised the general price of British eggs to the producer; (3) given confidence to large-scale buyers, who need a standardized and reliable product in substantial quantities; (4) taken the British egg into large consuming centres where very few, if any, home-produced eggs were previously sold; and (5) by the publicity secured for the scheme and the better standard price of eggs increased the demand and price for home-produced eggs. Notwithstanding these favourable results the resolution submits that some drastic steps should be taken to guard the good work already done so that the movement may continue to go forward; and the committee considers it would be useful if consideration were given by the Minister of Agriculture and by the various organizations concerned to the possibility of legislation which will make the reform of egg marketing a permanent and accomplished fact.

It is assumed that the reference to legislation means the inclusion of eggs in the new Agricultural Marketing Bill. The National Mark Egg and Poultry Trade Committee consists of representatives of producers' and traders' interests, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

BRITISH FARMERS' VISIT TO CANADA

DEPARTURE FOR SIX WEEKS' TOUR

A small party of British farmers left Liverpool on Saturday in the ss. Duchess of Atholl for a six to seven weeks' tour of Canada. Starting at Quebec, they will cross the Dominion, calling at all the more important cities and industrial centres *en route*. At Toronto they will be the guests of the Provincial Government for a visit to Niagara Falls and the famous experimental farm at Guelph. The party are promised an interesting time among the farmers of the Western Provinces, and at Calgary will pay a visit to the Prince of Wales's ranch at High River.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is carrying out the whole of the transport and hotel arrangements in connexion with the tour, and in these and in other ways it has done much to make the tour possible at a time when circumstances were somewhat unfavourable. This tour is one of a series which has been organized and arranged in recent years by the British National Union as a means of strengthening the bond of friendship between farmers in different parts of the Empire. Every Dominion has now been linked up in this way, and during the summer of next year a return visit to the Mother Country by representatives of Empire agriculture is now in preparation.

The party were taken off from the docks on Saturday by Mr. Arthur Canham, the secretary, and other representatives of the British National Union, and by Mr. Leonhardt, of the London office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

SLATTED FLOORS FOR LAYING HENS

The Middlesex Education Committee has begun a demonstration of keeping commercial poultry in slatted floor houses, on land adjoining the Middlesex Laying Trials, provided through the generosity of Sir John Fitzgerald at The Warren House, Stanmore. Accommodation will be provided for 1,000 birds and six acres will be occupied. A test has already been made on a small scale, with results favourable to the slatted floor type of house; and in view of the lower cost of housing farm hens on this system, and the facilities for moving the stock about the fields, it is recognized that the experiment is perhaps the most important that has yet been made in this country in the interests of poultry-keeping on the general farm. The experiment will last for two years, and may be inspected any afternoon. The most exacting part of the test will be during the winter, when the effect of keeping laying hens without covered scratching accommodation will be observed.

THE PIG INDUSTRY

COMPETITION FROM FOREIGN BACON

REPORT TO MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The Pig Industry Council, in its third report to the Minister of Agriculture, urges the need for further consideration of some measure of control, regulation, or restriction of imports of bacon. The report recalls that, when the second interim report of the council was published, the Minister stated that he could not be held to endorse any suggestions involving any prohibition or restriction of the importation of articles of food, but that he had asked them to continue with the task of exploring and assessing the economies which the pig industry could secure of itself, of recommending such action as would secure these economies, of investigating the economic environment of competing bacon industries abroad, and generally pointing the way to a higher all-round standard of efficiency at home.

The council, the report says, believes that in the absence of any measure of control, regulation, or restriction of imports, the production of bacon pigs, no matter how highly organized or efficient, can only remain uncertain, and as a result the country will be faced with a virtual elimination of its home bacon trade. Attention to all the advice the council would be able to offer would afford no reasonable security that, after working for a year to breed and fatten a litter of pigs, the farmer would not have to suffer a substantial loss owing to the flooding of the English market with imported bacon. The council met with this difficulty in every phase of its investigation. The council views the position of the industry with great alarm. Figures are given in the report setting out a greatly decreased production of English bacon, but it is pointed out that consumption had increased and had been met by adequate supplies of foreign bacon. That those supplies of foreign bacon were almost certain to be increased was proved by a statement that was made by the chairman at the annual meeting of delegates from the Danish cooperative bacon factories in March.

FOREIGN COMPETITION

"For very many years past," the report proceeds, "the lack of steady, continuous supplies of pigs to English bacon factories has been acute. Each winter sees the bulk of available pigs slaughtered for the fresh pork market, with the result that, during the early months of each year, it is possible to secure only a small number of pigs for the home bacon trade. The consequence is that the bulk of the trade goes to our Continental competitors, who, having in this country a free and valuable market with practically no English competition, seize the opportunity further to extend their trade here. The foreigner is thus increasing his hold upon the bacon trade in this country. In selling bacon, as in the case of any other article, a market can be created only by service. If a buyer cannot rely on supplies from one source he looks for another one, and having found it he keeps it. The measure of the sale for English bacon must always depend on regularity of output.

"The council desires, therefore, to record its emphatic opinion that it is not justified in recommending any steps for the increase of pig production unless this first and most vital factor, which in its opinion dominates the whole situation, is given immediate precedence. Having carefully and anxiously explored every avenue likely to lead to the greater and more continuous production of pigs, the council can see one solution, and one only, likely to produce those beneficial results which its constitution was designed to secure, the council's judgment that a solution lies in ensuring that the pig producer is not from time to time placed at the mercy of foreign competitors and compelled to market his bacon pigs at a serious loss. This involves action by the British Government to regulate and control the import of foreign bacon and pig products, produced under economic conditions which have no counterpart in this country. Germany has recently passed a law, the effect of which is so to raise import duties as virtually to prohibit the importation of meat supplies. Any such restriction of imports means that an ever-increasing volume of foreign products will be sent to this country as being virtually the only free dumping ground where every foreign nation is permitted to dominate our home market.

GOVERNMENT ACTION DEMANDED

"In the council's judgment it is vital that the Government should not wait until these further threatened dangers are actually upon the country, but should move to secure the immediate increase of home-produced supplies of pigs by a reasoned and equitable system of control or restriction of foreign imports of bacon and pig products. Hitherto the loss sustained by farmers in marketing cereals and potatoes has been one of the most potent causes of the agricultural depression from which we are now suffering. The course now recommended would provide English farmers with a sure and certain means of utilizing their grain, and of turning it to direct profit. The council is of opinion that the measures now being urged on the Minister will not be to the detriment of the consumer, and that they are absolutely essential not only to the expansion of the pig industry but even to its continued existence."

In a foreword, the Minister, while expressing a hope that the report would receive the same publicity as had been accorded to the council's two previous reports, says:—

"The restriction of imports is, of course, contrary to the terms of the Geneva Convention and to our treaty obligations. In any event, while it is possible that, under a restriction scheme, bacon factories might have bigger supplies of bacon to offer, there is no reason to believe that they would have less irregular supplies unless some steps were taken to counteract the tendency to fluctuation in the pig population to which the pig industry is universally prone. In the Minister's view, organization of the industry is, therefore, the first necessity, whether or not restriction of imports, or a system of bulk purchase, is within the bounds of practical politics. The Minister believes that substantial improvements can, in fact, be effected in the pig industry as it exists to-day, and that, as was suggested by the council in its second interim report, economies can be achieved in production, marketing, and manufacture. Further suggestions by the council on this question will, therefore, be welcomed by the Minister, who is warmly appreciative of the valuable work towards this objective which the council has already accomplished."

NATIONAL MARK BEEF

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME IN BIRMINGHAM

The Ministry of Agriculture announces that the number of sides of beef graded and marked in the City of Birmingham Abattoir under the National Mark Beef Scheme has shown a steady improvement since May 31. The average number of sides graded and marked in the abattoir each week during June was 64. During July it increased to 93 weekly, and during the first three weeks of August it averaged just above 100 sides weekly, though the beef trade during the holiday month is not usually so good.

The grading and marking of beef in private slaughterhouses of retail butchers in Birmingham has during August also been well maintained at the July figures.

The Ministry is continuing to provide special facilities at the abattoir to enable all retail butchers, who desire it, to have beef graded and marked with the National Mark. The figures show that a number of retailers have taken advantage of these facilities to meet an increasing demand for National Mark beef during the past month.

CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

Returns just published show a considerable increase in the numbers of parasites and predators supplied from the Farnham House Laboratory, near Slough, which was founded in 1927 by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, with the aid of a grant from the Empire Marketing Board, for furthering the control of insect pests in Empire agriculture and forestry. The following numbers have been sent in response to applications for parasitic insects to deal with particular pests:—New Zealand, 208,360; Canada, 71,537; Australia, 59,552; Falkland Islands, 319; South Africa, 800; West Indies, 210; India (Madras and United Provinces), 2,700; United Kingdom, 19,700; Kenya, 1,000.

GUNDOGS FOR SHOW AND WORK

SOME POPULAR BREEDS

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENTS)

The old controversy that at one time threatened to divide admirers of gundogs into two camps has been settled satisfactorily by breeders of Labradors and golden retrievers. There is no question there of the show dog versus the gundog. From the beginning sporting interests have been dominant in both these breeds, most of the exhibitors being practical men and women who like handsome dogs but insist that they must be capable of going out with the guns as well. A number of them go further still, being zealous supporters of field trials. The fact that more champions belong to them than to other breeds of gundogs is a healthy sign. Under the Kennel Club rules no gundog may bear the title of "champion," no matter how many challenge certificates he has won, unless he has been placed at a field-trial meeting or has earned a specified working qualification. Some of them have the proud distinction of being dual champions.

The show Labradors had the benefit of starting from the best of working blood. Until the present century had advanced several years they were but a name to the majority of people. It was known that there were such dogs, mainly kept by a few families, but none appeared in public. The flat-coated retrievers, ubiquitous at trials and on the show bench, had for long enjoyed freedom from opposition. Then, almost simultaneously, the Hon. A. Holland-Hibbert began exhibiting some of the Munden Labradors and running them at trials, and Major Maurice Portal's redoubtable Flapper showed what could be done in the field. Within a short period Labradors had surpassed their established rivals, and it is understood that several kennels reaped a rich harvest.

The foundation of the Labrador Retriever Club with Lorna Lady Howe as secretary had the effect of organizing the forces. By promoting trials and supporting shows the club is carrying on its duties admirably. At the present time Lady Howe has a kennel dominant in both departments. Her dual ch. Banchory Bolo a few years ago became a celebrity in the dog world, and has exerted a lasting influence upon the variety. In a sense, justice was satisfied by the success of the Labradors, for from them and setters or spaniels the flat-coats were made. We are now approaching the centenary of the date usually assigned to their first appearance in England. They were then known as lesser Newfoundlands, and if the illustration in "Stonehenge" is authoritative, as it probably is, they had closer resemblance to the Newfoundland than to their modern descendants. Tails and hind legs were feathered, coats were long, and skulls were narrower.

Whence came the features that are now regarded as characteristic—the wide skull, the short dense coat, the rounded "otter" tail? We know that it is regarded as a heresy in some quarters to speak of a black pointer cross, but circumstantial evidence seems to lend support to a belief that is widely held. After all, supposing it is true, no one need be sensitive about the matter. There would be nothing discreditable in the union of two great families, and the fact that counts is that we have a fine variety, absolutely distinctive, that breeds true.

GOLDEN RETRIEVERS

Golden retrievers, which are newer still, were for some years surrounded by an aura of romance, the story being that the first Lord Tweedmouth purchased a troupe of performing Russian dogs from a circus in Brighton, and so founded the strain. The explanation of the present Lord Tweedmouth is more probable—that they come from selected yellow variants of the flat-coats. Again, it is of no importance, the essential thing being that we have a variety of retriever that does well in the field, and is fast becoming a force in the show world. As most are aware, the union of two black dogs will often produce some off colours, especially when they happen to have come of a mixed ancestry, as retrievers have.

It has been the same with Labradors, of which there is a yellow variety firmly established. Years ago yellow puppies appeared occasionally in litters from two black Labradors, and were usually destroyed. Yellows had been bred pure for many years, principally in the north, but it was not until 1921 or thereabouts that Major T. C. Lucas began to exhibit them. From two yellow matings it is very rare indeed to get a black. The yellows are so characteristically Labrador that no question is raised about their purity. That the golden retrievers are not of the modern flat-coat type is not surprising, considering how the blacks have been transformed by selective breeding in the last 30 or 40 years.

A feature of the Kennel Club retriever trials is a handsome trophy presented by Lord Lonsdale for the best dog handled by its owner that has not been in charge of a professional trainer during the two preceding months. As the open and puppy stakes are now decided on different dates, Lord Lonsdale has given a duplicate trophy, so that one may be offered at each meeting.

THE FRUIT MARKETS

STEADY TRADE IN AUSTRALIAN APPLES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Supplies of oranges at Covent Garden market last week were below normal, and the weather having improved somewhat, prices for this fruit were firmer. The same applies equally to lemons. There has been a large supply of apples, principally from Australasia, and values are ruling exceedingly low. This has affected the sums realized for the home-grown varieties.

Pears, on the other hand, especially the dessert varieties from the United States, did very well. This applies, naturally, only to fruit arriving in first-class condition. Where a parcel has done badly, that is due to the over-ripeness of its condition, owing again doubtless to the heat wave on the other side. Plums of every description are limited now to the home-grown and, the crops being abnormally large, prices have been exceedingly low. Although English tomatoes are scarce, the deficiency is made up by imports from the Continent, and prices have been quite normal for the time of year.

At Spitalfields market during the week Australian apples secured a steady trade at the same values as those of the previous week, while best English eating and cooking varieties were subject to good inquiry and sold well. English pears have put in an appearance, but are hard and green at present and therefore not much in favour. Plums in large quantities cleared at low rates, and first supplies of home-grown greengages in hard condition were on sale. South African oranges met with a brisk trade, while the Brazilians, being in good condition, found a ready market at steady prices. Grapefruit and melons sold well.

Among the vegetables there was a good inquiry for best peas; others were disposed of more slowly, but cleared. There was a good trade in runner beans, but at declining values; and cabbage and marrows cleared successfully, though the demand was rather slow. Inquiries for salads were brisk at the outset, but heavier supplies as time went on failed to clear. English tomatoes were lighter and changed hands at good prices. The Dutch, on the other hand, were in heavy supply, and moved at the same rates as before. Cucumbers, particularly new crop, sold to slightly better advantage. Not much trade was done in roots, and increased arrivals of potatoes sold steadily, but at easier rates.

ROAD REPAIRS IN LONDON

Appended is the list issued by the Ministry of Transport of works of road maintenance and improvement to be begun during the fortnight ending September 6. Alternative routes are shown in parentheses, and the dates of beginning and the estimated date of completion follow:—

Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead.—Prince Arthur-road to Church-lane (Lyndhurst-road, Rosslyn-hill and High-street). August 25-September 13.

London-road, Kingston.—No. 37 to Queen Elizabeth-street (Queen Elizabeth-street and Cromwell-road). August 25-September 27.

Richmond-road, Kingston.—No. 204 to No. 222 (No suitable alternative route). August 25-September 13.

Bridge-street, Westminster.—Cannon-row towards Westminster Bridge (Parliament-street, Whitehall, Horseguards-avenue, and Victoria Embankment). August 25-September 13.

Chiswell-street, Finsbury.—Whitecross-street to No. 3 (Fore-street and Whitecross-street). September 1-September 27.

North End-road, Fulham.—Fitzjames-avenue to Hammersmith-road (Edith-road and Hammersmith-road). September 1-September 20.

Seymour-street, Paddington.—Connaught-square to Edgware-road (Stanhope-place and Connaught-square). September 1-September 20.

Portman-street, St. Marylebone.—Whole length (Portman-square and Orchard-street). September 1-September 27.

Commercial-road East, Stepney.—No. 12 to No. 30, (Goodman's Stile, Little Alie-street, and Leman-street). September 1-September 13.

GUARANTEED WHEAT PRICES

PAST EXPERIENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As proposals are being made for guaranteeing the price of home-grown wheat, it may not be out of place to describe what happened with the former guarantees, mentioning some figures recently given in answer to questions by Colonel Wedgwood in the House of Commons.

About three years after the commencement of the War the Corn Production Act, 1917, guaranteed certain prices for home-grown wheat and oats for the years 1917 to 1922 inclusive. Then, as now, in England and Wales the acreage under wheat was considerably less than that under oats, and in Scotland the acreage under wheat was less than one-fifteenth of that under oats.

The Bill, as introduced, proposed to guarantee certain prices per quarter for wheat and oats respectively. But it was soon shown that guarantees on quality, if called up, would mean the largest payments per acre in respect of the more productive lands that would be cultivated even if prices fell, and the smallest payments per acre in respect of the less productive lands which were on the margin of cultivation. So the guarantees were changed to an acreage basis, on the assumption of four quarters of wheat or five quarters of oats to the acre.

For the first four years the market prices were higher than the guaranteed prices, and there was nothing to pay. Then the Government decided to make the system permanent, and passed the Agriculture Act, 1920, which provided guarantees of prices (rather higher than those previously guaranteed for 1921 and 1922) for 1921 and each subsequent year. But in 1921 it became apparent that there would be a sharp and lasting fall in prices, and that—in the words of the then Minister of Agriculture—the cost of these guarantees would be "simply gigantic" So the Government passed the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921, which brought the guarantees to an end, and provided for the payment (irrespective of prices) of £3 for each acre under wheat and £4 for each acre under oats in 1921. These payments in respect of wheat and oats grown in Great Britain amounted to £18,166,011.

But the consequences did not end there. The guarantees had played their part in inflating the values of agricultural lands; many landlords had taken the opportunity of selling, and many tenants from year to year or on short leases had to choose between having the land sold to others who might give them notice to quit or of purchasing it themselves largely on mortgage—which a number of them did. Then, when the slump came, they found themselves in difficulties. Lord Long in a letter in *The Times* of December 16, 1922, said that many had paid prices "wholly inconsistent with present values," and Mr. C. M. Newton, in your issue of March 6, 1923, spoke of knowing personally "a number of farms which if sold to-day would not make the amount of the mortgage advanced on them, fixed when the farms were bought at inflated prices."

To relieve the situation the Government then passed the Agricultural Credits Act, 1923, of which section 1 made provision for financing with public money those who had purchased agricultural land between April 5, 1917 (the date when the Corn Production Bill was introduced), and June 27, 1921 (the date when the repealing Bill was introduced)—in itself an admission of this result of the guarantees. Certain conditions were, of course, imposed for loans under this Act of 1923, and the time limit for applications expired in 1928. The total amount of these loans was £4,766,119, of which £713,564 had been repaid by the end of the last financial year; £1,215 has been written off as irrecoverable under the Public Loans Act, 1928, and it is proposed that further sums amounting to £6,368 should be written off under the Public Works Loans Bill now before Parliament.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JAMES DUNDAS WHITE.

Reform Club.

SMALL-HOLDINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is with a shudder of horror that one learns of the proposal, quite seriously put forward, to start and encourage more small-holdings in this country.

The present position of those already existing is surely tragic enough. I write from the Vale of Evesham, where there are some thousands of them. It will probably be admitted that this area offers the best chance to small-holders of any in England. We are situated in the very centre of the country, with most fertile soil and favourable climate, within reach of the markets of London, South Wales, Birmingham, and the Midlands, Lancashire and Yorkshire, with a magnificent railway service by the G.W.R. and L.M.S.

The marketing system here, at Pershore (on cooperative lines), is probably the best and most efficient in England as regards distribution, collection, supply of empties, and general service. There are some hundreds of members who own the market themselves and take any profits there are. Buyers assemble here from all parts of England, Wales, and Ireland, and yet with all these advantages there is hardly a small man who would not jump at the chance of clearing out of his land and accepting any reasonably paid and regular job.

The small-holder at present suffers from almost every conceivable disadvantage. He has to try to compete with foreigners who live on bread, carrot soup, or macaroni. All over the country thousands of allotment-holders have sprung up who sell their surplus produce to their neighbours for anything they can get. Above all, the little lots he produces by hand labour are swamped by huge acreages of fruit and vegetables grown by farmers around him, who, in a last desperate effort to exist, have gone in for fruit and vegetables instead of growing their usual farm crops of corn, &c.

Surely never in recent political history has so dreadful a betrayal taken place as the repeal of the Corn Production Act. The farmer bargained to pay his men 50 per cent. more than his earlier wages on condition that the State guaranteed a specified price for his produce. After a few months the bargain was cynically repudiated. The farmer has gone to the wall and has dragged the small-holder along with him.

Yours truly,

GEOFFREY HOOPER.

Pershore, Aug. 19.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your Agricultural Correspondent's letter in *The Times* of August 18 is most opportune and fully bears out what practical agriculturists have felt for a very long time—namely, that the constant multiplication of local shows in almost every village in the country is most unwise as they do not help agriculture and take away subscriptions which otherwise would have been given to the county shows.

It is time steps were taken to combine two or three county shows in every district, as has already been done by the Royal Counties and also the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester. The old-fashioned ploughing matches were most useful, and encouraged what is most valuable in agriculture, ploughing, rick-building, thatching, shepherding, and long service; and if carried out in an economical and practical way could still be made to pay their way.

Your obedient servant,

W. F. HOLT BEEVER.

Yewden, Henley-on-Thames.

MORATORIUM FOR FARMERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of August 13 Sir William Churchman asks, in reference to the present state of farming, "What are we going to do about it?"

With each of the three political parties professing itself ready to help the farmer by its own particular policy, which, of course, cannot avail to help him over this year's harvest, could we not look for a joint agreement in a measure of assistance in the shape of a moratorium?

Failing some such help

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN

EARLY LAND CONNEXIONS

(FROM OUR SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT)

Is the Pacific Ocean a wound left in the contour of the Earth when the Moon was torn out of its side? The theory seems fantastic, almost as fantastic as H. Simroth's explanation of Africa as due to the fall on the Earth of its second moon, which spread out when melted with the heat of the smash. But it has been supported by physicists so distinguished as O. Fisher and Sir George Darwin. According to Professor J. W. Gregory, who devoted his presidential address to the Geological Society this year to the history of the Pacific, figures of size and density upset the theory. Although the Pacific Ocean is the greatest geographical unit on the Earth, 10,000 miles across from New Guinea to Peru, and with a basin of nearly 150,000,000 cubic miles, it is not big enough; the Moon is about 37 times bigger. The specific gravity of the continental crust of the Earth is about 2.5, and the Moon has a gravity of about 3.4, so that it is too heavy to be composed of material formerly a continent uniting America with Asia and Australasia.

Many authorities have supposed the Pacific Ocean to have been a permanent feature of the surface of the globe. Professor Gregory decides against this view on geological and biological evidence. The 300 islands scattered over its area give little evidence on the matter, for most of them are composed of comparatively recent volcanic ejects or coral rock. They have been piled up from the sea-floor and have received their present animals and plants by the drift of organisms across the seas or through the air.

The first striking feature of the Pacific is its apparent unity. It is surrounded by a girdle of fire, lines of sentinel volcanoes, and by an earthquake zone showing that its margins are unstable and have undergone recent movements of the Earth. Unlike the narrow Atlantic, it does not present similar rocks on its opposite shores, but if it had been permanent it should be surrounded by the remnants of concentric zones of the successive geological systems. This condition does not exist. The Pacific has certainly been enlarged along its margins. All authorities on the geology of the East Indies agree that these are fragments of a continuous land which lasted throughout the Palaeozoic Era and extended eastwards into the Pacific. This ancient Malaysia was continued northwards, China extending far out into the ocean. On the North American side, the former occupation of the Eastern Pacific by land is necessary to explain the stratigraphy of North-West America. The rocks of South America show a former westward extension of the land. There is general agreement that there was a land-bridge between Mongolia and the United States south of the Bering Sea, and that there was a former connexion of South America with Australia and New Zealand.

"FULLY TRANS-PACIFIC"

The geological evidence for several periods shows that the Pacific area has been occupied repeatedly by isolated, land-locked seas usually with their main extension east and west, and sometimes continued across Asia to Europe or across America to the Atlantic. The existence of these seas and their dividing lands is known for nearly all periods since the Cambrian. The lands appear to have been at times fully trans-Pacific and to have provided routes by which animals and plants migrated between North America and Asia and between Eastern Australia and South America. These east-and-west lands across the Pacific were renewed from time to time along different lines, and are due to the heaving of the crust of the Earth and the corrugation of long bands into fold-mountain systems. Professor Gregory admits that his view of the past history of the Pacific conflicts with the extremer forms of the theory of isostasy, but is convinced that there is abundant evidence for the rise and fall of large blocks of the Earth's crust through vertical distances much greater than the greatest depths of the oceans.

Very many facts about the present distribution of animals and plants are difficult to explain on any other theory than that the great oceans have been bridged from time to time. It is true that in some cases systematists have rather confused the issue by taking geographical distribution into account in making species and genera. But there are plenty of clear cases. The alligator, for example, lives in the warmer regions of America, in the south-eastern part of the United States, in Central America, and tropical South America. But there is also a single species of alligator in the Old World, in Yangtze Kiang in China. Some of the lizards of Asia are so closely like those of the United States that they would have been placed in the same species but for their localities. The hellbinder, a giant salamander living in the Eastern United States, has its only near ally in Japan and China. Pythons, which range across Africa, Southern Asia, and Australia, are found in America only in a small area on the western side of Central America. Frogs supply similar irresistible examples.

BIRTHPLACE OF MAMMALS

The favourite theory of the origin of mammals assigns their birthplace to the northern hemisphere, where they migrated chiefly by a land connexion across the Bering Straits. But there is much evidence for their origin in a great southern continent which included Africa, Australia, and South America.

The study of parasites has supplied some striking evidence. The leptodactylidae have been called "southern frogs" as they live only in Australia, Tasmania, Papua and the Bismarck Islands, South and Central America, the West Indies and the southern coast of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico. The frogs on both these continents are infested by two minute parasites almost if not absolutely specifically identical. There is a family of crayfish found only in South America, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Madagascar. They are infested by a parasite found in northern crayfish only in Mexico. The coincidence seems almost impossible to explain on any theory other than former land connexions across the Pacific.

SPEEDWAY RIDER'S DEATH IN LORRY ACCIDENT

An inquest was held on Saturday, on the body of WILLIAM MICHALETOS, a South African speedway rider and a member of the Crystal Palace speedway team, known in England as Nicholas. He died after being injured when a lorry in which he was riding overturned at Weyhill, near Andover, on Thursday. Herbert Knappett, who was driving the lorry, said that as the lorry was going round a bend he saw a car approaching from the opposite direction about 30 yards away. He pulled to the near side to avoid it, but skidded. He tried to correct the skid, but the vehicle turned completely over, and he and his passengers were all thrown out. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and expressed the opinion that no blame attached to the driver of the lorry.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Jamaica, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Guianas (British, French, and Dutch), Venezuela, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Guianas (British, French, and Dutch), Iceland and Faroe Islands, Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: R.M.S.P.†† (Alcantara)	Aug. 28	5.30 p.m.
B. Star†† (Avelona Star)	Aug. 29	6 a.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Aug. 29	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
B. Star (Tuscan Star)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Sept. 4	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Naldera)	Sept. 18	7.30 a.m.
Orient (Orvieto)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails§	Sept. 4	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (exc. Rio, Santos) R.M.S.P. (Somme)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.†† (Alcantara)	Aug. 28	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star†† (Avelona Star)	Aug. 28	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Aug. 29	6 a.m.
(Bahia): L. & H. (Raeburn)	Aug. 29	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
CANADA (exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Montrose)	Aug. 28	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 29	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Albertic)	Aug. 29	6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y.† (Emp. of Scotland)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 28	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Alberic)	Aug. 29	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Aug. 27	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: B. Star (Avelona Star)	Aug. 29	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama Salvador): CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Naldera and Khyber)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
Orient (Orvieto)	Sept. 4	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts): Via Suez (Naldera and Khyber)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
(all parts): Holt* (Orestes)	Aug. 27	6 p.m.
(Hong-kong and S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Viceroy of India)	Sept. 4	6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China): Via U.S.A. (Aquitania)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Patuca)	Aug. 25	9 a.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: P. & O. (Naldera and Khyber)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Slamat)	Aug. 27	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Naldera)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Gen. Duchesne)	Sept. 3	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
EGYPT-SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails§	Aug. 30	5 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Aug. 27	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital pkt. (Helouan)	Aug. 28	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Naldera)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, AND SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS.: Via M'video (Conte Rosso)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
FIJI: Via 'Frisco (Homeric and Ventura)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Ventura)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br., Fr., and Du.): Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 25	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 26	6 p.m.
ICELAND AND FAROE IS.: Direct (Botnia)	Aug. 26	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Naldera)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails§	Aug. 30	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): P. & O. (Naldera)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Lotus)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: E. & F. (Patuca)	Aug. 25	9 a.m.
J.D.F. (Jamaica Producer)	Aug. 25	Noon
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via U.S.A. (Homeric)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
Via U.S.A. (Aquitania)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Aug. 29	11.30a.m
B. Star† (Avelona Star)	Aug. 29	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS: Via Cape Town* (Arundel Castle and Clan Mactavish)	Aug. 29	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR: Fr. pkt. (Gen. Duchesne)	Sept. 3	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND: Via Canada (Montrose)	Aug. 28	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 29	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 28	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Panama (Rangitata)	Aug. 29	7.30 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos): R.M.S.P. (Somme)	Aug. 28	7.30 a.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Pto. Amelia): U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Aug. 29	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*‡	Aug. 29	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Arundel Castle)	Aug. 29	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Orestes)	Aug. 27	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Naldera and Khyber)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: W. Star (Homeric)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
U.S.L.* (Leviathan)	Aug. 27	8 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (France)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
Cunard (Aquitania)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	Aug. 30	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA: Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 25	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 26	6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga and Fr. Middle Congo): Bel. pkt. (Elisabethville)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	Aug. 30	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Kerguelen)	Aug. 25	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
French Guinea: Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Aug. 28	6 p.m.
Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons: E.D. (Accra)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone and Gold Coast: Du. pkt.* (Amstelkerk)	Aug. 29	7.30 a.m.
WEST INDIES: Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 25	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Aug. 26	6 p.m.
(Barbados): Leyland (Davisian)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.
(Grenada, &c.): Leyland† (Davisian)	Aug. 27	2 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
†‡ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
§ Air fee is 9d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
¶ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows:—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
,, Iraq	3½d. ,,
,, Persia and India (Karachi)	5d. ,,
,, India (Delhi, Bombay and S. India)	7d. ,,

An Air Mail label should be attached.
† Letters and post-cards only.
†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To China (*via* U.S.A.), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast) (by sea direct), Dutch West Indies, Jamaica, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago). **11 A.M.**—To Gold Coast and British Togoland, Liberia, Nigeria and British Cameroons, Sierra Leone. **6 P.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (*via* U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (*via* U.S.A.), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands). **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Bolivia (by direct ship to Mollendo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (by sea direct), Colombia (Pacific Coast) (by sea direct), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast) (*via* U.S.A.), Cuba, Ecuador (by direct ship to Cristobal), Ecuador (*via* U.S.A.), Guatemala (by sea direct), Honduras Republic (Pacific Side), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Panama (Canal Zone and Rep.), Nicaragua and Salvador, Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (direct), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (*via* U.S.A.), United States. **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (*via* France), Iceland, India (*via* France), Iraq and Persia (*via* France and Deseri Motor Service), Mauritius (direct). **6 P.M.**—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Canary Islands.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—**TO-DAY.**—Canada, by ss. Minnedosa. China and Japan *via* Siberia. Australia and Ceylon, by ss. Oronsay. Newfoundland and Canada, by ss. Nova Scotia. India, Egypt, Sudan, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak and Siam, by ss. Kaiser-i-Hind. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by ss. General Duchesne. South Africa, Madeira, &c., by ss. Walmer Castle. Canada, Newfoundland, Japan, Shanghai and North China, by ss. Albertic. **TO-MORROW.**—Barbados, Trinidad, Windward Islands and Guianas, by ss. Venezuela.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

BRITANNIC (W. Star), from New York; Liverpool, a.m.
CITY OF SALFORD (Ellerman), from Bombay; Liverpool.
DEVON (Federal), from Australia; London, p.m.
LEICESTERSHIRE (Bibby), from Rangoon; London, 6 a.m.
MINNETONKA (A.T.L.), from New York; London, a.m.
MULBERA (B.I.), from Calcutta; Plymouth, 6 a.m.
VENEZUELA (R.N.S.), from West Indies; Plymouth.
WALMER CASTLE (U.-C.), from South Africa; Southampton, 6 a.m.

TO-MORROW

BHUTAN (P. & O.), from Calcutta; London, 11 a.m.
BRAEMEN (N.D.L.), from New York; Southampton.
CITY OF CHRISTIANIA (Ellerman), from Australia; Hull.
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (C.P.R.), from Quebec; Southampton.
FRANCE (C.G.T.), from New York; Plymouth.
HOROKBATA (N.Z.S.), from Wellington; Southampton, 3 p.m.
LEVIATHAN (U.S.L.), from New York; Southampton.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN
RATA .. .. Fm. Lagos, arr. Boulogne 22nd.
COCHRANE .. For Montreal, left Beira 21st.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE
BACTRIA .. .. For Malta, left Palermo 21st.
BANTRIA .. .. Fm. Bari, arr. Venice 20th.
RIVER DELAWARE Fm. A'andria, arr. Jaffa 23rd.
RIVER HUDSON .. For Gib., left N.Y. 21st.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
MISSISSIPPI .. For Norfolk, left Gravesend 23rd.
MISSOURI .. .. Fm. Baltimore, arr. Norfolk 23rd.

BEN LINE
BENAVON .. .. For Japan, left Singapore 23rd.
BENEROCH .. .. For Japan, left Hong-kong 22nd.

BIBBY
CHESHIRE .. .. For Rangoon, left Mersey 22nd.

BLUE FUNNEL
AUTOLYCUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Penang 20th.
DARDANUS .. .. For L'pool, left Shanghai 20th.
EURYPYLUS .. .. For Japan, left Penang 18th.
JASON .. .. .. Fm. Java, arr. Belawan 21st.
LYCAON .. .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Kobe 19th.
MENESTHEUS .. For Ldn., left Pt. Swettenham 21st.
MERIONES .. .. For Hull, arr. Newcastle 21st.
PHILOCTETES .. Fm. Vladivostok, arr. Hong-kong 19th.
SARPEDON .. .. Fm. N. China, arr. Tsingtau 21st.
TALTHYBIUS .. .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Yokohama 20th.
TELAMON .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Melbourne 21st.
TELEMACHUS .. For Japan, left R'dam 21st.

BLUE STAR
ALMEDA STAR .. For Ldn., left B. Aires 22nd.
ANDALUCIA STAR For B. Aires, cld. St. Vincent 23rd.
ARANDORA STAR Cruise, left Immingham 23rd.
DORIC STAR .. For Colombo, left Penang 22nd.
ROYAL STAR .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Otaru 23rd.
TROJAN STAR .. For Far East, left Suez 23rd.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN
ABA .. .. .. For L'pool, left Takoradi 21st.
BOMA .. .. .. Fm. Duala, arr. Hamburg 22nd.
DAGOMBA .. .. For W. Africa, left L'pool 23rd.
DUNKWA .. .. For Cont., cld. Dakar 22nd.
EDWARD BLYDEN For L'pool, cld. Las Palmas 22nd.
GABOON .. .. Left E. Ldn. 23rd.
GAMBIA .. .. For Duala, cld. Las Palmas 23rd.
NEW TEXAS .. For Opobo, left Forcados 21st.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
BEAVERBRAE .. For Hamburg, left Ldn. 23rd.
BEAVERDALE .. For Montreal, left Gravesend 23rd.
BEAVERFORD .. For Ldn., left Montreal 22nd.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL For Montreal, left L'pool 23rd.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND For Montreal, left Clyde 23rd.
DUCHESS OF YORK Fm. L'pool., arr. Montreal 22nd.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA For Quebec, left Sthmtn. 23rd.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Quebec 22nd.
MELITA .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Montreal 22nd.
METAGAMA .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Montreal 23rd.
MONTCALM .. .. For Montreal, left Cherbourg 22nd.
MONTROSE .. .. For Antwerp, left Gravesend 23rd.

CLAN LINE
CLAN BUCHANAN .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Calicut 21st.
CLAN MACBRAYNE .. For S. and E. Africa, left Ldn. 22nd.
CLAN MACNEIL .. For Swansea, left Ldn. 22nd.
CLAN RANALD .. For E. Africa, left Aden 22nd.
CLAN SINCLAIR .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool 22nd.
HALLESIUS .. .. For B. Aires, arr. Newport 22nd.
HARMODIUS .. .. For Ldn., left Cape Town 22nd.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE
JACQUES CARTIER Fm. Philadel., arr. Baltimore 22nd.
MICHIGAN .. .. For N. Orleans, left Mobile 23rd.
ONTARIO .. .. For Havre, left N. Orleans 22nd.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES
CUNARD
ANDANIA .. .. Fm. Montreal, arr. L'pool 24th.
AURANIA .. .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 23rd.
AUSONIA .. .. For Montreal, left Sthmtn. 23rd.
AQUITANIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Sthmtn. 23rd.
CARMANIA .. .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 23rd.
MAURETANIA .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 23rd.
SAMARIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 24th.
SCYTHIA .. .. For N.Y., left L'pool 23rd.
ANCHOR
CAMERONIA .. .. For N.Y., left Moville 23rd.
TUSCANIA .. .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 23rd.
ANCHOR-DONALDSON
LETITIA .. .. For Montreal, left L'pool 22nd.
COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION
PORT ALMA .. .. For Townsville, left Pt. Adurirl 23rd.
PORT BRISBANE .. For N.Z., arr. N.Y. 20th.
PORT DARWIN .. Fm. Australia, arr. L'pool 22nd.
PORT DUNEDIN .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Dunkirk 22nd.
PORT FREMANTLE .. Fm. Dunedin, arr. Panama 22nd.
PORT GISBORNE .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Wellington 23rd.
PORT HOBART .. Fm. U.K., arr. Melbourne 20th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES
CAMITO .. .. For Santa Marta, left A'mouth 22nd.
CHIRRIPO .. .. Fm. Kingston, arr. L'pool 23rd.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Ldn. 22nd.
CITY OF CARLISLE .. For Dar-es-Salaam, left Clyde 22nd.
CITY OF WINNIPEG For Ldn., left Hull 22nd.
MATOPPO .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. E. Ldn. 22nd.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL
CITY OF BAGDAD .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 23rd.
CITY OF BARODA .. For Karachi, left Bedi Bunder 22nd.
CITY OF BENARES .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Karachi 22nd.
CITY OF CORINTH .. Fm. Vladivostock, arr. Ldn. 23rd.
CITY OF DELHI .. For U.S., cld. Cebu 22nd.
CITY OF EASTBOURNE For Buseh, left Suez 23rd.
CITY OF MELBOURNE For Mauritius, left Table B. 22nd.
CITY OF MOBILE .. For N.Y., arr. Singapore 23rd.
CITY OF PARIS .. Cruise, left Palermo 22nd.
CITY OF PITTSBURG Fm. Ldn., arr. L. Marques 22nd.
CITY OF SPARTA .. For Calcutta, left L'pool 23rd.
CITY OF VENICE .. Fm. Karachi, arr. M'seilles 22nd.
TRAFFORD HALL .. For Pt. Natal, left Madeira 22nd.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON
MARENGO .. .. For N.Y., left Hull 23rd.

FABRE
PROVIDENCE .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. N.Y. 23rd.

FURNESS LINE
AVIEMORE .. .. For R'dam, left Sulina 20th.
JESSMORE .. .. Fm. Sulina, arr. Galatz 21st.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
ALTONA .. .. For Pt. Natal, cld. E. Ldn. 23rd.
CARL LEGIEN .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Colon 22nd.
DEUTSCHLAND .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 23rd.
DORTMUND .. .. Fm. Macassar, arr. Bombay 23rd.
ISIS .. .. .. For Victoria, left Bahia 22nd.
LOS ANGELES .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. V'couver 22nd.
NEW YORK .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 23rd.
PHOENICIA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Galveston 22nd.
RAMSES .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Dairen 23rd.
RHODOPIS .. .. For Hamburg, cld. Callao 22nd.
SESOSTRIS .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Quebec 22nd.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA
CAP ARCONA .. For Hamburg, left Vigo 23rd.
CAP NORTE .. .. For Hamburg, left Lisbon 23rd.

HARRISON
AUDITOR .. .. For Vera Cruz, left Clyde 22nd.
DESIGNER .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Calcutta 22nd.
GLADIATOR .. .. Fm. Dar-es-Salaam, arr. Suez 23rd.
LOGICIAN .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 23rd.
MAGICIAN .. .. Fm. Vera Cruz, arr. Tampico 22nd.
NAVIGATOR .. .. For Cabedello, left L'pool 23rd.
WANDERER .. .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Mchstr. 23rd.

HENDERSON
ABRACAN .. .. For U.K., left Pt. Said 20th.
BURMA .. .. For Rangoon, left M'seilles 23rd.
CHINDWIN .. .. For Hull, cld. Plymouth 23rd.
KEMMENDINE .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 21st.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA
MAASDAM .. .. For R'dam, cld. Vigo 23rd.
ROTTERDAM .. .. For R'dam, left N.Y. 23rd.
STATENDAM .. .. For R'dam, cld. Plymouth 23rd.

HOULDER
EL PARAGUAYO .. For B. Aires, left Mersey 22nd.

LAMPORT AND HOLT
LALANDE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. M'video 22nd.
NEWTON .. .. For Rosario, left Gravesend 23rd.
RAEBURN .. .. For R. Plate, left Clyde 22nd.

LEYLAND
BARBADIAN .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Bermuda 22nd.
BELGIAN .. .. For Houston, left Galveston 23rd.
NAFIERIAN .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 23rd.
NORWEGIAN .. .. For Boston, left L'pool 23rd.
NOVIAN .. .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Philadel. 22nd.

MANCHESTER LINERS
MCHSTR. COMMERCE For Mchstr., left Montreal 21st.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
COM. RAMEL .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Pt. Said 23rd.
ERIDAN .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Suez 22nd.
ST. ROCH .. .. For M'seilles, cld. Aden 23rd.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL
CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS For Batavia, cld. Colombo 22nd.
J. P. COEN .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Belawan-Deli 23rd.
P. C. HOOFT .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Sthmtn. 23rd.
POELAU TELLO .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Suez 23rd.
SALAWATI .. .. For Hong-kong, left Calcutta 23rd.

NELSON
HIGHLAND BRIGADE For R. Aires, left Gravesend 23rd.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BENGAL MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 23rd.
HAKONE MARU .. For Yokohama, cld. Hong-kong 22nd
KAMAKURA MARU Fm. Yokohama, arr. Santos 23rd.
TATSUTA MARU .. Fm. 'Frisco, arr. Shanghai 23rd.
TOKIWA MARU .. For N.Y., left Hong-kong 22nd.
TOYOOKA MARU .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 23rd.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
BITTERFELD .. .. For Colombo, left Padang 22nd.
EUROPA .. .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 23rd.
GOSLAR .. .. For Bremen, left Manila 23rd.
HAIMON .. .. For Valparaiso, left Talcahuano 23rd.
INGO .. .. .. Fm. Walvis B., arr. Lobito B. 23rd.
KARLSRUHE .. .. For Bremen, left N.Y. 22nd.
MURIA .. .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Valparaiso 23rd.
OPPER .. .. .. For Sydney, left Brisbane 23rd.
RAPOT .. .. .. For Hamburg, left Tocopilla 22nd.
WIEGAND .. .. For Valparaiso, cld. Arica 23rd.

ORIENT
ORONSAY .. .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Gib. 24th.
OTRANTO .. .. For Brisbane, cld. Adelaide 23rd.

PACIFIC STEAM
ERRO .. .. .. For Valparaiso, left Callao 22nd.
ESSEQUIBO .. .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Panama 22nd.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
BARADINE .. .. For Sydney, arr. Colombo 23rd.
BENDIGO .. .. For Brisbane, left Sydney 23rd.
BURDWAN .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Calcutta 21st.
KAISAR-I-HIND .. Fm. Bombay, arr. M'seilles 22nd.
KASHGAR .. .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 23rd.
KHYBER .. .. For Yokohama, left Sthmtn. 22nd.
MOLDAVIA .. .. For Brisbane, cld. Pt. Sudan 22nd.
NAGPORE .. .. For Yokohama, left Pt. Said 22nd.
NALDERA .. .. For Brisbane, left Gravesend 22nd.
BRITISH INDIA
CHYEBASSA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Bombay 23rd.
KAROA .. .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Mombasa 23rd.
KHANDALLA .. .. For Bombay, left Mombasa 22nd.
MALDA .. .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Dar-es-Salaam 23rd.
MANELA .. .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Madras 23rd.
MASSORRA .. .. For U.K., left Madras 22nd.
MERKARA .. .. For Calcutta, left Suez 22nd.
MUNDRA .. .. For Bombay, left Gravesend 23rd.
TALAMBA .. .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Hong-kong 21st.
TILAWA .. .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Singapore 22nd.
NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING
OTAKI .. .. .. For N.Z., left Clyde 22nd.

PRINCE
BRAZILIAN PRINCE Fm. Trinidad, arr. N.Y. 21st.
INDIAN PRINCE .. For Walvis B., left N.Y. 21st.
SIAMESE PRINCE .. For Keelung, left Shanghai 22nd.
STUART PRINCE .. For Humber, left Leningrad 20th.

RED STAR
LAPLAND .. .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 23rd.
WESTERNLAND .. For Antwerp, left Plymouth 23rd.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
ORANIA .. .. .. For Amsterdam, left Sthmtn. 22nd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET
ATLANTIS .. .. .. Cruise, left Copenhagen 22nd.
DESEADO .. .. .. For L'pool, left M'video 22nd.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP
BARNEVELD .. .. For Antofagasta, cld. Tocopilla 23rd.
BENNEKOM .. .. For Hamburg, left Caleta Buena 23rd.
CRIJNSSEN .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Dover 23rd.
POSEIDON .. .. For Haiti, left Kingston 23rd.
SIMON BOLIVAR .. For Pt. Limon, left Barbados 21st.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE
BANFFSHIRE .. .. For Ldn., left Madras 22nd.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION
KARAMEA .. .. .. Fm. Wellington, arr. Ldn. 23rd.

SILVER LINE
SILVERBELLE .. .. For Los

THE
MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA
LIMITED.
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.

Capital Authorized £3,000,000
Capital Paid-up £1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .. £1,646,566

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Enquiries from merchants regarding shipments to the East and the special facilities available are invited.

THE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .. $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
STERLING £6,500,000
SILVER $9,530,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, $20,000,000.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Bankers to the Government in Kenya Colony and Uganda.
HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Subscribed Capital .. £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,000,000

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Aden, Aligarh, Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Colombo, Delhi, Dhond, Hyderabad (Sind), Jacobabad, Jubbulpore, Karachi, Kohat, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Mandalay, Mangalore, Mombasa, Moradabad, Multan, Muttra, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nawabshah, Nowshera, Peshawar, Quetta, Rangoon, Sialkot, Srinagar, Steamer Point, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya Colony, British East Africa, Uganda, New Zealand.
The Bank conducts every description of banking business.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application; interest payable 30th June and 31st December.
Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £480,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, MADRAS, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, BAGHDAD, BASRA, AMARA, KIRKUK, MOSUL, BAHREIN

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The Bank issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, purchases, grants advances against or collects Bills of Exchange, and transacts Banking and Agency Business in connexion with the East. Deposits are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances. F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
CAPITAL £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND £4,000,000
Chief Manager: W. E. FREESTON.
Managers: J. S. BRUCE and G. MILLER.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
Alor Star (Malay States), Amritsar, Bombay, Bangkok, Batavia, Calcutta, Canton, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Colombo, Dairen (Manchuria), Delhi, Haiphong, Hankow, Harbin, Hong-kong, Ipoh, Karachi, Kiang, Kobe, Kuala Kangsar (Perak), Kuala Lumpur, Kuching (Sarawak), Madras, Medan, New York, Peiping (Peking), Penang, Peshawar, Rangoon, Saigon, Semarang (Java), Seremban, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taiping (F.M.S.), Tavoy (Lower Burma), Tientsin, Tokyo, Tongkah (Bhuket), Tsingtao, Yokohama, Zamboanga (Philippine Islands).
The Corporation grant drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches, buy and collect Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit, and transact general banking business connected with the East.
Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application, and on current accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. The bank is prepared to undertake Trusteeships and Executorships.

NATIONAL BANK of EGYPT
(Incorporated in Egypt. Liability of Members is Limited)
Head Office: CAIRO.

FULLY-PAID CAPITAL £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND £2,950,000

London Agency:
6 & 7, King William Street, E.C.4
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EGYPT and the SUDAN

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

MOVEMENTS ON THE ACCOUNT

RESULTS OF SINGER AND CO.

With the principal exception of the gilt-edged market the fortnightly Account which has just ended in the Stock Exchange has been of a cheerless character. Forced selling, part of it representing the reduction of holdings carried on margin with the banks, was responsible for another fairly general fall in Industrial shares. In the case of Imperial Chemical Industries the announcement of an interim dividend at last years' rate led to a recovery, but, as a rule, prices ended the Account at near the lowest points. A list of some of the principal movements in the fortnight is appended:—

Stock or Share	Present price	Price Aug. 8	Rise or fall
Funding, 4% ..	91⅞	91	+ ⅛
Conversion, 4½% ..	100	99⅞	+ ⅛
Aust'lian, 5%, 1945-75	92	88¼	+ 3¼
Chinese, 5%, 1913‡ ..	58	55	+ 3
German Int., 5½%, 1930.. ..	4½ dis.	2½ dis.	— 1⅞
Gt. Western	65½*	75½	— 8¼
L.M. & S.	32⅜*	36	— 3⅝
Can. Pacific	175	189½	— 14½
Leopoldina	33	38¼	— 5¼
Brit. Celan.	7/3	9/0	— 1/9
Coats (J. and P.) ..	56/3	58/6	— 2/3
Courtaulds	1⅛	2	— ⅞
Hrar. Trad.	33¼	35¼	— 2
Hydro-Electric	33¼	35¼	— 2
B.A.T.	4	5	— ⅝
Cab. and W., Pref. ..	71	74½	— 3½
Carreras	6⅞	7¾	— ⅞
Col. Graph.	2	3	— ⅝
Gramophone	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Dunlop Rubber	9/10½	11/0	— 1/1½
Imp. Tob.	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Kr. and Toll	26	27¼	— 1¼
Sw. Match	13⅞	14½	— ⅝
Unilever	22	23	— ⅝
Do., New (30s. paid)	18/9 dis.	9/- dis.	— 9/9
Harrods	58/3	58/9	— 2/6
Babcock and W. ..	49/6	53/9	— 4/3
Leyland Motors	52/6	64/0	— 11/6
Thornycroft	50/0	56/6	— 6/6
Ang.-Dutch	19/6*	25/0	— 4/6
R. Trust	21/3	27/6	— 6/3
Mex. Eagle	10/10½	12/4½	— 1/6
R. Dutch	30	32⅝	— 2⅝
Shell	4⅝	4¹¹⁄₁₆	— ⅛
Lautaro, Pf.	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
B. M'Kubwa	15/9	12/9	+ 3/0
Chartered	30/10½	32/4½	— 1/6
Rio Tinto	34⅜	35⅛	— ¾

* Ex dividend.

The Home Railway market again suffered more than one day, with the publication of further heavy traffic decreases and the announcement of large dismissals of men effectually keeping buyers away. Another weak section was that for Oil shares, which gave way on the passing of the quarterly dividend by the Shell Union Corporation. Brazilian securities remained unsettled by the weakness of exchange, and Rubber, Tin, and Copper shares were depressed by the absence of recovery in the commodity markets.

Profits of Singer and Co.

According to the preliminary statement for the year ended July 31, the profits of Singer and Co. amounted to £144,266. This is a smaller figure than was shown for either of the two preceding years, when profits exceeded £170,000. When allowance is made, however, for the more difficult trading conditions of the past year and for the intensity of competition in the motor industry the result cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. After meeting Preference dividend, which absorbs £23,332, the directors are allocating to the credit of the Ordinary shareholders a sum of £122,905. This will not be distributed in cash, but represents the amount required to pay one fully-paid Preference share for every seven Ordinary shares, including the necessary income-tax. A year ago Ordinary shareholders received a cash dividend and bonus of £116,683, equal to a payment of 12½ per cent. It is explained that the decision to make the present distribution in shares instead of in cash arises from the capital needs of the company, funds being required to complete and extend the buildings and for general equipment. The balance of profit carried forward is £87,257, which compares with £89,218 brought forward.

Commercial Motor Exports

A survey of the exports of commercial vehicles shows that this branch of British industry is making encouraging progress. According to the Board of Trade returns, exports of commercial vehicles (including motor-omnibuses, motor-fire engines, and motor-ambulances, but not including tractors) amounted for the seven months ended July 31 to 2,479 vehicles of a value of £1,168,131, which compares with 1,905 vehicles of a value of £768,595 in the first seven months of 1929, and with 717 vehicles of a value of £346,233 for the same period of 1928. The returns are shown in detail in the following table:—

	Seven Months ended July 31		
—	1930	1929	1928
British India—			
Number ..	911	449	41
Amount ..	£717,069	£396,666	£22,830
Australia—			
Number ..	11	18	30
Amount ..	£8,121	£14,716	£14,144
New Zealand—			
Number ..	17	16	16
Amount ..	£7,691	£5,297	£9,316
Other countries—			
Number ..	1,540	1,422	630
Amount ..	£435,250	£351,916	£209,943
Total number ..	2,479	1,905	717
Total amount ..	£1,168,131	£768,595	£346,233
	Seven Months ended July 31		
Motor Vessels	1930	1929	1928
Number	148	74	58
Gross tonnage ..	125,557	52,296	73,984
Value	£3,569,384	£1,620,106	£2,154,131

Of Empire countries, the exports to which are shown separately in the Board of Trade returns, it will be seen that India is mainly responsible for the increase that has taken place, exports to that country during the first seven months of the current year being £717,069, as compared with £396,666 in the corresponding period of 1929, and only £22,830 in the same period of 1928. Sales to Australia and New Zealand have been comparatively unimportant, but there has been a moderate growth in exports to "other countries." The exports of motor-vessels also indicate distinct expansion. In these times of widespread depression it is welcome to discover any industry that is definitely making headway, and there should be ample scope in the commercial motor industry for continued growth.

Conversion Loan Assurance Scheme

A life assurance scheme which may be regarded as a corollary to the Loan and Victory Bond policies which were popular during and shortly after the War period has now been prepared by the National Mutual Life Assurance Society for the purchase of Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, 1944-64, by instalments limited to 14 years. The society is ready to issue policies which will immediately give rights over the stock to the policyholder at the end of 14 years or to his personal representatives in the event of his previous death—in the latter case premium payments would then cease and the stock would be delivered to the representatives of the policyholder, whatever its market value might then be. The premium payments are based on non-profit assurances for sums of £1,000, and the prospectus states that this basis is adopted "notwithstanding that at present prices the value of £1,000 Conversion Loan is nearly £1,050, so that the whole of the difference represents a free benefit." Actually, since the printing of the prospectus the price of the stock has risen further a little, and on the strength of the prices ruling at the end of last week the value of £1,000 stock would now be in excess of £1,050. The following are examples of annual, half-yearly, and quarterly premiums for representative ages:—

Age next Birthday	Annual Premium	Half-yearly Premium	Quarterly Premium
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30	61 15 10	31 13 4	16 4 2
35	62 7 6	31 19 2	16 7 6
40	63 6 8	32 9 2	16 12 6
45	64 15 10	33 4 2	17 0 0
50	67 3 4	34 8 4	17 12 6

The society is also prepared to accept premiums by monthly instalments. The stock is redeemable at par on May 1, 1964, or earlier on May 1, 1944, or on any interest date thereafter, on three months' notice by the Government, so that the society would seem to be calculating that this right would be reflected in a quotation in 1944 of about par. In the meantime, apparently, it assumes the risk of having to pay more than par for any stock it needed to buy in the market to satisfy claims which happened to occur before the normal date of maturity. The actuarial tables would show the percentage of claims which might be expected to mature earlier in respect of policies effected at each age.

Rebate of Income-Tax

The assured under this scheme receives, therefore, an immediate benefit, whereas the benefit under the earlier bond schemes was deferred. Schemes of this kind have the merit of attracting to life assurance proposers who need a particular appeal, and they are an example of enterprise in making use of opportunities. The prospectus points out that the policies will be entitled to the usual income-tax rebate granted in respect of life assurance premiums, and the statement has been worded in view of the modification in the Budget of this year, whereas hitherto rebate has been allowed simply at half the standard rate of tax. The present statement reads that the rebate is "at the rates of 2s. 3d. or 2s. in the £, according to the rate of income-tax payable by the purchaser, and, therefore, represents a reduction of 11¼ per cent. or 10 per cent. of the cost." Incidentally, apart from special schemes, the British life assurance offices will have been large supporters of Government securities, and so would have contributed to the recent rise in prices, since they are always in the position of needing to find suitable outlets for the investment of the premiums which are contributed by policy-holders and, when offices are expanding) exceed the payments on account of claims.

Short-lived Flotations of 1928

A correspondent who has been at pains to examine the record of new companies floated in 1928 has sent us the result of his investigation. It shows that no fewer than 43 companies launched during 1928, with a total capitalization of £10,369,000, have since gone into liquidation. This is a sufficiently formidable figure, though it by no means takes full toll of the boom, for, while the fever of speculation reached its height in 1928, it began earlier than that year and did not exhaust itself until the early part of 1929. Moreover, while the computation is confined to companies floated in 1928 that have definitely gone into liquidation, there are many others born in that year which financially are scarcely encountering smooth water. In the absence of balance-sheets showing the current position, the quotation of their shares at such nominal prices as "nothing to 3d." is not a good sign. A large percentage of the failures are those of companies formed ostensibly to exploit new patent processes, among which those relating to sound and pictorial reproduction and artificial silk figured most prominently.

Tea Plantation Earnings

The experience of the tea plantation industry last year revealed very clearly the advantages enjoyed by companies growing the finer qualities of tea. The period was marked by over production of the commoner grades, with the result that the year was one of the most difficult in the history of the industry for common tea producers. Plantations in the Cachar and Sylhet districts of India usually produce such classes of tea and the average prices for their teas in the London market fell to the low level of 8.83d. per lb. last November. Further, many estates in these districts suffered from heavy floods which entailed a serious loss of crop. Thus the experience of the various groups of tea plantation companies varied greatly last year, for estates producing the finer grades of tea on the whole had a favourable experience. These inequalities are shown by the analysis of the results of representative companies in the different groups compiled by a well-known stockbroking firm, from which the following table is extracted:—

—	1929 or 1928-9			1928 or 1927-8		
	Earnings (after paying fixed charges)	Aver. per cent. age to ord. cap.	Aver. divs. paid	Earnings (after paying fixed charges)	Aver. per cent. age to ord. cap.	Aver. divs. paid
	£	%	%	£	%	%
Assam group ..	1,235,153	18·3	16·1	1,785,887	28·5	24·2
Cachar group ..	2,318	0·75	4·4	50,011	16·2	15·2
Darjeeling group ..	113,303	32·6	26·0	111,489	32·0	25·9
Dooars group ..	377,629	23·4	19·3	385,741	24·7	19·8
Southern Indian group ..	355,059	23·9	13·2	515,899	35·1	24·2
Sylhet group ..	35,286‡	2·8‡	2·0	122,650	9·9	8·3
Mixed districts	459,404	9·3	7·9	1,008,045	20·5	17·0
Ceylon (tea only) ..	1,020,968	33·3	27·0	1,018,352	33·6	27·0
Ceylon (mixed producers)	1,215,256	18·2	15·0	1,329,507	20·2	16·9
Java and Sumatra	505,268	11·9	7·2	408,098	9·6	7·7

‡ Loss.

A feature of the table is the excellent results obtained by the Ceylon group of companies, the average London sale price of Ceylon tea for 1929 having been actually 0.5d. higher than in 1928. Taking the aggregate earnings of the whole list covered in the compilation they show a return of 17.1 per cent. on the Ordinary capital, against 31.2 per cent. for 1928, and the dividends averaged 13.9 per cent., against 24.2 per cent. Having regard to the general course of trade during the period this must be regarded as a satisfactory result. Prospects for the current year appear decidedly uncertain. Stocks are still heavy, and, as the authority mentioned states, the future is dependent on the capacity for further expansion in consumption. Trade depression must inevitably militate against an increase in consumption and the degree of intensity attained by the reactionary trade tendencies must have an important bearing on the course of consumption. Greater efforts are being made to stimulate the consumption of tea in the United States. So far the results of previous campaigns in the interests of Indian teas in that country have not met with a great measure of success. New methods, it is stated, are now being adopted.

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS WEAK

Conditions in Lombard-street on Saturday were very easy. While old loans carried at variable rates were again renewed at 1½ per cent., fresh credits were offered in abundance at rates ranging down to 1 per cent. There was a fair demand for bills, the market selling to the banks October and November paper at 2¹⁄₁₆ per cent., while their buying rates weakened to 2³⁄₃₂-2½ per cent. The New York exchange was steady, but sterling on France was slightly weaker.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day. 1—2	For short periods. 2	60 days. 2³⁄₃₂—2⅛	3 months. 2³⁄₃₂—2⅛	4 months. 2¹⁄₁₆—2¼	6 months. 2½
Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths. ⅞ 2⁹⁄₃₂	3 Mths. ⅞ 2⁹⁄₃₂	3 months. 3—3⅛	4 months. 3¼—3⅜	6 months. 3½—4	

CALLS OF THE WEEK

To-day ..	Marks and Spencer, 7% Pref.	7·0	£350,000
	Do., 6% 1st Mort. Deb. ..	35%	£350,000
Saturday ..	C.I.R.P. Invest. Trust, £5 shares	1¼	£150,000
Do. ..	Coml. Bk. of Aust., Ord. 10s. shares	5·0	£125,000
Do. ..	Skoda Works, 6% 1st Mort. Sterling Debs. ..	30%	£750,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The Spanish exchange opened with a sharp improvement, but this was not maintained, the rate rising from 44.00p. to about 45.00p. The closing figure of 44.87½p., however, showed a net appreciation on the day of 52½c. The New York rate was steady, closing ¹³²⁄₁₀₀c. lower at $4.87³²⁄₃₂, but the Montreal rate moved against Canada to $4.86⅛. Swiss francs were again offered, the rate rising to 25.05½fr., and Dutch (12.09½fl.) and Italian (92.98½l.) currencies were slightly cheaper. The Paris rate fell ½c. to 123.82f. Other European rates were virtually unaltered. Weakness developed in the Hong-kong and Shanghai rates, the former closing ⅛d. lower at 1s. 4¹¹⁄₁₆d. and the latter ⁵⁄₁₆d. lower at 1s. 7⁹⁄₃₂d. Rupees were maintained at 1s. 5²³⁄₃₂d. The Rio exchange recovered to 4½d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Aug. 23	Aug. 22
New York	8 to £	4.8666	4.87¹⁵⁄₁₆-87½	4.87¹⁵⁄₁₆-87³²⁄₃₂
Montreal	8 to £	4.8666	4.86⅝-86¾	4.86⅝-86¾
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.81-123.85	123.80-123.85
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.86-34.86½	34.86-34.87
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.96-93.00	92.97-92.99
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05¼-06	25.04½-05½
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.40-193.60	193.40-193.60
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.2215	44.00-45.00	45.20-45.85
Lisbon ..	Escu. to £	—	108⅛-108⅜	108⅛-108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09-12.09½	12.09-12.09½
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.38½-39¼	20.38¾-39¼
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.44-34.48	34.44-34.47
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.80	27.75-27.78
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164¼	164⅛-164⅜
Warsaw ..	Zloty to£	43.38	43.37-43.44	43.39-43.43
Riga ..	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.25	25.20-25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	816-818	817-819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1,025‡	1,025‡
Belgrade..	Din. to £	25.2215	2744-2745¾	2744-2745¾
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	48.06	48⅞-48⅞	48⅞-48⅞
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval ..	E.Kr. to£	18.159	18.20-18.30	18.22-18.30
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16⅛-18.17	18.16⅛-18.17
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11¾-12¼	18.11¾-12¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97¹⁵⁄₁₆-97⅞	97¹⁵⁄₁₆-97⅞
Bombay	Per rup.	1sd.	1/5¾-1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆	1/5¾-1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Calcutta	Per rup.	1sd.	1/5¾-1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆	1/5¾-1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Madras ..	Per rup.	1sd.	1/5¾-1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆	1/5¾-1/5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1/3⅞-1/4⅛	1/3⅞-1/4⅛
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0³²⁄₃₂-2/0⅝	2/0¹⁵⁄₁₆-2/0⅝
Shanghai	Per tael.		1/6⅞-1/7⅛	1/7¼-1/8
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3¹¹⁄₃₂-2/3¹⁵⁄₁₆	2/3¹¹⁄₃₂-2/3¹⁵⁄₁₆
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09⅜-09⅞	12.09⅜-09⅞
Manila ..	Per dol.	24.666d.	2/0¹⁵⁄₁₆	2/0¹⁵⁄₁₆
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.890d.	4¹¹⁄₁₆-4¹⁵⁄₁₆	4¹¹⁄₁₆-4¾
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d.	40³⁄₃₂-40½	40³⁄₃₂-40⅝
Valpar'iso	Pr. dol.	40	39.72	39.72
M'video ..	Per dol.	51d.	40¼-40¾	40¼-40¾
Lima† ..	Soles to£	12.166	14.90‡	14.75‡
Mexico ..	Pesos to£	9.76	10.20-10.35	10.20-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.05 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

On:—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

On:—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	93 6 3	93 2 9
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 7
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced on Saturday the sale of £8,741 in BAR GOLD, together with the withdrawal for export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £367,447, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Aug. 21—		Aug. 21—	
Bar gold .. 11		Bar gold ..	15,734
		Sovs. ..	5,100
Aug. 22—		Aug. 22—	
Sovs. 412,000		Bar gold ..	6,989
		Sovs. ..	6,000
Aug. 23 .. Nil		Aug. 23—	
		Bar gold ..	8,741
		Sovs. ..	2,000
		Net influx ..	367,447
Total ..	£412,011	Total ..	£412,011

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,055,746; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the open market the price of GOLD remained at 85s. per ounce.

There was a further fall in the price of SILVER on renewed selling from India and China. The price was fixed ¼d. lower at 16³⁄₁₆d. per ounce for both spot and forward delivery. Buyers were reported to be holding back.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⁹⁄₃₂-2⅛	1-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	Nominal
Paris	2½	2⅛	Unquoted
Berlin	4	3⅛	2-4
Swiss Bank places	2½	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam ..	3	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	½
Brussels	2½	2¹⁵⁄₁₆	⅞

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—The market to-day was dull but steady. There was an absence of feature apart from renewed support for International Nickel and slight easiness in Brazilian Traction. Trading was practically at a standstill, market operators continuing to await a definite lead on the business outlook.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Aug. 23	Aug. 22	—	Aug. 23	Aug. 22
Abitibi ..	21	21¾	Dom. Glass..	105	105
Asbestos ..	⅛	⅛	Dom. Textile	73½	73½
Do., Pref. ..	3½	3½	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B. C. Packers	6	6	Fraser Cos.	1	1⅛
Braz. Tract.	31¾	32	Hollinger ..	5¾	5¾
B.C. Fer., A	35	35	Int. Nickel ..	22⅝	22⅝
Do., B ..	11¼	11	Massey, H.	23¾	24
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1¼	1¼	Montreal L't	55½	55½
Do., 1st Pf.	No bid	22	Natl. Brew.	29⅞	29
Do., 2nd Pf.	No bid	No bid	Nat.Steel Car	46	46
Calgary ..	160	160	Ogilvie Flour	No bid	No bid
Can. Car. ..	20⅛	20¼	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref. ..	25⅜	25	Power Corp.	65	65
C. Cement ..	14	14	Price Bros.	62	62
Do., Pref. ..	95	95	Quebec Pwr.	53½	52⅝
C. Cotton ..	45	45	St. Law'ce C.	No bid	No bid
Indust. Alcohol, A ..	4	4	Shawinigan..	64¼	63⅞
Do., B ..	No bid	No bid	S. Canada Power ..	27	27
C. Power ..	10	10	Steel Co. of Canada ..	42¼	42⅛
C. Steamship	No bid	10	W'peg Elec.	37	37
Do., Pref.	36	No bid	Bk. Montreal	297	298
Cockshutt ..	15¾	15¼	Can.Bk.Com.	240	240
Cons. Mining	175	172	Royal Bank	290½	290½
Dom. Bridge	58	58½			

* Ex dividend.

U.S. BANKING MERGER EFFECTED

According to cabled advices received from New York on Saturday the exchange of stocks between the Harris Forbes interests and the Chase National Bank interests has been effected. Chase Securities Corporation has acquired all of the capital stock of the Harris Forbes companies, and the Harris Forbes interests become one of the largest stockholders in the Chase National Bank and its securities affiliate. All the Harris Forbes units will continue intact and under the same executive management, and there will be no change in their relationship to the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

WARING AND GILLOW REPORT

NEGOTIATIONS FOR CASH CAPITAL

The report of Waring and Gillow, Limited, for the year ended January 31 states that the profit and loss account, after paying all working expenses and allowing for depreciation, bad and doubtful debts, directors' and auditors' fees and trustees' remuneration, shows a balance of £126,884. Out of this sum there has been paid or provided Debenture interest for the year to January 31, absorbing £57,322, and £15,328 has been transferred to reserve for amortization of leases, leaving £54,234, which, with £175,604 brought forward, gives £229,838. The dividend on the Preference shares for the half-year to July 31 required £22,500, and for the half-year to January 31, 1930 (since paid), £22,500, and £127,585 has been transferred to reserve against mortgage debt, leaving available £57,253, which the directors propose to carry forward.

The report states that "while the volume of business was maintained during the year to January 31, 1930, the profits have fallen considerably owing to the severe competition caused by the general trade depression. Prior to the year under review, an important sale of property not specifically charged under the Debenture Trust Deed had been effected, and the proceeds of the sale would have made a considerable improvement in the company's financial position. Unfortunately, however, the purchasers have not yet completed their payments, and the directors have therefore thought it prudent to reserve out of profit and loss account the sum of £127,585, which, together with a reserve of £45,000 which existed at the beginning of the year, will amount to the whole of the balance of the purchase price and interest due as at January 31, 1930, in respect of such property—namely, £172,585. This debt is secured to the company by a charge on the property, which has recently been valued by a well-known firm of valuers at a figure which shows a considerable surplus over the amount due. The directors hope that the purchasers will be able to complete the transaction at an early date and thereby provide the company with additional working capital, and allow the amount of £172,585 to be retransferred to profit and loss account or to general reserve."

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION

It is added that "the company is at the moment suffering from a shortage of cash working capital, and in view of the necessity for conserving the company's financial resources, your directors deemed it necessary to postpone payment of the interim Preference dividend for the half-year to July 31, 1930, due on August 1, 1930. The dividend is, however, cumulative, and will therefore be paid immediately the temporary financial difficulties under which the company is labouring

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COAL TRADE REPORTS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Aug. 23.—WHEAT.—Business in the cargo market was quiet at nominally unchanged prices, but the tone was steady in view of the stiffening of freight rates from the North Pacific owing to a better demand for grain space. Any advance in prices, however, was checked by the continued pressure of Russian qualities. Pacific white, Sept. and Oct., was obtainable at 34s. 6d.; and No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug., at 34s. 9d. For Australian, on passage, 34s. 6d. was asked and 35s. paid for choice white Karachi, Sept. Roseafe, 62lb., Aug.-Sept., was offered at 35s. Parcels were inactive at yesterday's levels. No. 2 Northern Manitoba, Aug., 35s. 9d.; and Barusso, 61½lb., on passage, 33s. 6d.

The Wheat Futures market closed irregular, Manitoba grade being 1d. down to 1d. up, and London grade unchanged to 1d. lower. Business done was in switch sales of Manitoba, Nov., at 33s. 10d. and Jan. at 34s. 4d.

	Per 480lb.	Open'g values	Noon values	Closing values	Previous closing values
		MANITOBA GRADE			
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
August	..	33 6	33 5	33 5	33 4
November	..	34 0	33 11	33 10	33 11
January	..	34 5	34 4	34 4	34 4
		LONDON GRADE			
September	..	33 6	33 5	33 5	33 6
December	..	33 9	33 8	33 8	33 8

MAIZE continued in poor request, and quotations were again lower. La Plata, afloat, 25s. 3d. to 25s. 6d.; shipping shipped and Sept., 25s. 3d.; and Oct., 25s. 6d. Parcels were in quiet support and partially 3d. per qr. declines. La Plata, Sept.-Oct., sold at 24s. 4½d.; and per Chenlston, afloat, to Bristol Channel, at 24s. 9d.

BARLEY remained quietly steady. Azoff-Black Sea, Nov., sold for 17s. 6d.; and Danubian, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct. for 17s.

OATS were quiet at late rates. La Plata, Sept. to Nov., 14s. 6d.; Chilean tawny, Sept., 14s. 3d.; and mixed Aug., 11s. 6d.

The following are farmers' deliveries from returns received in the week ended Aug. 23 :—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Crt.	Crt.	Crt.
This week ..	76,956	9,001	17,126
Average price ..	8s. 5d.	6s. 9d.	6s. 1d.
Same week last year ..	81,151	15,907	26,544
Average price ..	11s. 5d.	9s. 10d.	8s. 10d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—WHEAT.—Cif. parcels were quoted 3d. per qr. lower. Poor demand. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged. Graded wheat futures closed steady at 1d. per cental advance. Sales, 100 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 480lb.	Business covered Opening value	Highest	Lowest	Closing value	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. ..	7 2½	7 3½	7 1½	7 1½	7 1½
Dec. ..	7 2½	7 3¼	7 1½	7 2	7 1¼
March ..	7 3½	7 3¾	7 2½	7 3½	7 3
May ..	7 3½	7 3¾	7 3	7 3½	7 3

OATS.—Cif. parcels of La Plata were 3d. lower. Spot parcels were quiet, buyers holding off temporarily. Afloat and Sept.-Oct., 14s. 4½d., sellers.

COLCHESTER, Aug. 23.—New wheat, 35s. to 36s., delivered mills. No barley was offering. White oats, 16s. and upwards; grey winter oats, 15s. to 16s.

NORTHAMPTON, Aug. 23.—An odd sample of new wheat sold at 36s. per qr. The weather is bad for threshing. Old corn was unchanged.

PETERBOROUGH, Aug. 23.—New wheat, 34s. to 36s.; old wheat, 37s. to 38s.; barley, 25s. to 32s.; oats, 16s. to 17s. Supplies were small.

READING, Aug. 23.—Very little corn was on offer. Old wheat, 40s.; new wheat, 36s. to 37s.; oats, 17s. to 19s. Barley was inquired for.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—POTATOES (The Borough).—Supplies of imported sorts amounted to 40,779 bags. A better tone ruled and there was more business in best samples. Spanish Home-grown British Queen, Eclipse, and Majestic, £5 to £5 10s.; King Edward light soil, £5 10s. to £6; darksoil, £4 10s. to £5 per ton; and Dutch yellow flesh, 5s. 9d. to 6s.; white flesh, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 10d. per cwt. ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Ample and varied supplies met with a rather quiet demand. Quotations:—English apples, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per half-sieve; cooking apples, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; New Zealand apples, 7d. to 10d. per lb.; Australian apples, 6d. to 9d. per case; English Hambro grapes, 1s. 6d. to 4s.; Dutch and Belgian black grapes, 4d. to 6d. per lb. English tomatoes, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; Paris Cantaloupe melons, 5s. to 6s. Spanish melons, 7s. 6d. to 12s. per case; English greengages, 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Spanish green grapes, 8s. to 11s. per 12-lb. half-sieve; French and Belgian greengages, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per crate; English Orleans plums, 2s. to 3s.; Victoria plums, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per half-sieve; cultivated blackberries, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per 12lb.; English peaches, 5s. to 13s. per dozen; Italian peaches, 3s. to 4s. per tray; English nectarines, 5s. to 18s.; green figs, 3s. to 7s. 6d. per dozen; French William pears, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per box; California pears, 20s. to 24s. per case; Messina lemons, 18s. to 24s. per case; Italian lemons, 16s. to 20s. per case; Brazilian oranges, 14s. to 18s.; South African oranges, 16s. to 18s. per case; South African grape fruit, 15s. to 20s.; Isle of Pines grape fruit, 30s. to 32s. 6d. per case; Jamaica pines, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per case; scarlet runners, 1s. to 2s. per 5-lb. basket; cauliflower, 2s. to 4s.; runners, 3s. to 6s. per dozen; lettuce, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per box; Dutch onions, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per bag; marrows, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per tally; carrots, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt.; tomatoes, 2s. to 4s. per 12lb.

HAY AND STRAW (Whitechapel).—Plentiful supplies sell quietly at barely steady prices. Best meadow hay was quoted £6 5s. to £6 15s.; inferior and sainfoin, £4 10s. to £7; best clover, £6 10s. to £7; and best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—Trading in spot cotton has further fallen away slightly, spinners generally being disinclined to purchase more than absolutely necessary in view of the rapidly increasing crop movement which is expected to result in some pressure to sell. American growths were in moderate demand and quotations were raised 4 points. Middling 6·48d. per lb. Brazilian was in a fair turnover and an advance of 4 points. Pernam par 7·57d. A moderate trade was done in Peruvian and quotations of smooth and Tanguis were 4 points dearer. Good fair smooth 6·73d., and good fair Tanguis 6·93d. Egyptian had a slow sale, but at an advance of 6 to 16 points. F.G.F. Sakellaridis 10·70d., and F.G.F. Upper 8·33d. African met with a moderate inquiry and were quoted 4 points higher. Middling West 6·48d., and good fair East 7·33d. East Indian were in moderate demand at a gain of 5 points. Fine M.G. Broach 4·53d., and fine M.G. Oomras 3·90d. per lb.

The American futures market continued very dull, there being little incentive to operate, but a steady tone prevailed owing to less actual cotton on offer from the south, and reports that many planters are holding for higher prices while the drought remains unbroken over the Western belt. The market was due to open several points lower, but with the scarcity of sellers and boost in covering on reports of further crop deterioration in Texas trading began at unchanged rates to 1 point decline. Values then gradually hardened owing to Continental and Bombay buying and trade calling and the market closed quiet 1 to 3 points dearer on the day.

In the Egyptian futures market the Sakellaridis contract opened unchanged to 1 lower, but afterwards prices moved 12 to 16 higher owing to shorts covering and renewed speculative buying. After a sharp setback, due to realisations, the market closed easy at an advance of 6 to 7 points. The Upper contract closed steady, 4 to 5 points dearer. Closing values:—Sakellaridis—Aug., 9.30; Sept., 9.25; Oct., 9.05; Dec., 9.65; Jan., 9.70; Feb., 9.80; March, 9.80; April, 10.10; May, 10.12; June, 10.28; July, 10.28; Aug., 10.34. Upper and Pilion—Aug.-Sept., 7.15; Oct., 7.13; Nov., 7.15; Dec.-Jan., 7.29; Feb., 7.38; March, 7.44; April, 7.57; May, 7.59; June, 7.64; July, 7.72; Aug., 7.72.

The Ezutre and miscellaneous contract, after a small trade, closed quiet, 2 points up on the day. Closing values:—Aug., 5.90; Sept., 5.89; Oct., 5.87; Nov.-Dec., 5.87; Jan., 5.94; Feb., 5.95; March, 5.99; April, 5.96; May, 6.07; June, 6.05; July, 6.14; Aug., 6.14.

Descrip-tion	Sales To-day	So far this week	Export To-day	So far this week	Imports To-day	So far this week	Stocks To-day
American	1,250	1,250	—	—	—	—	—
Brazilian, &c.	700	700	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	300	300	50	50	—	—	—
African, &c.	250	250	50	50	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c.	150	150	—	—	—	—	—
E. Indian, &c.	350	350	200	200	146	146	—
Totals— This week	3,000	3,000	300	300	1,028	1,028	—
Last week	3,000	3,000	300	300	2,400	2,400	—
Amer. Futures	To-day		Prev. day				

Delivery—	Highst.	L'west	Closing	Highst.	L'west	Closing
August ..	6.13	6.13	6.11	—	—	—
September ..	—	—	—	—	—	6.09
October ..	—	—	6.00	—	—	5.97
November ..	6.01	5.97	5.99	5.98	5.92	5.97
December ..	6.00	6.00	5.98	—	—	5.97
January ..	6.06	6.06	6.03	6.02	5.98	6.02
February ..	6.09	6.06	6.07	6.07	6.02	6.06
March ..	—	—	6.09	6.07	6.07	6.08
April ..	6.17	6.14	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.14
May ..	—	—	6.17	—	—	6.16
June ..	6.24	6.21	6.23	6.24	6.19	6.22
July ..	—	—	6.27	—	—	6.24
August ..	6.30	6.29	6.29	6.30	6.25	6.28
October ..	—	—	6.32	—	—	6.31
December ..	6.42	6.40	6.39	6.40	6.35	6.38
January (1932)	—	—	6.45	—	—	6.41
May ..	—	—	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.43
July ..	—	—	6.58	—	—	6.57
— ..	—	—	6.63	—	—	6.62

Stocks, &c., for week ended Aug. 23 are given below :—

	Import	Forward	Sales	Export	Stock
American ..	5,566	14,806	6,990	22	257,350
Brazilian ..	2,379	6,279	4,506	1,377	98,980
Peruvian ..	8,449	2,347	2,470	980	86,000
Egyptian ..	3,185	2,286	930	71	41,560
W. Indian ..	81	742	1,780	102	142,510
E. African ..	84	152	260	12	4,040
S. African ..	1,160	932	2,620	700	25,320
W. African ..	—	—	210	—	—
Australian ..	328	491	620	—	44,760
E. Indian ..	1,806	9,787	3,920	167	78,350
Total ..	21,805	37,752	23,410	3,431	779,000
This year ..	70,243	99,956	68,380	8,760	—
Last year ..	128,000	164,000	74,910	10,405	848,000

ARTIFICIAL SILK

MANCHESTER, Aug. 23.—If anything, demand for artificial silk fabrics tends to broaden slowly. Some markets that have not been active for a considerable length of time are beginning to show rather more interest, and it is expected that in the autumn the turnover will steadily expand. Some producers who have had orders held back are now receiving instructions to send the goods forward. A considerable amount of attention has been paid to crêpes, taffetas, sateens, and other high-class dress goods, while mixture fabrics containing a large percentage of artificial silk yarn continue to move steadily. There has been a moderate turnover in linings, but there is no general buying yet of furnishing fabrics, while cheap printed goods feel the lack of a good demand from India. The situation in that market, however, is showing some little improvement. A gratifying expansion of inquiry is reported from Australia, and a fair business is still available for China, the Near East, and Egypt. South America is giving moderate support. As the moment business in viscose yarns is better than in acetate qualities. Stocks of low-grade yarns, however, continue substantial, and price cutting is still prevalent.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Aug. 23.—SUGAR.—British refined was in fair request at unchanged prices. Tate's A T cubes, 22s.; No. 1, 24s. 9d.; H T S, 24s. 6d.; crushed No. 1, 22s. 6d.; mineral water (2cwt. bags), 21s. 6d.; coffee crystals, fine and coarse granulated, 21s. 6d.; Tate's 21s. 3d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 1 granulated, 20s. 9d.; icing (cwt. bags), 20s. 9d.; icing (cwt. cases), 28s.; 24s. 6d.; ditto, B., 23s.; finest castor, 26s.; castor A., yellow crystals, 20s.; No. 3 crystals, 22s.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, month forward, 21s.; T L (in cartons), 23s. 7½d.; for export;—Tate's No. 1 cubes granulated, prompt, quoted 19s. 10½d. to 20s. 3d. ex factory; T L, ex refinery, 19s. 10½d.; West Indian, crystallised, spot, quoted 19s. 10½d.; West Indian, Sept.-Oct., 21½d., value; Oct.-Dec., 21½d., sellers. c. and f., India, Czech granulated, prompt, to U.K., granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. nominal. f.o.b., Rotterdam, Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 10½d., sellers, f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was quiet; prices nominal. 96 per cent., Sept.-Oct., quoted 6s. 7½d., sellers; Oct.-5s. 7½d., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were inactive. Call :—

10.30 a.m.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
August ..	8 3½	8 1½	December	8 0	7 9
October ..	8 1½	7 9	March	8 4½	8 0

Raw sugar futures were easier. Small sales included August delivery, at 4s. 10½d.; Dec. delivery, at 5s. 0½d.; and March delivery at 5s. 0¾d. Call :—

10.30 a.m.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
88% BEET	s. d.	s. d.	NEW BASIS	CONTRACT 96% c.i.f.	
August ..	4 10½	4 9¾	January	5 s. d.	s. d.
September ..	4 11¼	4 9	March	5 9¾	5 9
October ..	5 0	4 9¾	May	6 1½	6 0¾
December ..	5 0¾	5 0	August	6 4½	6 3

Visible supplies of sugar are given by C. Czarnikow, as follows :—

	Date	1930	1929
United Kingdom ..	Aug. 1	177,000	126,000
France	July 1	385,000	288,000
Czechoslovakia ..	"	750,000	650,000
Holland	Aug. 1	191,000	155,000
Belgium	July 1	175,000	186,000
Poland	"	169,000	123,000
Europe	Aug. 1	196,000	123,000
U.S., Atlantic ports ..	June 28	1,983,000	1,649,000
Cuba—all ports ..		661,000	912,000
Cuba—Interior ..		1,632,000	1,299,000
Total tons ..		1,714,000	1,100,000
Previous total ..		5,995,000	4,880,000
		6,053,000	4,920,000

COCOA.—Accra was quiet and easier. Fair fermented, mid-crop, Aug., quoted 28s. 6d., value; new crop, Oct.-Dec., 31s. per cwt., sellers, f.o.b. Futures were easier; Aug. delivery sold at 33s. 6d. Sales, 10 tons.

11 a.m.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Aug. ..	34 6	33 6	Dec. ..	33 0	32 3
Sept. ..	32 6	31 6	Jan. ..	33 3	32 3
Oct. ..	32 6	31 0	March ..	33 6	32 6

RICE was quiet but steady. Burma, No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. per cwt.; Aug.-Sept., in singles, to Continent and U.K., 11s. 9d.; Aug.-Sept., 11s. 10½d.; No. 3, double, to Levant, Aug.-Sept., 11s. 10½d.; S.Q. Aug.-Sept., doubles, Cuba No. 1s. Aug.-Sept., quoted 11s.; sellers, c.i.f. Brokens, Burma, Siam Garden, No. 1, Aug.-Sept., singles, quoted 10s.; sellers, c.i.f., U.K./Continent. Saigon, No. 1, Aug.-Sept., singles, quoted 12s.; sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

SPICES.—Spot pepper ruled quietly steady. Black Singapore quoted 7¼d. per lb., sellers; Lampong, 7¼d.; Tellicherry, 9d.; Aleppy, 8½d.; white Muntok, 9d.; sellers. Forward peppers tended easier. Lampong, Aug.-Oct. sold at 7d., sellers; July-Aug., 5½d., sellers; Aug.-Sept., 6d., sellers; July-Aug., 7¼d., sellers; Aug.-Oct., sold from 7¾d. to 7d., c.i.f., delivered weights. Cloves steady; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 0¾d., sellers; Aug.-Oct., 1s. 0¼d., sellers, c.i.f. Pimento quiet; spot value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades opened quiet and after a moderate business closed steady. Smoked sheet, spot, sold at 4½d. per lb., and buyers; Aug. quoted 4½d., value; Sept. sold at 4⅝d., and buyers; Oct.-Dec. from 4⅞d. to 5d., sellers; Jan.-March from 5¼d. to 5⅜d., and sellers; April-June from 5¾d. to 5⅝d., value; July-Sept. quoted 5½d., buyers. Crêpe, spot, quoted 4¾d., buyers. Para grades quiet; hard fine, spot, quoted 6¼d., sellers.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N orange, basis fair, quoted 100s. per cwt., sellers; A C, 110s.; pure button, 130s.; fine orange, 115s. to 200s., sellers. Forward market steadier. T N Oct. delivery, quoted 93s., sellers; Dec. delivery, 95s., sellers. Shipment market quiet. T N, in bags, Aug.-Sept., quoted 88s., sellers; Oct.-Dec. and Oct.-Nov., 90s., sellers. Calcutta cable, dated Aug. 23, gives :—Dull; spot, Rs.42, nominal; Aug., Rs. 42, nominal; Sept., Rs.43, sellers.

HEMP.—Manila, quiet; quiet but steady. Grade J, Aug.-Oct., quoted £22 10s. per ton; value; K, £20 16s., sellers; Aug.-Oct., sold at £21, and sellers; Sept.-Oct., at £19; M, No. 1, Aug.-Oct., quoted £19, sellers; Oct.-Dec., quoted £18 5s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable, dated Aug. 23, gives :—Quiet. Firsts, spot, Rs. 35 4s., sellers; Tangasrkia and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, Aug.-Oct., quoted £22 5s., value; f.a.q., £21 15s., value, c.i.f.

HESSIANS AND TWILLS were quiet; 10oz., spot, quoted £25 10s., nominal; 1-inch, first-class ports.

JUTE continued idle but with no material change in values. First marks, July-Aug., quoted £18 10s. per ton, value; Aug.-Sept., £18 5s., buyers; Sept.-Oct., £18 2s. 6d., value; Oct.-Nov., £18 2s. 6d., value; Nov.-Dec., £18 2s. 6d., value; lightnings, Sept.-Oct., quoted £16 5s., sellers; Oct.-Nov. £16 5s., sellers; hearts, Sept.-Oct., £15 5s., sellers; Tossa, 2 and 3, £18, sellers; Daisee, 2 and 3, £16 5s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable, dated Aug. 23, gives :—Quiet. Firsts, spot, Rs. 35 4s., sellers; Sept., Rs.34 12s., sellers; lightnings, spot, Rs.31 4s., sellers; Sept., Rs.30 12s., sellers.

HESSIANS AND TWILLS were quiet; 10oz., spot, quoted 22s., London; 21s., Dundee; Aug.-Sept., 22s.; 10½oz., 21½d.; fine, spot, quoted 18s.; Aug.-Sept., 17s. 3d.; Sept., 17s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec., 17s. 9d.; Jan.-March, 18s.; B, spot, 59s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec., 59s. 3d., sellers, per 100 bags, c.i.f.

COPRA was dull and unchanged. Singapore, f.m.s., Sept., quoted £17 per ton, sellers; Oct., £17 2s. 6d., value, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Aug.-Sept., quoted £17 12s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., Sept., quoted £17, sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Padang), Aug.-Sept., quoted £16 5s., value; South Sea, kiln dried, £16, sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened with quotations occasionally 1d. per cwt. lower, ruled quiet throughout the session, and closed at the opening level.

Month	Opening Sellers	Buyers	Closing Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
August ..	6 0½	5 11½	6 0½	5 11½
October ..	6 0½	6 0½	6 0½	6 0½
December ..	6 2	6 2	6 2	—
January ..	6 4½	6 3½	6 4½	—
March ..	6 7	6 6	6 7	6 3½
May ..	6 10	6 9	6 9½	6 6
August ..	7 2½	7 1½	7 2½	7 1½
	Paid		Sales	

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Aug. 23.—LINSEED was flat and 2s. 6d. lower; Calcutta, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., to London, £17 11s. 3d., sellers; bold Bombay, Aug.-Sept., and Sept.-Oct., nominal at £18; La Plata, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., to Hull, £15 6s. 3d.; and Dec.-Jan., £14, sellers. RAPESEED was quiet; Japan, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., to Hull-Continent, £13 15s., sellers. COTTONSEED was steady and unchanged; Bombay, Aug.-Sept., to Hull, £6 7s. 6d., sellers; Egyptian, black, Aug., to Hull, £6 12s. 6d.; and 15s. 9d. for old, and £7 for new; with Sakellaridis, Aug., held at £6 2s. 6d.; and Nov.-Jan., at £6 8s. 9d. GROUNDNUTS remained unchanged; Coromandel, machined, Aug.-Sept., to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £14 12s. 6d., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet; Bombay, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., to Hull-Antwerp, £14 17s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were quiet; Sept.-Oct. to Hull, £12 10s.; and Oct.-Nov., £12 12s. 6d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was quiet; spot La Plata, quoted £32 10s.; Aug.-Sept., £31; Sept.-Dec., £30 7s. 6d.; Jan.-March, £29 10s.; and May-June, £28 5s. RAPE OIL was slow; crude extracted, £34; technical refined, £35 10s., naked, ex-wharf. COTTON OIL was easy; Egyptian, crude, £27 7s., refined common edible, £32 10s. and deodorized, £34, naked ex mill.

HULL, Aug. 23.—LINSEED OIL was quiet and easier; spot, £33 5s.; Aug., £32 10s.; Sept.-Dec., £31 7s. 6d.; Jan.-April, £29 10s. COTTON OIL was quiet; Egyptian crude, spot, £26 10s.; refined, spot, £30; technical, spot, £30; deodorized, spot, £32. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £27. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £34. SOYA OIL.—Extracted, spot, and crushed, spot, £27 10s.; deodorized, spot, £31. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £34 10s.; refined, spot, £36 10s. per ton. CASTOR OIL and COD OIL remained quiet and unchanged. TURPENTINE was firmer at 41s. per cwt. for spot.

METALS AND MINERALS

GLASGOW, Aug. 23.—COAL.—With the approach of September Scottish collieries are now disposed to take a firmer attitude on prices in anticipation of an early broadening of demand. Inquiries already circulate in increasing number, but as consumers cannot yet be persuaded to concede the enhanced rates asked, there has been only a small amount of actual business. Washed nuts from Lanarkshire command a ready outlet, and in consequence prices of all sizes are inclined to move against the buyer. It is not the weight of business but rather the restricted supplies available as a result of small output of large coal that has created the scarcity, and as these outputs may be expected to undergo expansion as domestic requirements become more pressing in the next week or two, washed material will become more plentiful for this reason the heavy premium put on forward delivery by the collieries evokes little response from merchants who are prepared to take a chance by waiting. As it is, 17s. 6d., f.o.b. Methil, is being asked for good quality Fifeshire trebles. Nov.-Dec. shipment, against a current month's quotation of around 13s. 6d.

Already some expansion can be noted in the domestic demand for fuel and it is virtually certain that collieries will take advantage of the position to raise prices on September 1, an advance of 2s. per ton being the expected amount. Last year the collieries found themselves well into October before they found it possible to enforce higher rates announced in September, but as stocks are known to be running very low, the position this year would appear to be stronger. Lanarkshire prime splints continue strong, and higher prices are required for best Hamilton ells.

Shipment prices are approximately as follows :—

Lanarkshire.—Ell best, 15s. 3d.; splint best, 15s. 6d.; splint second, 14s.; navigation, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; navigation second, 14s. 6d.; Hartley, 15s.—all per ton f.o.b. Glasgow. Steam, 12s. 6d.; trebles, 13s.; doubles, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; singles, 11s. 9d.; pearls, 11s. 3d.; dross, 9s. 6d.—all per ton f.o.b. Grangemouth.

Fife.—Screened navigation, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; first class steam, 11s. 9d. to 12s.; third class steam, 10s. 9d.; trebles, 13s. 6d.; doubles, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; singles, 11s. 6d. to 12s.; pearls, 11s. 3d.—all per ton f.o.b. Burntisland or Methil.

Lothians.—Prime steam, 11s. 6d.; secondary steam, 11s.; trebles, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; doubles, 12s. 6d.; singles, 11s. 6d. to 12s.; pearls, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d.—all per ton f.o.b. Leith.

Ayrshire.—Unscreened navigation, 16s.; jewel, 16s.; steam, 13s. 3d.; trebles, 13s.; doubles, 12s. 6d.; singles, 12s.; pearls, 11s. 6d.; dross, 10s. 6d.—all per ton f.o.b. Ayr or Troon.

IRON AND STEEL.—In no branch of the West of Scotland iron and steel trades do producers find it easy to obtain a sufficiency of business to keep their plants in operation, and, with confidence in the future course of values still lacking, buyers generally are not prepared to commit themselves ahead. This is in some measure attributable to the prevailing instability of values on the Continent. The Cartel, it will be recalled, made arrangements some weeks ago for control of semis and joists, but according to latest reports official prices are already being broken and a critical situation again confronts the Cartel. Until it has succeeded in re-establishing its position—a task which not a few believe will prove beyond it—consumers, both here and on the Continent, will make caution their watchword. The complete collapse of the Cartel in that it would be the signal for a resumption of severe price-cutting, could not be without effect on British producers, who, not in the home market, have to combat increased imports of Continental material and at the same time lower their rates abroad to obtain a requisite share of oversea business.

A considerable proportion of the plants in the heavy steel trades are meanwhile idle, and until specifications for plates and sections from the shipyards become more numerous a resumption of operations is not likely to be attempted. The lighter gauges of black sheets can still command a readier sale than the heavier varieties, while producers of re-rolled steel continue under the influence of severe Continental competition. The tube trade on the whole remains quiet, although one of the works has sufficient business on hand to maintain operations for about two years. Even with only eight furnaces in blast, pig iron producers find no difficulty in meeting the restricted demand.

Current quotations are :—

	Home	Export
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Scotch "crown" bars ..	10 5 0	9 15 0
Sections (angle basis) ..	*8 7 6	7 7 6
Steel ship plates	*8 7 6	7 7 6
Boiler plates	*8 15 0	7 15 0
Steel bars (re-rolled) ..	10 10 0	8 10 0
Black steel sheets, 1-in. ..	7 12 6	7 12 6
Gal. corr. sheets, 24g. ..	9 0 0	8 15 0
Pig iron, No. 3	12 15 0	12 5 0
Hematite	3 16 6	—
Heavy steel scrap	3 19 6	—
Cast-iron machinery scrap ..	5 2 6	—
	5 5 0	—

* Subject to rebate of 10s. per ton.

NEWCASTLE, Aug. 23.—COAL.—There was no material change from the depressed conditions recently prevalent, ness of trade compelled much idle time at the pits, yet the reduced output appeared more than ample for requirements, and practically all descriptions were freely available at late prices, with small discounts occasionally obtainable through re-sellers. Best bunkers were in good demand early in the week, but subsequently increasing supplies caused these classes to lose their firmness, and in common with the lower grades they ultimately ruled easy. Steam and gas qualities were plentiful, and only nominally steady at the close, while coking coal was neglected and weak. Cokes, however, gained a firm tone as the result of a good forward demand. The only contract reported during the week was one of 10,000 tons of gas coking coal for Sept.-March shipment to the Norrkoping gas works at 17s. 9d. c.i.f., but the Belgian State Railways were asking for offers of 100,000 tons of Northumberland screened or unscreened Tyne prime or second qualities for Oct. to March shipment. Prices were approximately :—

	Aug. 23	Aug. 16
Best Blyth large ..	13s. 6d.	13s. 6d.
Best Blyth small ..	10s.	10s.
Tyne prime small ..	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Tyne prime large ..	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Bunkers	12s. 6d. to 13s.	12s. 6d. to 14s.
Gas coal (best) ..	14s. to 15s.	15s. to 15s. 3d.
Coking coal	12s. 6d. to 13s.	12s. 6d. to 13s.
Manufacturing fuel ..	14s. to 16s.	14s. to 16s.
Gas coke	21s. 6d.	21s. 6d.
Furnace coke	17s. 3d. to 18s.	17s. 3d. to 18s.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Aug. 23.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (Official Weekly Report).—Supplies for the week ended to-day amounted to 7,672 tons, as against 7,872 tons in the corresponding week last year. Imported beef, principally Argentine, formed 82.3 per cent. of the beef supplies, as against 82.7 per cent. a year ago. Imported mutton, mainly New Zealand, formed 80.7 per cent. of the total supply of mutton and lamb, as against 74.7 per cent. same week in last year. Imported pork and bacon formed 34.5 per cent. of the total supply of pork and bacon, as against 40.2 per cent. a year ago. The bulk of the poultry and game supply was British, 69.5 per cent., as against 70.6 per cent. a year ago. Imported rabbits formed 87.2 per cent., as against 85.3 per cent. same week last year. Imported eggs formed 62.5 per cent., as against 49.2 per cent. a year ago, and imported butter, cheese, &c., formed 64.7 per cent., against 69.4 per cent. same week last year. The quantity of fresh killed beef, mutton, lamb, and pork marketed during the week aggregated 1,537 tons, as against 5,616 of chilled and frozen meats.

BILLINGSGATE.—Arrivals amounted to 474 tons, and practically all supplies were cleared at the close of the market. Quotations :—Salmon, English, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Scotch, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; grilse, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; salmon trout, 1s. to 2s. 3d.; soles, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 4d.; mullet, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; crabs, 3d. to 4d.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lobsters, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; prawns, 1s. to 6s. per lb. Turbot, 1s. to 1s. 8d.; brill, 1s. 6d.; lemon soles, 10s. to 16s.; halibut, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; cod, 4s. 6d. to 7s.; plaice, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; megrims, 4s. to 7s.; skate, 1s. to 7s.; mackerel, 2s. to 3s.; whiting, 2s. to 5s.; gurnet, 3s. to 4s.; bream, 2s. to 3s.; skate, 2s. to 7s.; roker, 1s. to 4s. 6d.; hake, 8s. to 10s.; conger eels, 2s. to 6s.; dry haddocks, 2s. to 3s.; Finnan haddocks, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; live eels, 5s. to 25s. per drawing. Bloaters, 6s. to 7s. per 120; kippers, 4s. 6d. to 7s. per box. Shrimps, English, brown, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; pink, 3s. and Dutch, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per litre.

GRIMSBY, Aug. 23.—FISH.—Twenty-five North Sea, three Iceland, and three Faroe Island and two Bear Island trawlers and two liners landed a supply. Demand was good. Plaice, 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; lemon soles, 16s. 6d.; halibut, 8s. to 14s.; cod, 4s. 6d. to 6s.; haddocks, 3s. to 7s. 6d.; small haddocks, 2s. 6d.; gibbed haddocks, 5s.; kit haddocks, 5s. 6d.; gibbed saithes, 4s. 6d.; turbot, 1s. 9d.; brill, 1s. 9d. per lb.

CATTLE

CARLISLE, Aug. 23.—The offerings consisted of 700 Irish cattle, and with buyers more numerous than last week a brisker inquiry was experienced. Quotations :—Two-year-old heifers, £14 to £16; heifers for short keep, £17 to £21; and polled heifers, £16 to £20.

NORWICH, Aug. 23.—Fat beef was in shorter supply and realized 4d. to 5d. per cwt., live-weight. Slows were again in small numbers and with trade very experienced for the fair entry of cattle 4d. to 6d. per cwt. Prices for sheep were

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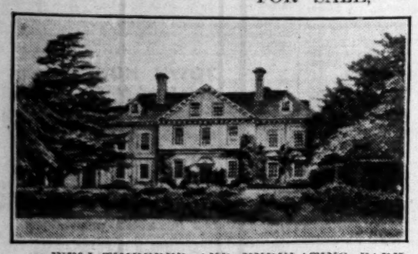

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NEWPORT-ROAD.

COMMODIOUS LEASEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE approached by drive and containing conservatory entrance, broad corridor and lounge hall, billiard and three reception rooms, glazed verandah, offices, principal oak- and secondary stairway, eight premier and two secondary bed rooms, dressing room, two baths, day and night nurseries.

Corporation's electric light, gas, and water. Central heating. Main drainage. Gravel and sand soil.

Garages, cottage, laundry, heated glasshouses.

Fully matured and delectable walled-in gardens, including terrace, sunken garden, lawns, rock garden, and two prolific kitchen gardens, in all over 1½ Acre.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

For SALE by AUCTION at Messrs. Evans and Evans' Sale Rooms, Bank House, Stafford, on TUESDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, at 3.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. Hand, Morgan and Co., Martin-street, Stafford.

Particulars from the Auctioneers. Messrs. EVANS and EVANS, Bank House, Stafford, or from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SURREY.

ALMOST ADJOINING FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.

FOR SALE, ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in charming position, 300ft. up; wide hall, six bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three delightful reception rooms, offices.

Company's electric light, gas, and water. Central heating. Main drainage.

Cottage. Garage. Stabling.

Old-established grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, flower beds, orchard, fruit, and vegetable gardens, grassland, &c., in all over 1½ ACRE.

Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

JERSEY,

where taxes and onerous charges are practically unknown.

In a beautiful position overlooking the Royal Jersey Golf Course, facing a Common, with the sea beyond.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD,

ONE OF THE CHOICEST HOUSES IN THE ISLAND. WITH FINE AVENUE APPROACH.

It contains outer and inner halls, delightful lounge, three large reception rooms, boudoir, billiard, 13 bed and dressing rooms, nurseries, three bath rooms, excellent offices, with servants' hall.

Electric light. Water pumped by windmill, or electricity. Sandy soil.

Garage. Stabling.

Dower House of ample accommodation.

The enchanting Gardens and grounds extend to about

8 ACRES,

and include sunk and other flower gardens, HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURTS, most productive kitchen garden, grassland, &c.

Personally inspected and recommended.—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.41242).

ANXIOUS TO SELL.—OFFERS INVITED.

Protected from the North by Range of Hills. Close to Walton Heath Golf Course.

REIGATE.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with double drive approach, and containing nine bed rooms, two baths, hall, four reception rooms, conservatory, and offices.

Co.'s electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Constant hot water.

GARAGE, STABLING.

Western garden with trees providing ample shade, in all over Half an Acre.

Particulars of the SOLE AGENTS, (S.41978.) HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

High and exceptionally quiet position in private park. Station only seven minutes. Fine train service.

UNFURNISHED on LEASE with early possession. House of character, containing outer and inner halls, two good reception rooms facing South, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, ground-floor offices, &c. Large room in annexe for dancing or billiards.

Electric light and all modern conveniences. Little garden with separate site for garage.

Full details from (K.15260.) HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES

(Continued from Page 19)

48, MOUNT-STREET.

With South aspect, facing directly down Balfour-place.

A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE with well-proportioned rooms and containing:—Large lounge hall, three reception rooms, three bath rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, three domestic offices and two bed rooms in the basement; independent hot water system, service lift, lavatory basins in the principal bed rooms. Lease over 50 years. Ground-rent £116 per annum.

Will be offered for SALE by AUCTION by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., at their Estate Sale Room, 23, Berkeley-square, on Tuesday, the 7th October, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Woodcock, Ryland and Parker, 15, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

Auctioneers' Offices, 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. Mayfair 6341 (8 lines).

£130 CHESTER-SQUARE, adjoining. PER ANNUM ONLY and a small premium secures a most attractive small RESIDENCE with four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and offices.—Sole Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

CADOGAN-SQUARE (close to). Seven bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, square garden.

£180 PER ANNUM is the low rent of a very attractive MODERN RESIDENCE with above accommodation. In excellent order; moderate premium for long lease.—Owner's Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

GARAGES

HYDE PARK, W.2.—Excellent GARAGES for three-four cars and four rooms and bath; newly decorated; lease eight years at £2 per annum only. Price only £700, or would Let.—Apply BOURDAS and Co., 1, Craven-terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.2.

LEASE for DISPOSAL.—PROPERTY consists of TWO separate LOCK-UP GARAGES with three rooms, kitchen, bath room over; Kensington district.—Write Box H.42, The Times, E.C.4.

NO. 5, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7.—To be LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES, with FLAT over; three good rooms and bath room. Rent £185.—Apply 19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

W.1.—GARAGE

for five cars, with rooms over. For SALE at low price, WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

LONDON AND SUBURBS

NEWLY OPENED.

FURNISHED FLATS

with most comprehensive service.

CHESTERFIELD COURT.

1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

FEW FLATS ONLY REMAINING.

The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; everything new; telephone in each room; luxuriously fitted bath room; à la carte catering from model kitchen. Rent, including service, valeting, light, &c., single £8 8s., double from £10 10s. weekly.

Booklet illustrated by HANSLIP FLETCHER posted free.

Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

A BARGAIN.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; double bed room, single bed room, reception room, bath room; constant hot water; telephone; 3gns.; catering.—50, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Frobisher 0500.

A Beautifully-appointed Entrance-Floor FLAT to be LET unfurnished, overlooking ornamental gardens, and within a few yards of the South Side of Hyde Park. Five-six bed rooms, two reception rooms, two bath rooms. Rent £450 per annum (exclusive).—Write Box Z.136, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK-TERRACE, W.

(Three minutes from Park-lane.)

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OVER HYDE PARK.

A Handsome CORNER BUILDING of the most up-to-date FLATS in the West End, comprising:—

Four to seven bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Two to three reception rooms, entrance hall.

Fine lounge hall and model offices.

Constant Hot Water, Central Heating, Passenger Lift, Lavatory Basins, Oak Floors, marble Bath Rooms, tiled offices.

Rents from £550 per annum.

Reasonable premiums for advantageous leases.

Surveyors and Sole Agents,

MASON and MASON,

2a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

PORTLAND-PLACE (off).

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.—Modern building; lift, CONSTANT HOT WATER, &c.; bed room, reception and bath room; owner will take 3gns., including service.—Call WARD and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087-8.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER.

For all the Best Flats.

5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

MAYFAIR.

In one of London's most exclusive Buildings.

SIX BED ROOMS, two principal bath rooms, two magnificent entertaining rooms, lounge hall, and labour-saving domestic offices. Extra servants' rooms with bath rooms available if required; central heating; constant hot water and very fine improvement. Mayfair 8022 (Ext. 1).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.

OVERLOOKING GARDENS, beautifully furnished Bachelor Service Flat, comprising: bed room, reception room, and bath room; constant hot water; electric heating. Rent only 6gns. per week, including highly recommended service. Mayfair 8022 (Ext. 5).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. NO PREMIUM. An excellent FLAT to be LET at this moderate rental; six bed rooms, two reception rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water; passenger and service lifts; hall porter; good rooms; very light; ready for immediate occupation, subject to tenant's choice of decoration.—Apply 10-1 or 3-5, at 7, Queen's-gate-place-mews, S.W.7.

A BARGAIN. NO PREMIUM.

Adjoining and overlooking Kensington Gardens.

CHARMING SERVICE FLAT, First Floor, with balcony; two large bed rooms, fine reception room, hall, bath room, &c. Really excellent service at nominal charge. Newly decorated.—Sole Agents, MASON and MASON, 2a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

£250 ONLY P.A.

CHESHAM-PLACE.—SERVICE FLAT; large reception room; two good bed rooms, bath room, central heating; reasonable rent to include service.—Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

FIVE HUNDRED FLATS TO BE LET.—VINCENT HARLEY and Co., 48, Kensington Gardens-sq., W.2.

GROSVENOR COURT, charming FLATS to be LET. Constant hot water. Splendid large rooms. In high, healthy position. Splendid grounds. Rents from £150 per annum. Service and meals if required.—The Queen's Hotel, Church-road, Upper Norwood. Streatham 2962.

HAMPSTEAD (near Tube and Met. Stations).—TWO very attractive SELF-CONTAINED FLATS to be LET. Large and beautiful rooms. Each flat has two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, kitchen, &c., garage. Rents £120 and £140. Well recommended by sole Agents, J.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

KENSINGTON, W.14.—An exceptionally well-planned SECOND FLOOR MANSION FLAT, particularly light and sunny; to be LET; three bed, dressing, bath, toilet, reception, kitchen. Passenger lift; 3½ years' lease.—Owners' Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

NO PREMIUM.

IN ALMOST PERFECT ORDER.

KENSINGTON.—Modern MANSION FLAT, recently redecorated throughout; constant hot water, central heating, four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, offices; lavatory basin in principal bed room; electric power, &c. Rent £400 per annum.—AGENTS, ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

FACING THE PARK.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Very attractive FLAT to be LET in a much-sought-after building, fitted with a constant supply of hot water and every convenience; four bed rooms, two baths, lounge; two reception rooms, good domestic offices. A new lease will be granted at £850 per annum inclusive.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

KINGSTON HILL (top of).—Unique MAISONNETTE (unfurnished), large rooms; two reception, four bed; garage.—Randall, "Chose," Kingston Hill. 'Phone, 2462 Kingston.

LARGE FIRST-FLOOR FLAT in prominent position in SOUTH KENSINGTON to be LET Unfurnished. Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Passenger lift, constant hot water. Porter. Fair wear-and-tear lease. No premium. Rent £360.—HOWELLS, SON and BONNIS, 88A, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY,

London's Principal Flat Agents.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

CAMPDEN HILL-COURT (Rent £260).—Well-planned MANSION FLAT to be LET Unfurnished, comprising three to four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, entrance hall, kitchen, &c. Moderate premium required for valuable lease.—Apply immediately, ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wrights-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON.—A well FURNISHED FLAT, facing South; two reception, four bed, bath, kitchen; telephone. Rent 8gns. per week; maid could remain.—Recommended by ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wrights-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

Five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.

£315. SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Exceptionally attractive first-floor BALCONY FLAT Southerly aspect; passenger lift; Ideal boiler giving constant hot water; nominal premium.—Agents: DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

Five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.

6½ GNS. — SOUTH KENSINGTON. — Comfortably FURNISHED FLAT in modern building.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

NO PREMIUM.—S. KENSINGTON.—Newly converted bright FLATS; two bed, two reception, kitchen and bath, large rooms, &c. £160 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

PARK-LANE.—GROUND-FLOOR FLAT, overlooking Park, to be LET; four bed, two bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, and offices; attractive terms to responsible lessee.

Agents, WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished or Unfurnished, for any period. High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for. Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8. Telephone: Kensington 3675 (ten lines).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractively FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, convenient situation; four bed, two reception, bath, &c.; lift, porters; available now three months; rent 6gns. per week recommended.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

SOMETHING really unique in SERVICE FLATLETS.—Newly furnished in modern style; available September 1st; one minute Albert Hall.—For full particulars write T., 13, Buckingham Palace-gardens, S.W.1, or 'Phone Sloane 7227.

ST. QUINTIN-AVENUE, W.10.—FURNISHED modern self-contained FLAT; six rooms, bath; garage; central heating, electric light and power. 'Phone Park 8788.

TO UNIVERSITY MEN ONLY.—BACHELOR CHAMBERS with Club rooms. Telephone; hot and cold water, &c; wireless room; furniture and decorations by Warings. From one guinea.—Write or call, 52, Cromwell-road, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

VERY LOW RENT.—Close Park and Station; well FURNISHED FLAT; two reception, three bed, two bath; long let.—Sole Agents, BERRYMAN and Co. 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

WELL FURNISHED SUNNY FLAT, in favourite mansions near BAKER-STREET; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; constant hot water; restaurant in building; lift, telephone; day and night porters; three gns. a week.—Apply on the premises, Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

WESTMINSTER.—In an up-to-date building with restaurant, central heating, and constant hot water; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, &c.; rent 16gns. weekly.—BOND and CO., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

WESTMINSTER (best part).—A beautifully FURNISHED, clean, light FLAT; two reception, four bed rooms, &c.; lift; phone; constant hot water; good servant left. Accept 5gns. week.—Keys with CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, Westminster, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

WHITEHALL COURT.—Circumstances render necessary DISPOSAL of the LEASE of ONE of the most charming FLATS in this building; two reception rooms, three bed rooms and bath room; recently decorated and perfectly appointed; exceptional.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Victoria 3160.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS

with real character and efficiency.

25, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.—Compact SUITES; sumptuous furnishing; constant hot water; passenger lift; splendid catering and service.—Apply Manageress.

2 GNS.—MAYFAIR.—Cosy well FURNISHED SUNNY FLAT; two bed, bath, reception, kitchen, constant hot water, plate, linen, any period.—GLAZIER and SONS 494, Knightsbridge. Sloane 2040.

£118 PER ANN.—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED TOP FLAT; three rooms, kitchen and bath room. Opposite Kensington Palace Gardens. Near Tube. On view.—26, Clanricarde-gardens, W.2.

SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION (near to). No premium. Four reception, bath, reception rooms.

£250 PER ANNUM, or near offer SECURES an excellent MAISONNETTE with above accommodation.—Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

LIGHT, AIRY, QUIET, AND CLOSE PARK.

£360 PER ANNUM.—Delightful MANSION FLAT; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, &c.; new lease; no premium.—BOND and CO., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

EXCEPTIONALLY SPACIOUS FLAT.

£525 CHESTER-SQUARE, S.W.1.—Delightful MAISONETTE FLAT; will be decorated and let on non-repairing lease; seven bed rooms, box or dressing room, three sitting rooms, &c.—BOND and CO., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

FURNISHED FLAT VACANT 1st September, any period; dining room, bath room, kitchen, two bed rooms, others if wanted, all on one floor; electric light; three minutes sea, shops.—Apply A. Williams, "Maxwelton," New-road, Littlehampton.

HENSLEY LARGE FLAT, overlooking river, with extremely lovely views; one hour London; hot water; inclusive yearly rent £200 furnished, or £170 unfurnished.—Write Box H.555, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

FURNISHED or Unfurnished, Two-three bed, sitting, bath, &c.; Baker-street, Knightsbridge, Kensington preferred.—Write lowest terms Box M.564, The Times, E.C.4.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

"THE OLD BREW HOUSE," HURSTMONCEUX, SUSSEX.

Four miles from Sea, at the foot of the South Downs.

CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Splendid order, wealth of oak. Lounge hall, cloak room, oak-panelled dining room, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two baths, lofty domestic offices; company's water, electric light and power, independent hot-water supply, central heating, main drainage; fine garage, spacious barn, Dutch cottage, beautiful gardens, tennis lawn, rose, flower, fruit and kitchen gardens, lily pond, valuable paddock, in all

SEVEN ACRES.

NOTE.—A further four acres adjoining can be purchased if desired. Offered at a low price by private treaty. If unsold, AUCTION in September.

Sole Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

DEVON AND DORSET BORDERS.

Glorious situation; magnificent land and sea views.

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, three reception nine bed rooms, bath room, good offices; electric light (own plant); good water; garage with studio over, &c.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS,

wide herbaceous borders, good kitchen garden, flower beds, in all ONE and a HALF ACRES.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BRACING KENT.

Only about seven miles from the Coast, surrounded by beautiful country.

WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE.

Designed on two floors, easy to run.

Hall, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room.

Modern drainage, electric light, central heating, excellent water supply, telephone.

Bungalow, garage, conservatory.

Charming pleasure GARDENS and lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, meadowland, and picturesque woodland, in all nearly

30 ACRES.

A GREAT BARGAIN AT £2,900.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A RARE BARGAIN.

BUCKS AND BEDS BORDERS.

Choice position on high ground in beautiful surroundings, close to Golf, and just over an hour from London.

XVIIth CENTURY RESIDENCE.

Four reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.

Main drainage, co.'s water, gas; telephone; garage; electric light.

Charming old grounds extending to about

1¼ ACRE.

Hunting with Whaddon and Oakley Packs.

ONLY £2,600 FREEHOLD.

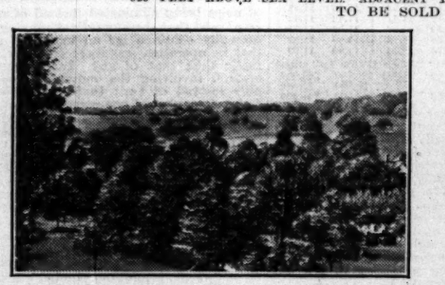
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

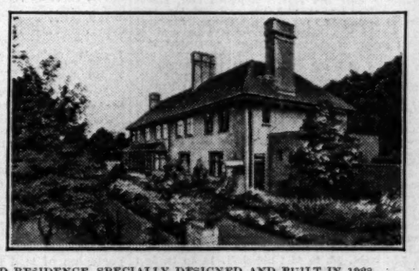
NORTHERN HEIGHTS OF LONDON.

15 MINUTES' MOTOR DRIVE FROM WEST END AND CITY. FACING SOUTH WEST.

320 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. ADJACENT TO AND WITH VIEWS ACROSS KEN WOOD.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.





THIS EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE ESTATE COMPRISES A DETACHED RESIDENCE, SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT IN 1923. Three reception rooms and loggia overlooking the terrace and grounds, six bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, carefully arranged domestic offices. Oak staircase, doors, window-frames, &c. Central heating. Electric light and heating. Garage. Bungalow and outbuildings.

WELL TIMBERED GROUNDS OF FIVE ACRES.

OWNER'S SOLE AGENTS, MESSRS.

PRICKETT AND ELLIS,

57, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2, and 4, HIGH-STREET, HIGHGATE, N.6.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

UNFURNISHED self-contained FLAT, Regent's Park vicinity; two reception, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; £170 p.a.—Hingston, Roanmoric, Ashford, Middlesex.

WANTED, Unfurnished FLAT; two reception rooms, three bed rooms; Adelphi or other good district.—Boreham and Co., 10, John-street, Adelphi.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

A BARGAIN.—Well-built, detached RESIDENCE, in quiet position, on gravel soil, close to Putney Heath; standing, garage three cars; electric light and gas; excellent repair; large garden; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c. Only £3,000 FREEHOLD.—HOUGHTON, 3, Putney-hill. Putney 5361 (4 lines); and at Richmond and Kew Gardens.

UNSOLD AUCTION LOT.

OWNER GOING ABROAD. MUST NOW BE SOLD. CLAPHAM PARK.—Detached double-fronted FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with garage, two floors only; four bed, two reception, good offices. No reasonable offer refused.—JOHN G. DEAN and Co., 139, St. James's-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.17.

HEALTHY HARROW. Rates 8s. 6d. LOCAL AGENTS, CLARKE and Co., adjoining Met. Station. Tele., 0219.

OFFERS INVITED.

Must be sold to close account. Three minutes Tube. NIGHTINGALE-LANE (off).—MODERN RESIDENCE; three bed, two reception; READY TO MOVE INTO. Lease 82, ground-rent only £6 10s. —JOHN G. DEAN and Co., 139, St. James's-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.17.

OGDENS of WIMBLEDON have many Unfurnished and Furnished HOUSES to be LET at low rentals.—Call at their offices facing the Station.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.—To be SOLD, FREEHOLD attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE in delightful grounds of nearly THREE ACRES; nine bed rooms, two baths (hot and cold), drawing and dining rooms, library, and convenient offices; gardener's and chauffeur's cottages; one mile station.

Sole Agents, WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.

WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS, PINNER, SOUTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE.—Offices at all centres.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

AWAY FROM MAIN-ROAD TRAFFIC, WILTS.—Charming old-fashioned detached THATCHED COTTAGE; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, hall; garage; One Acre garden and orchard. £550.

THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

COTSWOLDS.—For SALE, old stone HOUSE; high, facing South, with wonderful views; 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms with Shanks' fittings; good stables; very pretty gardens; first-rate pasture and small wood; Cotswold Hounds meet near. Genuine reason for selling. —Write Box M.567, The Times, E.C.4.

"BATTLERSWELLS,"

HAREFIELD, MIDDLESEX.

Wonderful position, commanding glorious views to the Hog's Back Country, 15 miles from Town.

Picturesque FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; lounge hall, three receptions, oak floors, oak staircase, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, up-to-date offices; central heating, electric light, company's water; large garage. Beautiful matured grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, large paddock. Also Battlerswells Farm, farmhouse and buildings, rich pasture and valuable woodland, with

6 OR 118 ACRES.

GOLF. SHOOTING.

Long road frontage, ripe for development. For SALE at a market price.

Auctioneers, Messrs. SWANNELL and SLY, 3, Maxwell-road, Northwood, Middlesex; or HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

By Order of Executors.

LOW PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

FAVOURITE PART OF SURREY.

TWENTY MILES TOWN.

SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED PRE-WAR FREEHOLD HOUSE, conveniently arranged and containing lounge, three reception, billiard room, cloak room (hot and cold), nine bed and dressing rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, good offices; gas; complete central heating; co.'s water, electric light; telephone; main drainage available; garage; gardener's room; conservatory.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS with HARD TENNIS COURT, lawns, rockery, walled garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, &c., in all about

THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road S.W.1.

AMERSHAM-ON-THE-HILL.

In lovely part of Bucks, 500ft. above sea level, within 24 miles of London, good train service.

Splendidly equipped HOUSE in perfect repair and conveniently situate for station and golf; hall, cloak room, three reception, billiard room, six beds, two baths, excellent offices; central heating, constant hot water, electric light, telephone; main drainage, co.'s water; gas; garage for two cars.

Extremely attractive gardens, with fine en-tout-cas hard tennis court, in all nearly

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,250.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Between

LYME REGIS & BRIDPORT.

Beautiful situation; lovely country; magnificent views, and within two miles of sea.

SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

Square hall, cloak room, two reception, four good bed rooms, bath room, box room, excellent offices; constant hot water; central heating; modern drainage; double garage; outbuildings.

EIGHT ACRES.

£3,300 FREEHOLD.

The whole property is in first-class order. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FOR SALE.

HISTORICAL OLD ABBEY HOUSE NEAR DEVON & DORSET COAST

WITH ¼-MILE OF FISHING IN THE RIVER AXE.

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